

FPSC/PPSC/SPSC/KPSC/BPSC/AJKPSC COMPLETE BOOK

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For Recruitment in NAVY After Matric

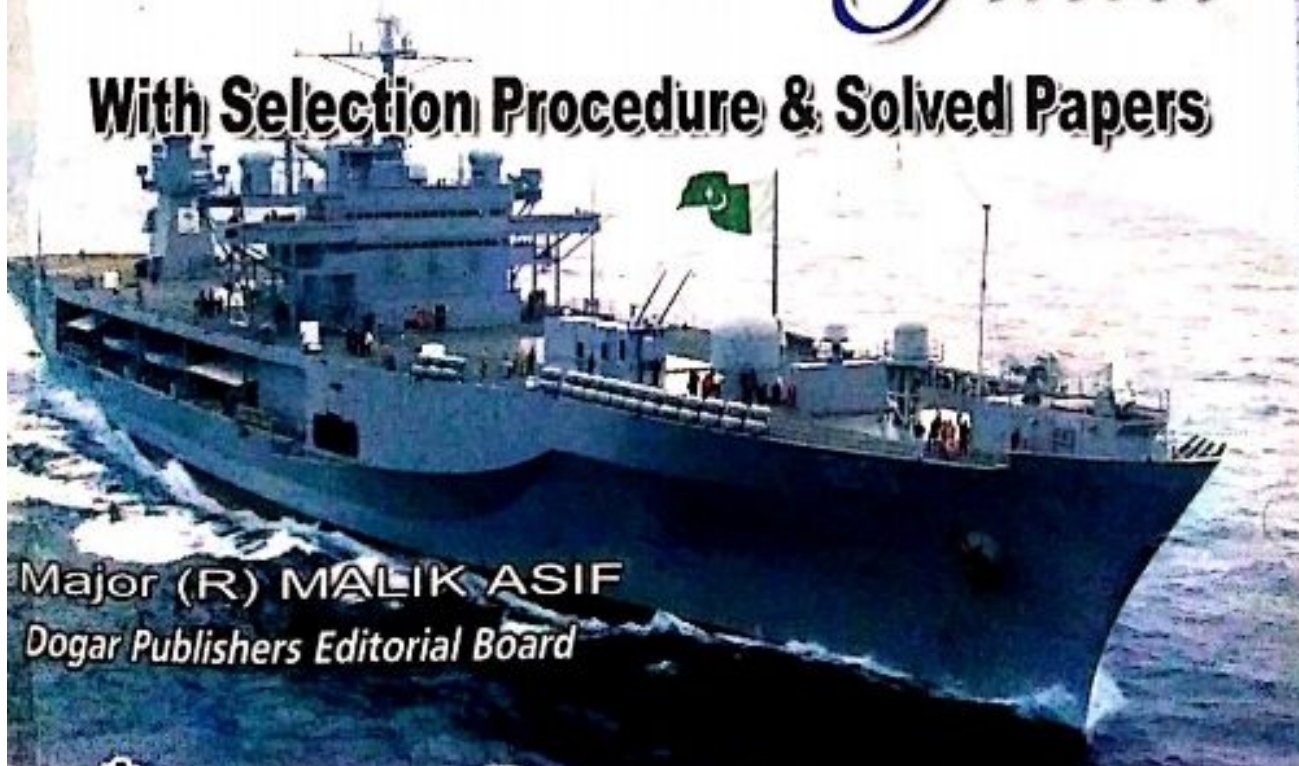
New Policy

NAVY

Marine & Sailor

Guide

With Selection Procedure & Solved Papers



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UP-TO-DATE

NAVY GUIDE

**Academic Tests
&
Intelligence Tests**

With Syllabus, Selection Procedure & Fully Solved Papers

Haji Wali Muhammad Dogar
Maj. (R) Muhammad Asif
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOLVING PAPER

1. Answer each question on the corresponding answer sheet provided. Please read carefully the important instructions printed in red ink on the front page of the answer book.
2. Answers are to be given against the relevant question number. But if you miss the correct serial number or sequence of the questions, you are writing all your answers in the wrong columns, which will give you no credit, try to be careful.
3. A short limited time is given for each question. You have to be quick in solving them. You should be accurate too, only quickness won't pay. If you are confused over certain question leave it, don't waste your time over it. Proceed further without any hesitation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET

1. First of all, the roll number and your first name have to be filled out. You must write your name and roll number in block letters.
2. Every question contain four or five choices in the form of A, B, C, D, and E. Only one out of them is correct. Your answer sheet has five boxes A B C D and E for each question. Select the correct answer

Ring is to finger as watch is to -----

Choices (A) Arm (B) Eye (C) Wrist (D) Nose (E) Leg.

The answer is wrist because watch is related to wrist. The correct answer is C, so shade the answer in this manner.

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---



Syllabus

It will be an objective type test consisting of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) from the following Areas:

1. INTELLIGENCE TESTS

(A) Verbal Intelligence Tests

(B) Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests

2. ACADEMIC TESTS

The following subjects are included :

(i) Physics

(ii) Chemistry

(iii) Mathematics

(iv) English

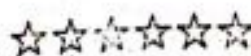
(v) General Knowledge (Islamic Studies & Pakistan Studies)

3. MEDICAL TEST

4. INTERVIEW

The above cited examinations are conducted at the same day.

*For Academic Test
(Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics)
see Urdu Portion of this book.*



ON-LINE

New Examination Pattern

(On-Line: An Introduction)

According to the latest instructions issued by the GHQ, Rawalpindi, preliminary selection tests will be conducted on-line.

What is on-line?

When you turn on your computer and connect to internet, it is said that you are on-line.

What are on-line tests?

Tests which are conducted through websites on the internet, are called on-line tests.

NADRA (National Database and Registration Authority) has been authorized to conduct preliminary selection tests. Registration is carried out at Regional NADRA Centers. Candidates who want to appear in preliminary selection tests, should register themselves at any NADRA center.

Selection Criteria

Nationality:

All citizens of Pakistan and people who have Azad Kashmir domiciles (regardless of race and religion) may apply for registration.

Age Requirements:

Intermediate or equivalent	= 17 - 22
Graduates	= 17 - 23
Serving armed/civil armed forces personnel	= 17 - 23

Age Relaxation:

Only three months of under or over age relaxation will be given to deserving candidates, depending upon the authorities and instructions issued for each course.

Physical Standards:

Minimum height: 5'4" or 162.5 cm

Weight: Should be according to height and age.

Visual Standards:

(i) Distant vision with glasses 6/9, 6/12.

(ii) Near vision J2, J7 or N8, N12 with or without glasses.

Physical Fitness:

Candidates must qualify the following physical fitness tests at the time of preliminary selection:

- (i) 1.6 km run in 7.5 minutes
- (ii) Push ups: 15 repetitions in 2 minutes
- (iii) Sit ups: 15 repetitions in 2 minutes
- (iv) Chin ups: 3 repetitions in 2 minutes

Qualification and Percentage of Marks:

Minimum qualification is Intermediate with 50% marks. In some selected areas, 45% marks are acceptable.

Ineligibilities:

1. Screened out or rejected twice by ISSB.

2. Declared medically unfit by an army medical board.
3. Enrolled cadets withdrawn, resigned, discharged, dismissed from armed forces training academy, on the grounds of discipline, character, failure in academic or military subjects, medical inefficiency, weak profile or any other unsuitability.
4. Having certificate "fair."
5. Any individual dismissed or removed from other government service.
6. Any individual having criminal record.

Important Information about On-line Tests Registration:

Candidates who want to appear in preliminary selection test, should register themselves at any NADRA center. After the registration, candidates will be given roll numbers, date and time for tests.

About On-line Preliminary Selection Tests

On-line preliminary selection tests have the following three parts:

Part 1: In this part, verbal and non-verbal questions are asked. You have to answer 96 verbal and 96 non-verbal questions. Only forty minutes are given for answering the questions.






Example of Verbal Question

Q. A is father of B but B is not A's son, what is relationship of B to A?

- Uncle
- Cousin
- Father
- Daughter

Example of Non-Verbal Question

Instructions: In the following figures, four fall in one category but one is different. Which is the different figure?

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Part 2: In this part, multiple choice questions (MCQs) are asked. Questions are taken from the following subjects:

English, Pakistan Studies, Islamiyat, Mathematics and General Knowledge. Usually 40 questions are asked. Duration of this part is 40 minutes.

Example of (Academic) Multiple Choice Question (MCQs)

Q. Which metal is prepared artificially?

- Uranium
- Aluminium
- Chromium
- Copper
- Plutonium

Next Previous

Part 3: This part consists of the questions which are for knowing the personality of the candidate. In minutes time, candidates have to answer about questions.

Example

Q. What is the average depth of ocean?

- 850 metres
- 180 metres
- 3,500 metres
- 3,700 metres

Next Previous

During on-line test, questions appear on screen as shown above. You should have to choose the right answer with the help of mouse. Answer once selected cannot be changed, so great care should be taken in selecting answers. Press Next button for moving to next question. (Press Previous if you want to move to the previous question.) After solving all the questions, if the candidate passes test, "congratulations" otherwise "sorry you may go" message is displayed on the screen of the computer monitor.

Note: If any direction is given before any question, follow that in order to reach the correct answer.

- Some Important Points:
- (i) Language used in test is "English" only.
 - (ii) Eight to ten thousand questions are prepared in GHQ Rawalpindi and questions are selected randomly for each and every candidate.
 - (iii) Every candidate is given different question paper so in spite of seeing here and there, pay attention to your own test.
 - (iv) Tests are conducted on-line, therefore it is necessary that every candidate should have essential preliminary knowledge about the use of computer and internet.

What is mouse? It is a device which is attached to computer. Its shape resembles with a mouse, therefore, it is called mouse. This device is used for pointing or clicking items available on the screen of computer monitor.

How to use mouse for selecting answer? When you move mouse, an arrow shaped thing named pointer moves on screen. Move the mouse and bring pointer on the radio button (o) which is available with the right answer. After that click, left mouse button. Option will be selected. When radio button becomes like (o), that means that option has been selected.

Information About Pakistan Navy

The Pakistan Navy (PN) is the naval warfare/service branch of the Pakistan Armed Forces. Pakistan Navy is responsible for Pakistan's 1,046 kilometres (650 miles) coastline along the Arabian Sea and the defense of important civilian harbours and military bases. Navy Day is celebrated on September 8 in commemoration of the Indo-Pak War of 1965.

The Pakistan Navy's current and primary role is to protect country's economical and military interests at home and abroad, executing the foreign and defence policies of Pakistan Government through the exercise of military effect, diplomatic activities and other activities in support of these objectives. As for the 21st century, the Pakistan Navy focuses on global expeditionary operations and played a vital role in the establishment of Pakistan Antarctic Programme. As of 2011, there are 11 combatant ships in Pakistan Navy, including 30 aircrafts, 20 helicopters, dock landing ship, 4 minehunters, 12 missile boats, 12 hovercrafts (used by Marines), 11 combatant frigates, 1 destroyer, 5 submarines, 8 auxiliary ships, a research vessel, and missile guided vessel.

The Pakistan Navy is also supported by Pakistan Coast Guards, Pakistan Marines, and the Maritime Security Agency, the paramilitary division of Pakistan Navy. As of 2011, the Pakistan Navy has approximately numbered 25,000 active duty regulars, 5,000 in Navy reserves. In addition, there are 2,000 regular reserves in Maritime Security Agency, 2,500 active duty regulars in Coast Guards, and 1,200 active duty members in Marines. In its recent times, the Pakistan Navy is currently undergoing extensive modernisation and expansion as part of its in the War on Terror. Since 2001, the Pakistan Navy has increased and expanded its operational scope and has been given greater national and international responsibility in countering the threat of sea-based global terrorism, drug smuggling and trafficking issues. Since 2004, Pakistan Navy became a member of the primarily NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Combined Task Force - 150 (CTF-150).

The Constitution of Pakistan has allowed President of Pakistan as the civilian Commander-in-Chief. The Chief of Naval Staff (CNS), by statute a four star Admiral, appointed by the President with the consultation and confirmation needed from the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Chief of Naval Staff is subordinate to the civilian Defence Minister and Secretary Defence, commands the Navy.

History:

The foundation of the Royal Pakistan Navy came a day after the independence of Pakistan on 15th August, 1947. The Armed Forces Reconstitution Committee (AFRC) divided the Royal Indian Navy between both India and Pakistan. The Royal Pakistan Navy secured two sloops, two frigates, four minesweepers, two naval trawlers, four harbour launches and some 358 personnel (180 officers and 34 ratings) and was given a number of harbour defence motor launches. It was also given a high percentage of the delta areas on the Pakistan coast.

"Today is a historic day for Pakistan, doubly so for those of us in the Navy. The Dominion of Pakistan has come into being and with it a new Navy - the Royal Pakistan Navy - has been born. I am proud to

have been appointed to command it and serve with you at this time. In the coming months, it will be my duty and yours to build up our Navy into a happy and efficient force." Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.

The Royal Pakistan Navy saw no action during the Indo-Pak War of 1947 as all the fighting was restricted to land warfare. In 1956, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was proclaimed under the 1956 constitution. The prefix *Royal* was dropped and the service was re-designated as the Pakistan Navy, or "PN" for short. The PN Jack and Pakistan flag replaced the Queen's colour and the White Ensign respectively. The order of precedence of the three services changed from Navy, Army, Air force to Army, Navy, Air Force.

In February 1956, the British government announced supplying of several major surface combatants to Pakistan. Three warships, a cruiser and four destroyers were purchased with funds made available under the US Military Assistance Program. The acquisition of a few additional warships from 1956-63, comprising two destroyers, eight coastal minesweepers and an oiler, was the direct result of Pakistan's participation in the anti-Communist defence pacts of SEATO and CENTO.

List of Past Chiefs of Naval Staff:

1. Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford (August 15, 1947 – January 30, 1953)
2. Vice Admiral Haji Mohammad Siddiq Choudri (January 31, 1953 – 28 February 1959)
3. Vice Admiral Afzal Rahman Khan (March 1, 1959 – October 20, 1966)
4. Vice Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan (October 20, 1966 – August 31, 1969)
5. Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hassan (September 1, 1969 – December 22, 1971)
6. Vice Admiral Hasan Hafeez Ahmed (March 3, 1972 – March 9, 1975)
7. Admiral Mohammad Shariff (March 23, 1975 – March 21, 1979)
8. Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi (March 22, 1979 – March 23, 1983)
9. Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan (March 23, 1983 – April 9, 1986)
10. Admiral Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey (April 9, 1986 – November 9, 1988)
11. Admiral Yastur-ul-Haq Malik (November 10, 1988 – November 8, 1991)
12. Admiral Saeed Mohammad Khan (November 9, 1991 – November 9, 1994)
13. Mansur-ul-Haq (November 10, 1994 – May 1, 1997)
14. Admiral Fasih Bokhari (May 2, 1997 – October 2, 1999)
15. Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza (October 2, 1999 – October 2, 2002)
16. Admiral Shahid Karimullah (October 3, 2002 – October 6, 2005)
17. Admiral Afzal Tahir (October 7, 2005 – October 7, 2008)
18. Admiral Noman Bashir (October 7, 2008 – October 6, 2011)
19. Admiral Asif Sindheela (October 7, 2011 – present)

Organization:

The Navy is commanded by the 4-star Admiral, who is designated as the Chief of Naval Staff. The Chief of Naval Staff has five Deputy Chiefs of Naval Staff, ranging from Rear Admirals to Vice-Admirals. The responsibilities of Deputy Chief of Naval Staff are listed below:

- Deputy Chief of Naval Staff of Naval Operations (DCNS Operations)
- Deputy Chief of Naval Staff of Training and Personnel (DCNS Training)



and Personnel)

- Deputy Chief of Naval Staff of Materials (DCNS Materials)
- Deputy Chief of Naval Staff of Naval Supplies (DCNS Supply)
- Deputy Chief of Naval Staff of Projects (DCNS Projects)

The Pakistan Navy has six major combatant commands. Each command is commanded by a 3-star Vice Admiral who directly reports to Chief of Naval Staff, a 4-star Admiral. Pakistan Naval Combatant Headquarter, The NHQ, is located in the country's capital, Islamabad:

- o **Commander Karachi (COMKAR)** – The Commander Karachi is responsible for the command of the shore establishment, naval facilities within Karachi. The COMKAR also provides services and training facilities for the Navy. The COMKAR also looks after the military protocol at Karachi. This command's responsibilities also include harbour defence.
- o **Commander of Pakistan Naval Fleet (COMPAK)** – The command heads the surface, sub surface and aviation commands. In fact, this command is the war fighting machine having 4 dimensional components. It headquartered in Karachi, Sindh. Previously, it included the 25th and 18th Destroyer Squadron (with Gearing class D160, D164-168).
- o **Commander COAST (COMCOAST)** – The special command of SSG(N), Marines and Coastal Stations.
- o **Commander Logistics (COMLOG)** – This command looks after the repair, maintenance and logistic infrastructure of PN.
- o **Flag Officer Sea Training (FOST)** Conducts all types of operational training at sea.
- o **Commander North (COMNOR)** – Looks after the naval installations in the north of Pakistan. The COMNOR commands the naval facilities in North-west Pakistan, Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas of Pakistan. The COMNOR is also a major part of Pakistan's Northern Naval Command.
- o **Commander WEST (COMWEST)** – Looks after the naval installations in the west of Pakistan. The naval bases are Ormara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani. The COMWEST is a major component of the Western Naval Command of Pakistan Navy.
- o **Commander Naval Air Arm (COMNAV)** – Looks after the naval air stations, and is the commander of the Naval Aviation.

Ranks (PN Officer Ranks):

Admiral	(4 Star)
Vice Admiral	(3 Star)
Rear Admiral	(2 Star)
Commodore	(1 Star)
Captain	
Commander	
Lieutenant Commander	
Lieutenant	
Sub-Lieutenant	
Midshipman	

Ranks (PN Sailor Ranks):

Master Chief Petty Officer ✓
 Fleet Chief Petty Officer ✓
 Chief Petty Officer
 Petty Officer
 Leading

Training Institutions:

Pakistan Navy has an academy of its own called the Pakistan Naval Academy, it is the home of initial training of officers of Pakistan Navy. The academy is a full fledged training institution catering to the needs to Pakistani junior naval officers. The Navy also has its own navy war college called the Pakistan Navy War College specializing in imparting naval warfare techniques to officers of the Pakistan Marine Forces.

Other worthwhile training institutions are:

- PNS Bahadur: conducts specialist courses.
- PNS Himalaya: for basic training of sailors.
- PNS Karsaz: It is the largest and the most organized technical training establishment of Pakistan Navy. The establishment has the privilege to host many heads of states since its commissioning. It is considered the mother unit of PNS MEHRAN, PNS JAUHAR, PNS BAHADUR, ASD and other PN units in that area. PNS KARSAZ is a complete naval unit which can operate independently in all spheres.
- Naval Engineering College: for technical training of officers.

Note: The Naval Engineering College has been absorbed by the National University of Sciences and Technology and has become its constituent Pakistan Navy Engineering College, where officers and civilian students are offered degrees in Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics Engineering.

SPECIAL OPERATION FORCES**Special Services Group (N)**

The Special Services Group Navy (SSG[N]) is a principle and an elite naval special operations component mandate to conduct clandestine operations. Official numbers place the strength between 1000 to 1240 in 3 Regiments.

Marines:

Pakistan Navy established Pakistan Marines sometime in 1971, but it was decommissioned from its services following the aftermath of Indo-Pakistani war of 1971. However, Pakistan Marines was re-established on April 14, 1990 with about 2,000 men and plans to expand the force to the size of the Corps, significantly by 2015. The Marines are under the control of Pakistan Navy, using the same military ranks. The Marines are currently headquartered at Qasim Marine Base, Karachi.

Pakistan Naval Aviation:

Pakistan Naval Aviation is an important arm of the Pakistan Navy and assists in the surface and submarine flights to guarantee the safety of Pakistan sea borders.

Currently, the PN Aviation Force consists of:

- 3 Westland Lynx – anti-ship/anti-submarine/transport helicopters
- 6 Westland Sea King Mk45 – Anti Submarine/ Anti Surface Warfare helicopters have been based at Karachi.
- 8 Aérospatiale SA-319B Alouette III – transport/anti-ship helicopters
- 7 Lockheed P-3C Orion – maritime surveillance/anti-submarine warfare aircraft/airborne early warning. Future supply of 7 more under an agreement with Lockheed Martin signed in 2006. Two upgraded P-3C Orion delivered on 7th Jan 2010 while one was delivered in Nov 2009. Another two advanced P-3C Orion aircrafts to be delivered soon .
- 7 Fokker F27-200 Friendship – maritime surveillance aircraft
- 4 Hawker 850 – VIP transport aircraft
- 2 Breguet Atlantique I – maritime surveillance/anti-submarine warfare aircraft.
- 32+ Dassault Mirage V – anti-ship attack aircraft flown by PAF which are based at PAF base Masroor in Karachi (operated by the Pakistan Air Force)
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- 12 Harbin Z-9EC anti-submarine warfare helicopters equipped with a surface-search radar, low frequency dipping sonar, radar warning receiver, Doppler navigation system and armed with torpedoes.

OTHERS:

X-CRAFT:

X-Craft 908 P/A as Shallow Water Attack Submarine (SWAS) is used to carryout mine laying torpedo attack, frogman operations and commando landing. The contract of these mini submarines was signed with Italian firm M/s COSMOS in 1986.

PN Role in War on Terror:

The Pakistani Navy plays an active role in the multinational Combined Task Force 150. The command of the force was given to Pakistan from March 24, 2006 till February 25, 2008. Under Pakistan's leadership, CTF 150 coordinated patrols throughout their area of operations to help commercial shipping and fishing operate safely and freely in the region.

Terrorist Bombings:

Recently, the Pakistan Navy has been targeted for bombings in various locations of Karachi by unknown perpetrators. The first of the bombings took place on 21st April, 2011, on two naval buses and second attack happened on 28th April, 2011, on a naval coaster. A third bombing took place on May 22, 2011. The attack was on the PNS Mehran base in Karachi.

MODEL PAPER

Sample Questions for Academic Test

Time Allowed: 60 Minutes

Questions: 100

Note: All questions will be Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). There will be 15 to 30 questions on every subjects. The questions may be asked in English / Urdu Language, but answers will be given in English.

1. Physics:

1. The pole is the geometric centre of a _____.

A. plane mirror	B. spherical mirror
C. ✓ convex lens	D. concave lens
2. The image formed by a _____ is always virtual, diminished and erect.

A. convex lens	B. ✓ concave lens
C. concave mirror	D. concave-convex lens
3. Light is emitted by _____ atoms.

A. hot	B. luminescent
C. radium	D. ✓ excited
4. In Pakistan, the frequency of alternating current is _____.

A. 40 Hz	B. ✓ 50 Hz
C. 60 Hz	D. none of above
5. A freely suspended magnet always points in the _____ direction.

A. east-west	B. north-west
C. north-east	D. ✓ north-south

2. Chemistry

1. Water has the maximum density at:

A. 0.0°C	B. 100.0°C
C. 4.5°C	D. ✓ 3.98°C



2. The anomalous behaviour of water is explained by:

A. Covalent bonding	B. Ionic bonding
C. ✓ Hydrogen bonding	D. Dipole-dipole interactions
3. Water in its chemical reactions behaves as:

A. ✓ an amphoteric compound	B. an acid
C. a base	D. a positively charged ion
4. Permanent hard water contains compounds:

A. ✓ Sulphates and chlorides of calcium and magnesium	B. Carbonates of calcium and magnesium
C. Calcium carbonate and magnesium	D. Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium
5. Ion-exchange method is used to remove:

A. Impurities from water	B. Temporary hardness from water
C. Heavy water (D ₂ O) from water	D. ✓ Permanent hardness from water

3. Mathematics

1. Formula for Arithmetic mean is _____.

A. ✓ $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$

B. $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$

C. $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n n}{n}$

D. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i n_i$

Both D, MC

2. The number of occurrence of items corresponding to the class interval is known as _____:

A. Class boundary

B. Class mark

C. Class limit

D. ✓ Class frequency

3. _____ is used for the comparison of values of different items by making the sectors of circle.

A. Frequency Polygon

B. Histogram

C. ✓ Pie Diagram

D. Multiple bar diagram

4. $\sin m\angle A = +$ _____:

A. $\frac{1}{\cos m\angle A}$

B. $\frac{1}{\sin m\angle A}$

C. ✓ $\frac{1}{\cos ec m\angle A}$

D. $\frac{1}{\tan m\angle A}$



3. An angle is called an exterior angle of a triangle if _____:

- A. It is supplementary to the interior angle
 B. It is adjacent to the interior angle
 C. ✓ Both as given in (a) and (b)
 D. None of these

4. English

✦ Choose the *Synonym* of the following words.

1. Equal

- A. usury
 B. even
 C. entice
 D. ✓ uniform

✦ Choose the *antonyms* of the following words.

2. Attraction

- A. enlist
 B. opera
 C. ✓ repulsion

✦ Choose the *correct spellings*.

3. A. ✓ anxious
 B. enxious
 C. anexious
 D. anxeious

✦ Choose the *correct answer*.

4. Amjad plays football.

- A. Football played is by Amjad.
 B. ✓ Football is played by Amjad.
 C. Football played by is Amjad.
 D. Football played by Amjad is.

✦ Select the *best suitable answer* from the given choices.

5. آپ غریبوں کی مدد نہیں کر رہے ہو گئے۔

- A. You will not been helping the poor.
 B. You will not helping the poor.
 C. ✓ You will not be helping the poor.
 D. You will not be helped the poor.

5. General Knowledge

1. Who is the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali
 B. Begum Shahnawaz
 C. Fatima Jinnah
 D. ✓ Benazir Bhutto

2. Which is the longest river in Pakistan?

- A. Ravi
 B. ✓ Indus
 C. Chenab



3. The first bank which was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July, 1948:
A. Habib Bank Ltd. B. ✓ State Bank of Pakistan
C. Muslim Commercial Bank D. United Bank Ltd.
4. The following Prophet suffered from blindness in his old age:
A. Hazrat Yunas (AS) B. ✓ Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
C. Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) D. Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
5. A common currency for the members of the Common Market in Europe is known as:
A. Franc B. Dollar
C. ✓ Euro D. Pound

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

INTELLIGENCE TEST

VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST

Note: There will be almost 90 questions on Verbal Intelligence Test.

Time Allowed : 30 minutes.

Questions: 90

◆ Choose the correct answers:

1. FISH is to SWIM as BIRD is to :
 (a) SPARROW (b) WALK
 (c) AEROPLANE (d) FLY
2. Which number comes next?
 1 2 4 5 7 ?
 (a) 8 (b) 7
 (c) 4 (d) 9
3. Which letter comes next in the following series?
 A B C D E ?
 (a) J (b) G
 (c) K (d) F
4. SHELLS is to 251442 as Less is to.
 (a) 4522 (b) 4122
 (c) 4511 (d) 5422
5. What is different from the others?
 (a) Football (b) Tennis
 (c) Badminton (d) Cricket
6. NARROW is to WIDE as THIN is to :
 (a) MAN (b) PRESENT
 (c) WEIGHT (d) FAT
7. Which one of the following is different from the rest?
 (a) BUILDING (b) HUT
 (c) VILLA (d) HOUSE
8. Which Letter comes next in the following series?
 D G K N R ?
 (a) X (b) V
 (c) Z (d) U
9. Medical is to 5132768 as DECIMAL is to :
 (a) 3172568 (b) 3127268
 (c) 3127568 (d) 317258
10. HERE is to NOW as THERE is to :
 (a) WHERE (b) THEN
 (c) WHEN (d) HERE

ANSWERS

1	A	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	C
6	D	7	A	8	D	9	A	10	B



NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST

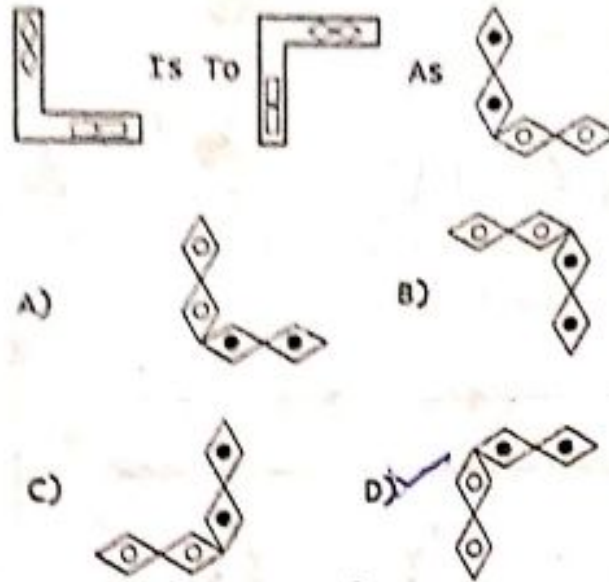
Notes: There will be almost 75 problems on Non-Verbal Intelligence Test.

Time Allowed : 30 minutes

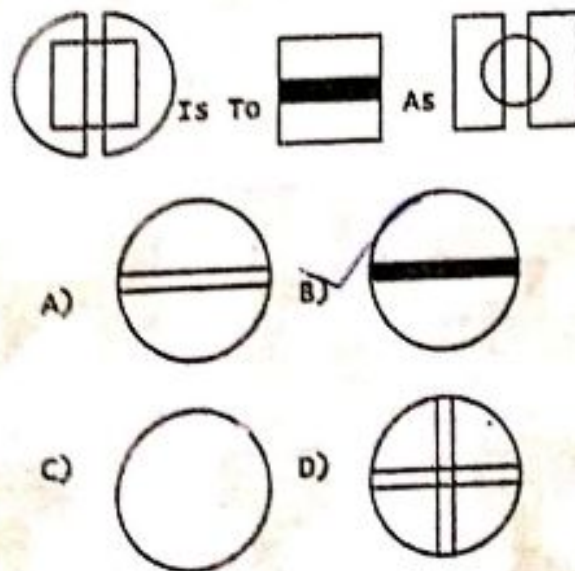
Problems : 75

Choose the correct answers :

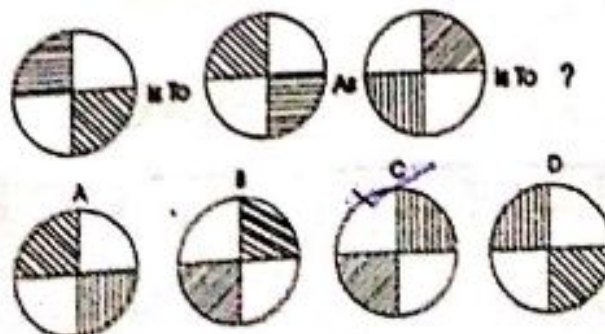
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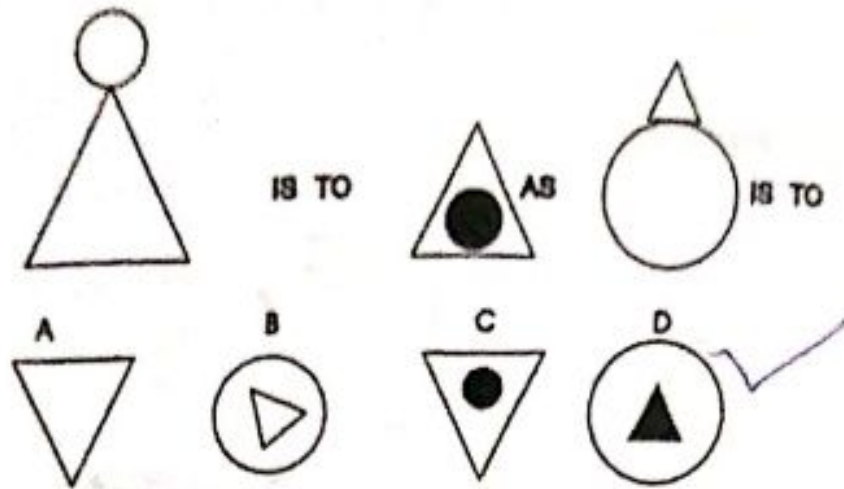
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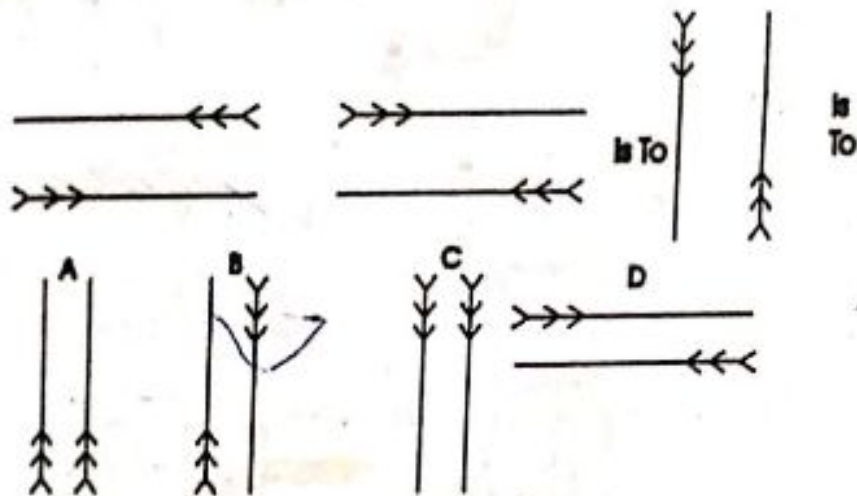
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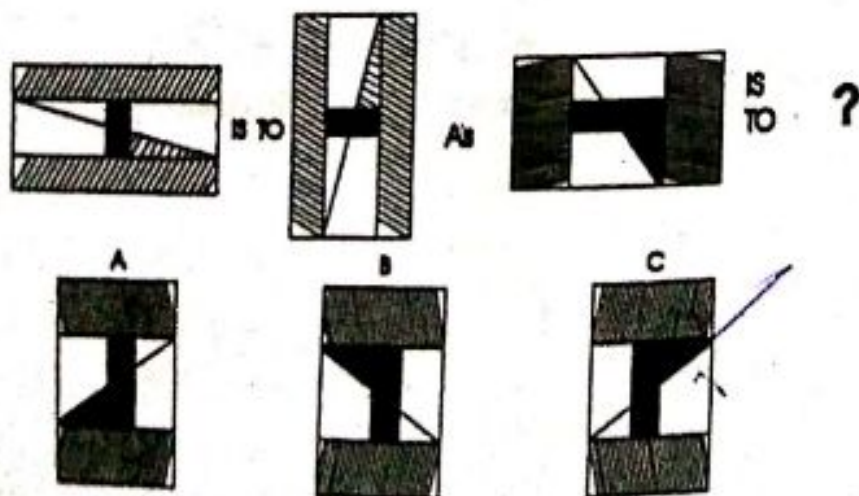
4.



5.



6.



ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D	5.	B	6.	C
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ENGLISH

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

TEST NO. 1

Active and Passive Voice

● Choose the correct answer:

1. *Amjad plays football.*
(a) ~~Football is played by Amjad.~~ (b) Football played is by Amjad.
(c) Football played by is Amjad. (d) Football played by Amjad is.
2. *The horse pulls the Tonga.*
(a) The tonga pulled is by the horse. (b) The tonga pulled by is the horse.
(c) ~~The tonga is pulled by the horse.~~ (d) The tonga is by pulled the horse.
3. *I eat mangoes.*
(a) Mangoes eaten are by me. (b) Mangoes are by eaten me.
(c) ~~Mangoes are eaten by me.~~ (d) Mangoes by are eaten me.
4. *He does not eat apples.*
(a) Apples are eaten not by him. (b) Apples are not by eaten him.
(c) ~~Apples are not eaten by him.~~ (d) Apples not are eaten by him.
5. *I am making tea.*
(a) Tea is being by made me. (b) ~~Tea is being made by me.~~
(c) Tea is being me made by. (d) Tea is being made me by.
6. *We are writing a book.*
(a) A book is being written us by. (b) A book is being by written us.
(c) ~~A book is being written by us.~~ (d) A book being is written by us.
7. *I have done my job.*
(a) My job has done been by me. (b) My job has been by done me.
(c) ~~My job has been done by me.~~ (d) My job been has done by me.
8. *Nadeem bought a pen.*
(a) A pen was by bought Nadeem. (b) A pen bought was by Nadeem.
(c) ~~A pen was bought by Nadeem.~~ (d) A pen by was bought Nadeem.
9. *You opened the door.*
(a) The door opened was by you. (b) ~~The door was opened by you.~~
(c) ~~The door was by opened you.~~ (d) The door opened by was you.
10. *Did I give him a gift?*
(a) ~~Has a gift given to him by me.~~ (b) Had a gift given to him by me.
(c) Have a gift given to him by me. (d) ~~Was a gift given to him by me.~~
11. *He was reading the books.*
(a) Books was being read by him. (b) Books are being read by him.
(c) ~~Books were being read by him.~~ (d) Books have being read by him.
12. *We were writing letters.*

- (a) Letters were being written by us. (b) Letters was being written by us.
 (c) Letters are being written by us. (d) Letters have being written by us.
13. *What were you doing?*
 (a) What has being done by you? (b) What had being done by you?
 (c) What was being done by you? (d) What were being done by you?
14. *You had played cricket.*
 (a) Cricket has been played by you. (b) Cricket had been played by you.
 (c) Cricket have been played by you. (d) Cricket has been being played by you.
15. *He had read a book.*
 (a) A book have been read by him. (b) A book has been read by him.
 (c) A book had been read by him. (d) A book have been being read by him.
16. *Had she pressed the clothes?*
 (a) Has the clothes been pressed by her? (b) Had the clothes been pressed by her?
 (c) Have the clothes been pressed by her? (d) Has been the clothes pressed by her?
17. *She will wash the clothes.*
 (a) The clothes will been washed by her.
 (b) The clothes will being washed by her.
 (c) The clothes will have been washed by her.
 (d) The clothes will be washed by her.
18. *The teacher will punish him.*
 (a) He will been punished by the teacher.
 (b) He will be punished by the teacher.
 (c) He would be punished by the teacher.
 (d) He will be being punished by the teacher.
19. *You will have passed the examination.*
 (a) The examination will have be passed by you.
 (b) The examination will have being passed by you.
 (c) The examination will have been passed by you.
 (d) The examination will had been passed by you.
20. *We shall have won the match.*
 (a) The match will have being won by us. (b) The match will have be won by us.
 (c) The match will have been won by us.
 (d) The match will had been won by us.

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(c)
5.	(b)	6.	(c)	7.	(c)	8.	(c)
9.	(b)	10.	(d)	11.	(c)	12.	(a)
13.	(c)	14.	(b)	15.	(c)	16.	(b)
17.	(d)	18.	(b)	19.	(c)	20.	(c)

TEST NO. 2
Direct and Indirect Narration

● Choose the correct answer:

1. *He says, "I am ill."*
(a) He says that he is ill. ✓
(c) He asked that he was ill.
(b) He says to me that he was ill.
(d) He says me that he was ill.
2. *He says, "I am going to Sialkot".*
(a) He asked to me that he was going to Sialkot.
(b) He says that he was going to Sialkot.
(c) He says that he is going to Sialkot. ✓
(d) He says that he will be going to Sialkot.
3. *They say, "we are the students of English class."*
(a) They say that they are the students of English class. ✓
(b) They say that they were the students of English class.
(c) They said that they are the students of English class.
(d) They say that they will be the students of English class.
4. *Kalim says, "I want to tell you a thing."*
(a) Kalim says that he wanted to tell you one thing.
(b) Kalim says that he wants to tell you one thing. ✓
(c) Kalim says that he want to tell you one thing.
(d) Kalim said that he wants to tell you one thing.
5. *They will say, "we are having dinner."*
(a) They said that they are having dinner.
(b) They would say that they are having dinner.
(c) They will say that they are having dinner. ✓
(d) They will say that they were having dinner.
6. *The gardener will say, "I am watering the plants."*
(a) The gardener say that he is watering the plants.
(b) The gardener would say that he is watering the plants.
(c) The gardener will say that he was watering the plants.
(d) The gardener will say that he is watering the plants. ✓
7. *The mother said to her son, "you are a lazy boy."*
(a) The mother told her son that he were a lazy boy.
(b) The mother told her son that he was a lazy boy. ✓
(c) The mother told her son that he has been a lazy boy.
(d) The mother tells her son that he has been a lazy boy.
8. *The son said to the mother, "I want some money."*
(a) The son said to the mother that he wants some money.
(b) The son said to the mother that he want some money.

- The son told the mother that he wanted some money.
(d) The son said to the mother that I wanted some money.
9. *You said to us, "She gives me some milk."*
(a) You told us that she give you some milk.
 You told us that she gives you some milk.
(c) You told us that she has given you some milk.
(d) You told us that she gave you some milk.
10. *I said to him, "what are you doing there."*
(a) I asked him what was he doing there.
(b) I asked him what were he was doing there.
(c) I asked him what he has doing there.
 I asked him what he was doing there.
11. *I said to him, "will you help me?"*
 I asked him if he would help me?
(b) I asked him if he will help me?
(c) I asked him if he does help me?
(d) I asked him if he has helped me?
12. *He said to me, "Does your father deal in garments?"*
(a) He asked me that did our father deal in garments.
 He asked me that did my father deal in garments.
(c) He asked me that does your father deal in garments.
(d) He asked me that did my father deal in garments.
13. *The pupil says to the teacher, "I have not worked hard."*
(a) The pupil tells the teacher that he had not worked hard.
 The pupil tells the teacher that he has not worked hard.
(c) The pupil tells the teacher that he have not worked hard.
(d) The pupil tells the teacher that he will not work hard.
14. *The father said to his son, "how much money do you need?"*
(a) The father asked his son how much money you need.
(b) The father asked his son how much money he need.
 The father asked his son how much money he needed.
(d) The father asked his son how much money I need.
15. *The milkman said to the woman, "I do not mix water in milk."*
(a) The milkman told the woman that he does not mix water in milk.
(b) The milkman told the woman that I did not mix water in milk.
(c) The milkman told the woman that he do not mix water in milk.
 The milkman told the woman that he did not mix water in milk.
16. *The prisoner said to the judge, "I am not guilty of this crime."*
(a) The prisoner told the judge that I was not guilty of that crime.
 The prisoner told the judge that he was not guilty of that crime.
(c) The prisoner told the judge that he was not guilty of this crime.

- (d) The prisoner told the judge that you were not guilty of that crime.
17. **The bookseller said to the customer, "this book is not very cheap."**
- (a) The bookseller told the customer that that book was not very cheap.
 (b) The bookseller told the customer that this book was not very cheap.
 (c) The bookseller told the customer that book was not very cheap.
 (d) The bookseller told the customer that book is not very cheap.
18. **The teacher said to the class, "Work hard."**
- (a) The teacher advised the class to work hard.
 (b) The teacher advises the class to work hard.
 (c) The teacher advised the class that to work hard.
 (d) The teacher advised the class for work hard.
19. **The boys said to the teacher, "please do not take our class today."**
- (a) The boys requested the teacher not to take our class that day.
 (b) The boys requested the teacher not to take your class that day.
 (c) The boys requested the teacher not to take their class that day.
 (d) The boys requested the teacher not to take his class that day.
20. **The teacher said to his pupils, "respect your elders."**
- (a) The teacher advised his pupils for respect their elders.
 (b) The teacher advised his pupils for respecting their elders.
 (c) The teacher advised his pupils to respect your elders.
 (d) The teacher advised his pupils to respect their elders.
21. **The master said to his maid-servant, "obey my orders."**
- (a) The master ordered his maid-servant for obey his orders.
 (b) The master ordered his maid-servant to obey his orders.
 (c) The master ordered his maid-servant to obey my orders.
 (d) The master ordered his maid-servant to obey your orders.
22. **The mother said to her son, "may you live long."**
- (a) The mother prayed for her son that he might live long.
 (b) The mother prayed for his son that he may live long.
 (c) The mother prayed for her son that you may live long.
 (d) The mother prayed for her son that might he live long.
23. **The captain said to the team, "may Allah give us victory."**
- (a) The captain prayed for the team that Allah give them victory.
 (b) The captain prayed for the team that Allah may give them victory.
 (c) The captain prayed for the team that Allah might give them victory.
 (d) The captain prayed for the team may Allah give them victory.
24. **The girl said to the mother, "Alas! I have failed in the exam."**
- (a) The girl exclaimed with sorrow that she had failed in the exam.
 (b) The girl exclaimed with sorrow that I had failed in the exam.
 (c) The girl exclaimed with sorrow that she has failed in the exam.
 (d) The girl exclaimed with sorrow that she have failed in the exam.
25. **The visitor said, "what a beautiful scene it is?"**
- (a) The visitor exclaimed with joy that it was a very beautiful scene.
 (b) The visitor exclaimed with joy that it is a very beautiful scene.

- (c) The visitor exclaimed with joy that it be a very beautiful scene.
 (d) The visitor exclaimed with joy that it were a very beautiful scene.

ANSWERS

1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)
5.	(c)	6.	(d)	7.	(b)	8.	(c)
9.	(b)	10.	(d)	11.	(a)	12.	(b)
13.	(b)	14.	(c)	15.	(d)	16.	(b)
17.	(a)	18.	(a)	19.	(c)	20.	(d)
21.	(b)	22.	(a)	23.	(c)	24.	(a)
25.	(a)						

TEST NO. 3 Translation

Four choices are given against each sentence. Select the correct answer.

1. سچ سے ہارش ہو رہی ہوگی۔
 (a) It will be raining since morning.
 (b) It will have been raining since morning.
 (c) It will have raining since morning.
 (d) It will have rained since morning.
2. وہ دروگھٹوں سے احتجاج کر رہے تھے۔
 (a) They were protesting for two hours.
 (b) They had been protested for two hours.
 (c) They had been protesting for two hours.
 (d) They had been protesting since two hours.
3. نعرے لگائے جاتے ہیں۔
 (a) Slogans are raised.
 (b) Slogans are being raised.
 (c) Slogans are raising.
 (d) Slogans have been raised.
4. ہم نے پھول توڑے۔
 (a) We plucks the flowers.
 (b) We plucked the flowers.
 (c) We had plucked the flowers.
 (d) We had been plucked the flowers.
5. وہ اپنا سبق یاد کرتے ہیں۔
 (a) They learn their lessons.
 (b) They learns their lessons.
 (c) They learning their lessons.
 (d) They learnt their lessons.
6. کیا وہ مجھے دعوت دیتا ہے؟
 (a) Does he invites me?
 (b) Do he invite me?

(c) Is he invite me?

(d) Does he invite me?

7. لڑکیاں شادی کے گیت گاتی ہیں۔

(a) Girls sings the wedding songs.

(b) Girls sung the wedding songs.

(c) Girls sing the wedding songs.

(d) Girls are singing wedding songs.

8. تم پھل نہیں خریدے۔

(a) You will not be buy fruits.

(b) You will not being buy fruits.

(c) You will not buys fruits.

(d) You will not buy fruits.

9. کھانا تیار کیا جا چکا ہوگا۔

(a) The meal will have prepared.

(b) The meal will have been prepared.

(c) The meal will be prepared.

(d) The meal will be being prepared.

10. وہ کرکٹ کھیل چکے ہوں گے۔

(a) They will have been played cricket.

(b) They will have played cricket.

(c) They will be played cricket.

(d) They will have been played cricket.

11. ماٹرم صاحبہ ماٹرنری لگا چکے تھے۔

(a) The teacher had called the roll.

(b) The teacher has called the roll.

(c) The teacher was called the roll.

(d) The teacher had been called the roll.

12. کمرہ سفیدی کیا جا چکا تھا۔

(a) The room had white-washed.

(b) The room has white-washed.

(c) The room had been white-washed.

(d) The room will have white-washed.

13. ناشتہ تیار کیا جا چکا ہے۔

(a) The breakfast has prepared.

(b) The breakfast has been prepared.

(c) The breakfast had prepared.

(d) The breakfast had been prepared.

14. کیا اس نے اپنا کام ختم کر لیا ہے؟

(a) Did he finished his work?

(b) Has he finished his work?

(c) Have he finished his work.

(d) Has he finished his work.

15. مایہ کی مچھلیاں پکڑ رہا ہوگا۔

(a) The fisherman will catching the fish.

(b) The fisherman will be catching the fish.

(c) The fisherman will being catching the fish.

(d) The fisherman will been catching the fish.

- (a) The country will be being defended.
 (b) The country will be defended.
 (c) The country will have defended.
 (d) The country will have been defended.

16. ملک کی حفاظت کی جارہی ہوگی۔

- (a) You were reciting the Holy Quran.
 (b) You was reciting the Holy Quran.
 (c) You were being reciting the Holy Quran.
 (d) You had been reciting the Holy Quran.

17. آپ قرآن پاک کی تلاوت کر رہے تھے۔

- (a) The exercise was taking.
 (b) The exercise was being taken.
 (c) The exercise was been taken.
 (d) The exercise was being taking.

18. ورزش کی جارہی تھی۔

- (a) Were the teeth cleaning?
 (b) Were the teeth being cleaning?
 (c) Were the teeth being cleaned?
 (d) Were the teeth be being cleaned?

19. کیا دانت صاف کئے جا رہے تھے؟

- (a) We were taken the examination.
 (b) We were being taken the examination.
 (c) We have been taking the examination.
 (d) We were taking the examination.

20. ہم امتحان دے رہے تھے۔

- (a) Ahmad does not obeys his parents.
 (b) Ahmad does not obey his parents.
 (c) Ahmad do not obey his parents.
 (d) Ahmad is not obey his parents.

21. احمد اپنے والدین کا حکم نہیں مانتا۔

- (a) Did you not received my letter yesterday?
 (b) Did you not receive my letter yesterday?
 (c) Do you not receive my letter yesterday?
 (d) Do you not received my letter yesterday?

22. کیا آپ کو کل میرا خط نہیں ملا؟

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)
5.	(a)	6.	(d)	7.	(c)	8.	(d)
9.	(b)	10.	(b)	11.	(a)	12.	(c)
13.	(b)	14.	(d)	15.	(b)	16.	(a)
17.	(a)	18.	(b)	19.	(c)	20.	(d)
21.	(b)	22.	(b)				

TEST NO. 4

Translation

Choose the correct answer.

انگریزوں نے ہندوستان پر نوے سال حکومت کی۔

- (a) The English rule over India for for ninty years.
(b) The English ruled over India for ninty years.
(c) The English had rule over India for ninty years.
(d) The English rulig over India for ninty years.

مزدور تین ماہ سے کام کر رہے تھے۔

- (a) Labourers had been working for three months.
(b) Labourers have been working for three months.
(c) Labourers worked for three months.
(d) Labourers were working for t hree months.

سورج نکلنے سے پہلے وہ مچھلیاں پکڑ چکا تھا۔

- (a) He had been caught fish before the sun rose.
(b) He had caught fish before the sun rose.
(c) He had caught fish before the sun rise.
(d) He had caught fish before the sun had risen.

ہمارے جانے سے پہلے وہ کھانا کھا چکے ہو گئے۔

- (a) They will be eaten the food before we go.
(b) They will have eaten the food before we had gone.
(c) They will have eaten the food before we go.
(d) The will have eaten the food before our going.

دو شام سے تمہارا انتظار کر رہا ہوگا۔

- (a) He will be waiting for you since evenig.
(b) He will have waited for you since evening.
(c) He will have been waited for you since evening.
(d) He will have been waiting for you since evening.

وہ چڑیا گھر سے واپس آ رہے ہو گئے۔

- (a) They will coming back from the zoo.
(b) They will have been coming back from the zoo.
(c) They will be coming back from the zoo.
(d) They will being coming back from the zoo.

مہمانوں کو دعوت دی جا چکی ہوگی۔

- (a) Guests will have invited.
(b) Guests will have been invited.
(c) Guests will be invited.
(d) Guests will been invited.

انعامات تقسیم کئے جا چکے ہیں۔

- (a) Prizes have distributed.
(b) Prizes have been distributed.
(c) Prizes has been distributed.
(d) Prizes are being distributed.



- (a) Are mangoes not being eaten? .9
 (b) Are mangoes not eaten?
 (c) Are mangoes not been eaten?
 (d) Are mangoes have not been eaten?
 کیا آم نہیں کھائے جا رہے ہیں؟
- (a) He was not being admitted into the hospital. .10
 (b) He was not admitting into the hospital.
 (c) He has not being admitted into the hospital.
 (d) He was not been admitted into the hospital.
 اسے ہسپتال میں داخل نہیں کروایا جا رہا تھا۔
- (a) Does Sana takes interest in her work? .11
 (b) Does Sana take interest in her work?
 (c) Is Sana take interest in her work?
 (d) Do Sana takes interest in her work?
 کیا سنا اپنے کام میں دلچسپی لیتی ہے؟
- (a) He congratulated on his success. .12
 (b) He has been congratulated on his success.
 (c) He was congratulated on his success.
 (d) He was being congratulated on his success.
 اس کو کامیابی پر مبارکباد دی گئی۔
- (a) He did not made fun of you. .13
 (b) He do not make fun of you.
 (c) He had not make fun of you.
 (d) He did not make fun of you.
 اس نے تمہارا مذاق نہ اڑایا۔
- (a) Had the thief broke into before the police arrived? .14
 (b) Had the thief break into before the police arrived?
 (c) Had the thief broken into before the police arrived.
 (d) Had the thief broken into before the police arrived?
 کیا پولیس کے پہنچنے سے پہلے چور تھب لگا چکا تھا۔
- (a) It had been drizzling since an hour. .15
 (b) It had drizzling for an hour.
 (c) It had bee drizzling for an hour.
 (d) It was drizzling for an hour.
 ایک گھنٹہ سے بوند باندی ہو رہی تھی۔
- (a) The wounded was being helped in time. .16
 (b) The wounded was helped in time.
 (c) The wounded was hlep in time.
 (d) The wounded has been helped in time.
 زخمی کو وقت پر مدد دی گئی۔
- (a) The doctor felt the pulse of the patient. .17
 (b) The doctor has felt the pulse of the patient.
 (c) The doctor feed the pulse of the patient.
 (d) The doctor had felt the pulse of the patient.
 ڈاکٹر نے مریض کی نبض دیکھی۔
- (a) The patient had taken a dose of medicine. .18
 مریض نے دوائی کی خوراک پی لی ہے۔

- (b) The patient has took a dose of medicine.
 (c) The patient taken a dose of medicine.
 (d) The patient has taken a dose of medicine.

19. کیا آپ شام کو ہاکی کھیلتے تھے؟

- (a) Did you played hockey in the evening?
 (b) Did you play hockey in the evening?
 (c) Had you been playing hockey in the evening?
 (d) Did you playing hockey in the evening?

20. کیا وہ سٹیشن پر میرا انتظار کر رہی تھی؟

- (a) Did she wait for me at the station?
 (b) Was she waiting for me at the station?
 (c) Was she waited for me at the station?
 (d) Had she been waiting for me at the station?

21. ہم اپنا قیمتی وقت ضائع نہیں کر رہے تھے۔

- (a) We shall not be wasting our precious time.
 (b) We shall not wasting our precious time.
 (c) We shall not being wasting our precious time.
 (d) We shall not been wasting our precious time.

22. کیا وہ صبح سے اٹھنے ابال رہی ہوگی؟

- (a) Will she have been boiling eggs since morning?
 (b) Will she has been boiling eggs since morning?
 (c) Will she have been boiling eggs for morning?
 (d) Will she be boiling eggs since morning?

23. مکان کی مرمت کی گئی۔

- (a) The house has repaired.
 (b) The house has been repair.
 (c) The house has been repaired.
 (d) The house has being repaired.

24. آپ کو انگریزی کون پڑھاتا ہے؟

- (a) Who teach you English?
 (b) Who taught you English?
 (c) Who has teach you English?
 (d) Who teaches you English?

ANSWER THE QUESTION English ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(a)	3.	(b)	4.	(c)
5.	(d)	6.	(c)	7.	(b)	8.	(b)
9.	(a)	10.	(a)	11.	(b)	12.	(c)
13.	(d)	14.	(d)	15.	(c)	16.	(b)
17.	(a)	18.	(d)	19.	(b)	20.	(b)
21.	(a)	22.	(a)	23.	(c)	24.	(d)
25.	(b)						

MORE OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

TEST NO. 1

Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning to the key word.

- Danger**
 (a) risk (b) insecurity
 (c) cope (d) ancillary
- Determination**
 (a) consistent (b) festive
 (c) resolution (d) firmness
- Efficiency**
 (a) potency (b) capability
 (c) tumble (d) violation
- Approval**
 (a) gang (b) consent
 (c) approbation (d) release
- Affection**
 (a) love (b) attachment
 (c) reform (d) merger

ANSWERS

- 1.(a) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(a)

TEST NO. 2

Choose the Synonym of the following words.

- Equal** *مساوي*
 (a) uniform (b) even
 (c) entice (d) usury
- Own**
 (a) acknowledge (b) sin
 (c) confess (d) span
- Neglect**
 (a) Equate (b) carelessness
 (c) vanity (d) negligence
- Godly**
 (a) holy (b) modify
 (c) pious (d) sob
- Mob**
 (a) fend (b) phase
 (c) orbit (d) crowd

ANSWERS

- 1.(a) 2.(a) 3.(d) 4.(c) 5.(d)

TEST NO. 3

Choose the antonyms of the following words.

- Wicked**

- (a) virtuous (b) saintly

- (c) surge

2. **Attraction**

- (a) enlist (b) opera

- (c) repulsion

3. **Danger**

- (a) safety (b) security

- (c) pain

4. **Efficiency**

- (a) very (b) inefficiency

- (c) impotency

5. **Excess**

- (a) deficiency (b) scarcity

- (c) enmity

ANSWERS

- 1.(a) 2.(c) 3.(a) 4.(b) 5.(b)

TEST NO. 4

Choose the antonyms of the following words.

- Ability** *مقدرة*
 (a) incapability (b) incompetence
 (c) ribald
- Compulsory**
 (a) optional (b) voluntary
 (c) surly
- Abuse**
 (a) spilt (b) eulogy
 (c) commendation
- Want**
 (a) prosperity (b) upkeep
 (c) abundance
- Agree**
 (a) refuse (b) disagree
 (c) review

ANSWERS

- 1.(a) 2.(a) 3.(c) 4.(a) 5.(b)

TEST NO. 5

Choose the correct spellings.

- (a) anxious (b) cnxious
 (c) anxious (d) anxeious
- (a) owvnr (b) ownar
 (c) owner (d) ownnar
- (a) teilet (b) toelet
 (c) toilet (d) taillet
- (a) raceive (b) recaive
 (c) receive (d) receeive
- (a) petiful (b) pitiful

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | (c) pitiful | (d) peteful |
| 6. | (a) succed | (b) suced |
| | (c) succeed | (d) succeed |
| 7. | (a) similer | (b) simelar |
| | (c) similar | (d) semilar |
| 8. | (a) fulfel | (b) fulfil |
| | (c) fulfal | (d) fulfeal |
| 9. | (a) foreity | (b) fority |
| | (c) forty | (d) ferty |
| 10. | (a) filed | (b) fiield |
| | (c) feld | (d) fild |
| 11. | (a) nenith | (b) nineth |
| | (c) ninth | (d) nenth |
| 12. | (a) quarrial | (b) quarral |
| | (c) querrel | (d) quarrel |
| 13. | (a) acceapt | (b) acept |
| | (c) accept | (d) acept |
| 14. | (a) angele | (b) angale |
| | (c) aengle | (d) angle |
| 15. | (a) aneger | (b) aonger |
| | (c) anger | (d) aenger |
| 16. | (a) telephene | (b) telephane |
| | (c) talephone | (d) telephone |
| 17. | (a) dictionery | (b) dictionary |
| | (c) dictenorary | (d) dictionary |
| 18. | (a) beuy | (b) buuy |
| | (c) buy | (d) buay |
| 19. | (a) holidey | (b) holiday |
| | (c) holeday | (d) holaday |
| 20. | (a) thieff | (b) thieef |
| | (c) theif | (d) thief |
| 21. | (a) biscuit | (b) buscuit |
| | (c) buscut | (d) biscuet |
| 22. | (a) bicycle | (b) becycle |
| | (c) bycycle | (d) bicycle |
| 23. | (a) usseful | (b) useaful |
| | (c) usaful | (d) useful |
| 24. | (a) languaege | (b) language |
| | (c) langedage | (d) languauge |
| 25. | (a) neighte | (b) neight |
| | (c) night | (d) neght |
| 26. | (a) beautifel | (b) beauteful |
| | (c) baeutiful | (d) beautiful |
| 27. | (a) devlop | (b) develope |
| | (c) develop | (d) devolop |
| 28. | (a) demand | (b) demend |
| | (c) damand | (d) dimand |
| 29. | (a) marcifful | (b) merciful |
| | (c) merciaful | (d) marceful |
| 30. | (a) crowd | (b) crrowd |
| | (c) croowd | (d) craewd |

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (a) | 2. | (c) | 3. | (c) | 4. | (c) |
| 5. | (b) | 6. | (d) | 7. | (c) | 8. | (b) |
| 9. | (c) | 10. | (d) | 11. | (c) | 12. | (d) |
| 13. | (c) | 14. | (d) | 15. | (c) | 16. | (d) |
| 17. | (b) | 18. | (c) | 19. | (b) | 20. | (d) |
| 21. | (a) | 22. | (d) | 23. | (d) | 24. | (b) |
| 25. | (c) | 26. | (d) | 27. | (c) | 28. | (a) |
| 29. | (b) | 30. | (a) | | | | |

TEST NO. 6

Choose the correct answer.

- Amjad plays football.**
 - Football is played by Amjad.
 - Football played is by Amjad.
 - Football played by is Amjad.
 - Football played by Amjad is.
- The horse pulls the Tonga.**
 - The tonga pulled is by the horse.
 - The tonga pulled by is the horse.
 - The tonga is pulled by the horse.
 - The tonga is by pulled the horse.
- I eat mangoes.**
 - Mangoes eaten are by me.
 - Mangoes are by eaten me.
 - Mangoes are eaten by me.
 - Mangoes by are eaten me.
- He does not eat apples.**
 - Apples are eaten not by him.
 - Apples are not by eaten him.
 - Apples are not eaten by him.
 - Apples not are eaten by him.
- I am making tea.**
 - Tea is being by made me.
 - Tea is being made by me.
 - Tea is being me made by.
 - Tea is being by made me.
- We are writing a book.**
 - A book is being written us by.
 - A book is being by written us.
 - A book is being written by us.
 - A book being is written by us.
- I have done my job.**
 - My job has done been by me.
 - My job has been by done me.
 - My job has been done by me.
 - My job been has done by me.
- Nadeem bought a pen.**
 - A pen was by bought Nadeem.
 - A pen bought was by Nadeem.
 - A pen was bought by Nadeem.

- (d) A pen by was bought Nadeem.
You opened the door.
9. (a) The door opened was by you.
(b) ✓ The door was opened by you.
(c) The door was by opened you.
(d) The door opened by was you.
10. **Did I give him a gift?**
(a) Has a gift given to him by me.
(b) Had a gift given to him by me.
(c) Have a gift given to him by me.
(d) ✓ Was a gift given to him by me.
11. **He was reading the books.**
(a) Books was being read by him.
(b) Books are being read by him.
(c) ✓ Books were being read by him.
(d) Books have being read by him.
12. **We were writing letters.**
(a) ✓ Letters were being written by us.
(b) Letters was being written by us.
(c) Letters are being written by us.
(d) Letters have being written by us.
13. **What were you doing?**
(a) What has being done by you?
(b) What had being done by you?
(c) ✓ What was being done by you?
(d) What were being done by you?
14. **You had played the cricket.**
(a) Cricket has been played by you.
(b) ✓ Cricket had been played by you.
(c) Cricket have been played by you.
(d) Cricket has been being played by you.
15. **He had read a book.**
(a) A book have been read by him.
(b) A book has been read by him.
(c) ✓ A book had been read by him.
(d) A book have been being read by him.
16. **Had she pressed the clothes?**
(a) Has the clothes been pressed by her?
(b) ✓ Had the clothes been pressed by her?
(c) Have the clothes been pressed by her?
(d) Has been the clothes pressed by her?
17. **She will wash the clothes.**
(a) The clothes will be washed by her.

- (b) The clothes will being washed by her.
(c) The clothes will have been washed by her.
(d) ✓ The clothes will be washed by her.
18. **The teacher will punish him.**
(a) He will be punished by the teacher.
(b) ✓ He will be punished by the teacher.
(c) He would be punished by the teacher.
(d) He will be being punished by the teacher.
19. **You will have passed the examination.**
(a) The examination will have be passed by you.
(b) The examination will have being passed by you.
(c) ✓ The examination will have been passed by you.
(d) The examination will had been passed by you.
20. **We shall have won the match.**
(a) The match will have being won by us.
(b) The match will have be won by us.
(c) ✓ The match will have been won by us.
(d) The match will had been won by us.

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
- *****

SPELLINGS

CORRECT SPELLING OBJECTIVE (MCQs TESTS)

TEST NO. 1

Choose the correct SPELLINGS:

1.	A	abstein ✓	B	abstain ✓
	C	abstaine ✓	D	abstain
2.	A	anxious ✓	B	erxious
	C	anexious ✓	D	anxious
3.	A	guaise ✓	B	guisee
	C	guise ✓	D	guase
4.	A	novice ✓	B	novice
	C	noviece	D	novecie
5.	A	fuddal	B	fudel
	C	faudal	D	feudal ✓
6.	A	oasis ✓	B	Oesis
	C	oases	D	Oases
7.	A	ownnar	B	ownar
	C	ownur ✓	D	ownnar
8.	A	pallace	B	palece
	C	pelace	D	palace ✓
9.	A	smekey	B	smoky ✓
	C	smmoky	D	smokey
10.	A	warry	B	werry
	C	wery	D	wary ✓
11.	A	verify ✓	B	verefy
	C	verifiy	D	varify
12.	A	taccit	B	tacit ✓
	C	taccet	D	taect
13.	A	teilet	B	telet
	C	toilet ✓	D	taillet
14.	A	vegeur	B	vegaour
	C	vegour ✓	D	vgour
15.	A	receive ✓	B	recaive
	C	reieve	D	receive
16.	A	pelea	B	plac
	C	pleea ✓	D	plea
17.	A	oman ✓	B	oman
	C	omeen	D	ommen
18.	A	petiful	B	pitiful ✓
	C	piteful	D	peteful
19.	A	seizee	B	saize
	C	seize ✓	D	seeize
20.	A	rogue ✓	B	reguee
	C	raguee	D	rague

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	A	3.	C	4.	B	5.	D
6.	A	7.	C	8.	D	9.	B	10.	D
11.	A	12.	B	13.	C	14.	D	15.	C
16.	D	17.	A	18.	B	19.	C	20.	A

TEST NO. 2

Choose the correct SPELLINGS:

1.	A	revel	B	ravel
	C	reval	D	revell
2.	A	succead	B	suced
	C	succeed ✓	D	sicoeed
3.	A	peosition	B	position ✓
	C	positeion	D	positioen
4.	A	simuler	B	position
	C	similar ✓	D	simelar
5.	A	fulfel	B	semilar
	C	fulfal	D	fulfil ✓
6.	A	foreity	B	fulfeal
	C	forty ✓	D	fority
7.	A	forward ✓	B	ferty
	C	fowared	D	ferward
8.	A	felled	B	forwerd
	C	feld	D	field ✓
9.	A	nenith	B	fileed
	C	ninth ✓	D	nineth
10.	A	quarrial	B	nenth
	C	querrel	D	quarral
11.	A	fraud ✓	B	quarrel ✓
	C	fraeud	D	freud
12.	A	furniatur	B	frauced
	C	furneiture	D	furniture ✓
13.	A	accept ✓	B	furneture
	C	accept ✓	D	aecept
14.	A	accede ✓	B	aecept
	C	aecede	D	accede ✓
15.	A	angele	B	aicede
	C	aengle	D	angale
16.	A	elien	B	angle ✓
	C	aliaen	D	alien ✓
17.	A	aneger	B	alieon
	C	anger ✓	D	aonger
18.	A	acedemy	B	aenger
	C	acedamy	D	academy ✓
19.	A	knol	B	acidamy
	C	knol ✓	D	acidamy
20.	A	pack	B	knal
	C	peak ✓	D	knul
			B	peak ✓

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	D	3.	B	4.	C	5.	B
6.	C	7.	A	8.	B	9.	C	10.	D
11.	A	12.	B	13.	C	14.	A	15.	D
16.	B	17.	C	18.	B	19.	A	20.	D

TEST NO. 3

Choose the correct SPELLINGS:

1.	A	absolutely	B	asoolutely
	C	absolutaly	D	absoluteely
2.	A	acceleraetien	B	acceleration
	C	aceleretion	D	accelertein
3.	A	aeceptence	B	acceptenca
	C	acceptance	D	aceptence
4.	A	faburary	B	February
	C	fiburary	D	february
5.	A	handkerchief	B	hendkerchief
	C	handkarchief	D	handkerchiaf
6.	A	haterogenous	B	heterogenous
	C	hetaroneous	D	heterogeneous
7.	A	extroordinary	B	extraordinary
	C	extraordinary	D	extreordinary
8.	A	explanition	B	explanction
	C	explanation	D	explanation
9.	A	petronege	B	patronege
	C	patronage	D	petronage
10.	A	neigbeure	B	neigbeoure
	C	neighbeour	D	neighbour
11.	A	omission	B	omession
	C	omesion	D	omession
12.	A	penceroma	B	panorema
	C	penorama	D	panorama
13.	A	sensibility	B	sansibility
	C	sensebility	D	sensability
14.	A	telephene	B	telephane
	C	talephone	D	telephone
15.	A	through	B	through
	C	throph	D	throughh
16.	A	sumarey	B	summarey
	C	summary	D	summery
17.	A	successeful	B	successful
	C	succesful	D	successful
18.	A	scrimulous	B	tramulous
	C	tremulous	D	tremuleous
19.	A	dictionery	B	dictionary
	C	dictenorary	D	dictionary
20.	A	discipline	B	dissepline
	C	disceplene	D	displine

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	B	3.	C	4.	B	5.	A
6.	D	7.	C	8.	D	9.	C	10.	D
11.	A	12.	D	13.	A	14.	D	15.	B
16.	C	17.	D	18.	C	19.	B	20.	A

TEST NO. 4

Choose the correct SPELLINGS:

1.	A	carriage	B	carriage
	C	cerrriage	D	cariage
2.	A	analyses	B	anelyses
	C	análysis	D	anelysis
3.	A	endoow	B	endow
	C	endew	D	endaw
4.	A	disguise	B	disguese
	C	disguase	D	disgusie
5.	A	collapse	B	collapse
	C	cellapse	D	collepse
6.	A	beuy	B	buuy
	C	buy	D	buey
7.	A	keyy	B	kiy
	C	kay	D	key
8.	A	frauad	B	fraued
	C	fraud	D	freud
9.	A	holieday	B	holiday
	C	holeday	D	holaday
10.	A	ideal	B	idoal
	C	ideol	D	ideel
11.	A	sencere	B	sincere
	C	sinacare	D	sincre
12.	A	opposat	B	oppeset
	C	opposit	D	oppesit
13.	A	simeeler	B	somelar
	C	semilar	D	similar
14.	A	thagh	B	thiggh
	C	thigh	D	thehh
15.	A	yeild	B	yield
	C	yiield	D	yaield
16.	A	village	B	villege
	C	village	D	villega
17.	A	spceify	B	specify
	C	spacify	D	specifey
18.	A	sufferor	B	suffarer
	C	sufferer	D	suferar
19.	A	foriegn	B	foreign
	C	foreiagn	D	foreign
20.	A	academic	B	academic
	C	acedemoc	D	acodamic

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	C	3.	B	4.	A	5.	B
6.	C	7.	D	8.	C	9.	B	10.	A
11.	B	12.	C	13.	D	14.	C	15.	B
16.	A	17.	B	18.	C	19.	D	20.	A

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

WORLD GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Objective - MCQs

Countries of the World

1. There are 193 countries in the world
 - (A) ✓ 193
 - (B) 182
 - (C) 186
 - (D) 196
2. Myanmar is the new name of BURMA
 - (A) Sri Lanka
 - (B) ✓ Burma
 - (C) Combdia
 - (D) Vietnam
3. Capital city of Australia is Sydney
 - (A) ✓ Sydney
 - (B) Hobarte
 - (C) Melbourne
 - (D) Canberra
4. In Afghanistan, who was the supreme leader of the ruling Taliban, who captured Kabul on September 27, 1996?
 - (A) Gulbaddin Hikmatyar
 - (B) ✓ Mullah Muhammad Umer
 - (C) Rasheed Dostum
 - (D) Abdul-Rub Siyaf
5. Addis Ababa is the capital of:
 - (A) Rwanda
 - (B) Cameroon
 - (C) ✓ Ethiopia ✓
 - (D) Kenya
6. Which country exploded its first nuclear device underground?
 - (A) ✓ Britain ✓
 - (B) China
 - (C) USA
 - (D) USSR
7. Changed name of Formosa is _____.
 - (A) Singapore
 - (B) ✓ Taiwan
 - (C) Malaysia
 - (D) Hong Kong
8. Germany was divided into two separate independent states (East Germany and West Germany) in _____.
 - (A) 1920
 - (B) 1946
 - (C) 1940
 - (D) ✓ 1945 ✓
9. East Germany and West Germany were once again merged into one state on _____.
 - (A) September 16, 1989
 - (B) October 24, 1988
 - (C) ✓ October 03, 1990
 - (D) October 13, 1989
10. Tashkent is the capital of:
 - (A) Tajikistan
 - (B) Turkmenistan
 - (C) Azerbaijan
 - (D) ✓ Uzbekistan
11. Sheikh Hasina Wajid became Bangladesh's Prime Minister after:
 - (A) ✓ Khalida Zia
 - (B) Gen. Ershad
 - (C) Mujeebur Rehman
 - (D) Zia-ur-Rehman
12. New name of Zaire (An African country) is:
 - (A) Chad
 - (B) ✓ Congo
 - (C) Ghana
 - (D) Mozambique
13. Eritrea became an independent state on May 24, 1993; got independence from:
 - (A) South Africa
 - (B) Nigeria
 - (C) Zimbabwe
 - (D) ✓ Ethiopia
14. Kuwait was occupied by Iraq on:
 - (A) Feb. 27, 1991
 - (B) Aug. 28, 1990
 - (C) ✓ Aug. 02, 1990
 - (D) Aug. 17, 1991
15. Amman is the capital of:
 - (A) ✓ Jordan
 - (B) Yemen
 - (C) Bahrain
 - (D) Qatar
16. The currency of Iraq is:
 - (A) Dinar
 - (B) ✓ Rial
 - (C) Dirham
 - (D) Rupee
17. Who was the first president of USA?
 - (A) Richard Nixon
 - (B) John F. Kennedy
 - (C) ✓ George Washington ✓
 - (D) Abraham Lincoln
18. Which was the first country to recognize Bangladesh?
 - (A) India
 - (B) Pakistan
 - (C) ✓ Bangladesh ✓
 - (D) USA



- (A) China
 (B) India ✓
 (C) USA
 (D) Pakistan
19. *Rauf Denktash is the statesman of:*
 (A) Cyprus ✓
 (B) Turkey
 (C) Albania
 (D) Bulgaria
20. *The capital of Libya is:*
 (A) Havana
 (B) Kampala
 (C) Tripoli ✓
 (D) Belgrade
21. *The currency of Turkey is:*
 (A) Pound
 (B) Peso
 (C) Markka
 (D) Lira ✓
22. *Which is the most populous country of the world?*
 (A) India
 (B) Russian Federation
 (C) China ✓
 (D) USA
23. *USA consists of _____ states:*
 (A) 52
 (B) 50 ✓
 (C) 54
 (D) 51
24. *Suez Canal joins:*
 (A) Egypt to Turkey
 (B) ✓ The Mediterranean to the Red Sea
 (C) London to New York
 (D) Tokyo to Osaka
25. *The largest producer of silver in the world is:*
 (A) Bangladesh
 (B) ✓ Egypt
 (C) Peru
 (D) Mexico ✓
26. *Which portion of the world is uninhabited:*
 (A) Alaska
 (B) ✓ Antarctica
 (C) Australia
 (D) Thar
27. *Russia is located in the continent of:*
 (A) Europe
 (B) Asia
 (C) Latin America
 (D) ✓ Europe and Asia (both)
28. *Netherlands is also known as:*
 (A) Belgium
 (B) Finland
 (C) ✓ Holland
 (D) Greece
29. *'Vatican City' is located in:*
 (A) ✓ Italy
 (B) Greece
 (C) Scotland
 (D) Britain'
30. *Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan is the president of:*
 (A) Bahrain
 (B) ✓ UAE
 (C) Qatar
 (D) Kuwait
31. *The city of Seven Hills is:*
 (A) Milan
 (B) Athens
 (C) Murree
 (D) ✓ Rome
32. *Land of Midnight Sun is:*
 (A) Japan
 (B) ✓ Norway
 (C) Australia
 (D) New Zealand
33. *The capital of Brazil is:*
 (A) Hawana
 (B) Reo de Janero
 (C) ✓ Brasilia
 (D) Sofia
34. *What is the currency of South Africa?*
 (A) ✓ Rand
 (B) Dollar
 (C) Franc
 (D) Pound
35. *Which country is called 'Buffer State of Asia'?*
 (A) Mangolia
 (B) ✓ Afghanistan
 (C) Tibet
 (D) Myanmar
36. _____ is called 'Land of Mountains' ?
 (A) ✓ Indonesia
 (B) Japan
 (C) Nepal
 (D) Pakistan
37. *'Land of Thousand Lakes' is:*
 (A) ✓ Finland
 (B) Iceland
 (C) Pakistan
 (D) Bangladesh
38. *After Iran, who is the largest manufacturer of carpets?*
 (A) Afghanistan
 (B) ✓ Pakistan
 (C) Iraq
 (D) Uzbekistan
39. *China is a state based on:*

40. Official reports of the British Govt. are called:
 (A) Partyless democracy
 (B) Bi-party system
 (C) Multi-party system
 (D) Single party system ✓
41. _____ is called 'Key to the Mediterranean'.
 (A) Athens
 (B) Rome
 (C) ✓ Gibraltar
 (D) Madrid
42. Which European country is called 'Flower Garden of Europe'?
 (A) Sweden
 (B) ✓ Netherlands
 (C) Switzerland
 (D) Finland
43. The famous 'Taj Mahal' is situated in:
 (A) ✓ Agra
 (B) Madras
 (C) Delhi
 (D) Kolkata
44. Eternal city is:
 (A) Baghdad
 (B) ✓ Quetta
 (C) Athens
 (D) Cairo
45. _____ is called 'Land of White Elephants'.
 (A) Kenya
 (B) Congo
 (C) ✓ Thailand
 (D) Mozambique
46. 'Forbidden City' is:
 (A) ✓ Lhasa (Tibet)
 (B) Beijing
 (C) Tokyo
 (D) Rome
47. Singapore City is the capital of:
 (A) Taiwan
 (B) Hong Kong
 (C) Vietnam
 (D) ✓ Singapore
48. _____ is called 'Site of Ancient Civilization'.
 (A) Egypt
 (B) ✓ Iraq
 (C) China
 (D) Greece

49. 'Pearl of East' is:
 (A) Bangkok
 (B) Tokyo
 (C) Seoul
 (D) ✓ Penang
50. Fidel Castro is the president of:
 (A) ✓ Cuba
 (B) Mexico
 (C) Jamaica
 (D) Uruguay

Answers

1.	A	2.	B	3.	D	4.	B	5.	C
6.	A	7.	B	8.	D	9.	C	10.	D
11.	A	12.	B	13.	D	14.	C	15.	A
16.	B	17.	C	18.	B	19.	A	20.	C
21.	D	22.	C	23.	B	24.	B	25.	D
26.	B	27.	D	28.	C	29.	A	30.	B
31.	D	32.	B	33.	C	34.	A	35.	B
36.	C	37.	A	38.	B	39.	D	40.	D
41.	C	42.	B	43.	A	44.	B	45.	C
46.	A	47.	D	48.	B	49.	D	50.	A

Location & Capitals of Countries

1. Austria is located in:
 (A) Asia
 (B) ✓ Central Europe
 (C) Western Europe
 (D) South America
2. Where is Bangladesh located?
 (A) Africa
 (B) Eastern Asia
 (C) Western Asia
 (D) ✓ Southern Asia
3. Name the capital of and Bosnia Herzegovina:
 (A) Zagreb
 (B) Sofia
 (C) ✓ Sarajevo
 (D) Belgrade
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in:
 (A) Western Europe
 (B) ✓ Southern Europe
 (C) Asia
 (D) Africa
5. The capital of China is:
 (A) Beijing
 (B) Shanghai
 (C) Hong Kong
 (D) Honan
6. Cyprus is:
 (A) Continent
 (B) Colony

7. ~~(C)~~ Peninsula
~~(D)~~ An Island
 Cairo is the largest city of:
 (A) Syria
 (B) Morocco
~~(C)~~ Egypt
 (D) Sudan
8. Germany is located in:
~~(A)~~ Central Europe
 (B) Western Europe
 (C) Asia
 (D) Africa and Europe
9. Addis Ababa is the capital of:
 (A) Chad
 (B) Nigeria
 (C) Ghana
~~(D)~~ Ethiopia
10. Where is France located?
 (A) Eastern Africa
~~(B)~~ Western Europe
 (C) Eastern Europe
 (D) South America
11. Persia was the old name of:
 (A) Ethiopia
 (B) Iraq
 (C) Syria
~~(D)~~ Iran
12. Indonesia is located in:
~~(A)~~ Asia
 (B) Australia
 (C) Europe
 (D) Africa
13. Iraq's capital is:
 (A) ~~Tehran~~
 (B) Basra
~~(C)~~ Baghdad
 (D) Tripoli
14. Where is Italy located?
 (A) Central Europe
~~(B)~~ Southern Europe
 (C) Africa
 (D) Asia
15. Jerusalem is the capital of:
~~(A)~~ Israel
 (B) Palestine
 (C) Lebanon
 (D) Syria
16. Libya is located in:
 (A) Asia
 (B) Middle East
 (C) Central Africa
~~(D)~~ North Africa
17. Astana (formerly Akmola) is the new capital of Kazakhstan. It replaced _____ in Dec., 1997:

- (A) Bishkek
 (B) Baku
~~(C)~~ Alma Ata
 (D) Dushanbe
18. Malta is a/an:
 (A) Peninsula
~~(B)~~ Island
 (C) Colony
 (D) Buffer state
19. Mongolia is situated in?
~~(A)~~ Central Asia
 (B) Europe
 (C) Africa
 (D) South America
20. Name the capital of Nepal.
 (A) Yangon
 (B) Bangkok
~~(C)~~ Kathmandu
 (D) Male
21. Holland is also known as:
 (A) Madagascar
~~(B)~~ Netherlands
 (C) Greece
 (D) Luxembourg
22. The capital of Russia is:
~~(A)~~ Moscow
 (B) Leningrad
 (C) Ukraine
 (D) Warsaw
23. Where is Somalia located?
 (A) South America
 (B) Asia
 (C) Middle East
~~(D)~~ Africa
24. Name the capital of Saudi Arabia:
 (A) Jeddah
 (B) ~~Riyadh~~
 (C) Madina
 (D) Makkah
25. Switzerland is located in:
~~(A)~~ Central Europe
 (B) Western Europe
 (C) North America
 (D) Asia
26. Khartoum is the capital of:
 (A) Zimbabwe
 (B) Sweden
~~(C)~~ Sudan
 (D) Kenya
27. Yugoslavia is situated in:
 (A) Central Europe
~~(B)~~ Southern Europe
 (C) Asia and Europe
 (D) Middle East
28. Name the capital of United Arab Emirates:
 (A) Manama

- (B) Sharjah
 (C) Dubai
 (D) Abu Dhabi
29. Turkey is situated in:
 (A) Asia
 (B) Asia and Europe
 (C) Europe
 (D) Africa
30. What is West Indies?
 (A) A Country
 (B) An Island
 (C) Sum of Islands
 (D) Colony

Answers

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (A)
6. (D)	7. (C)	8. (A)	9. (D)	10. (B)
11. (D)	12. (A)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (A)
16. (D)	17. (C)	18. (B)	19. (A)	20. (C)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (B)	25. (A)
26. (C)	27. (B)	28. (D)	29. (B)	30. (C)

Capitals of the Countries

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 1

1. The capital of Turkey is:
 (A) Washington
 (B) Ankara
 (C) Sanaa
2. The capital of Uganda is:
 (A) Kampala
 (B) London
 (C) Bangkok
3. The capital of China is:
 (A) Tokyo
 (B) San Jose
 (C) Beijing
4. The capital of Kuwait is:
 (A) Kuwait City
 (B) Rome
 (C) Riyadh
5. The capital of Malaysia is:
 (A) Seoul
 (B) Amman
 (C) Kuala Lumpur

Answers

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (C)
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OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 2

1. The capital of U.S.A. is:
 (A) Rome
 (B) London
 (C) Washington
2. The capital of Spain is:

- (A) Madrid
 (B) Colombo
 (C) Doha
3. The capital of Italy is:
 (A) Dublin
 (B) Rome
 (C) New Delhi
4. The capital of Australia is:
 (A) Dhaka
 (B) New York
 (C) Canberra
5. The capital of Bulgaria is:
 (A) Minsk
 (B) Sofia
 (C) Paris

Answers

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (B)
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 3

1. The capital of Israel is:
 (A) Jerusalem
 (B) Omman
 (C) Ankara
2. The capital of Iraq is:
 (A) Tehran
 (B) Jakarta
 (C) Baghdad
3. The capital of Japan is:
 (A) Tokyo
 (B) Beijing
 (C) Seoul
4. The capital of United Kingdom is:
 (A) Paris
 (B) London
 (C) Rome
5. The capital of New Zealand is:
 (A) Oslo
 (B) Amsterdam
 (C) Wellington

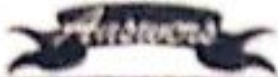
Answers

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (C)
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OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 4

1. The capital of Poland is:
 (A) Doha
 (B) Warsaw
 (C) Lima
2. The capital of Sri Lanka is:
 (A) Colombo
 (B) Kathmandu
 (C) Yaren
3. The capital of Indonesia is:
 (A) Riga
 (B) Dublin

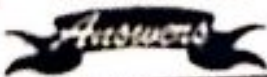
4. ~~(C)~~ Jakarta
 The capital of Germany is:
 (A) Berlin
 (B) Paris
 (C) London
5. The capital of Egypt is:
 (A) Tehran
 (B) Omman
~~(C)~~ Cairo



1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(A)	5.	(C)
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 5

1. The capital of Angola is:
 (A) Vienna
~~(B)~~ Luanda
 (C) Tirana
2. The capital of Chad is:
~~(A)~~ N'Djamena
 (B) Bogota
 (C) London
3. The capital of Finland is:
 (A) Dublin
 (B) Rome
~~(C)~~ Helsinki
4. The capital of Kenya is:
 (A) Amman
~~(B)~~ Nairobi
 (C) Oslo
5. The capital of Monaco is:
 (A) Valletta
 (B) Port Louis
~~(C)~~ Monaco Ville



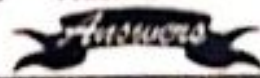
1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Currency

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 1

1. *Afghani* is the currency of:
 (A) Angola
 (B) Afghanistan ✓
 (C) France
2. *Lek* is the currency of
 (A) ✓ a. Albania
 (B) b. Algeria
 (C) c. Brazil
3. *Dinar* is the currency of
 (A) Saudi Arabia
 (B) Oman
~~(C)~~ Algeria
4. *French Franc & Spanish Peseta* are currencies of
 (A) France

- (B) Andorra
 (C) Sudan
5. *New Kwanta* is the currency of
~~(A)~~ Angola
 (B) Turkey
 (C) Tuvalu
6. *East Caribbean Dollar* is the currency of
 (A) Brunei
 (B) Norway
~~(C)~~ Antigua & Barbuda
7. *Peso* is the currency of
 (A) Malawi
~~(B)~~ Argentina
 (C) Solomon Island
8. *Rouble (Russian)* is the currency of
 (A) ✓ Armenia
 (B) Azerbaijan
 (C) Kazakhstan
9. *Dollar* is the currency of
 (A) Mexico
~~(B)~~ Australia
 (C) Austria
10. *Schilling* is the currency of
 (A) Slovakia
 (B) Lebanon
~~(C)~~ Austria



1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(B)	10.	(C)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 2

1. *Manat* is the currency of
~~(A)~~ Azerbaijan
 (B) Kazakhstan
 (C) Mali
2. *Dollar* is the currency of
 (A) Bahrain
 (B) Mexico
~~(C)~~ Bahamas
3. *Taka* is the currency of
 (A) Nepal
~~(B)~~ Bangladesh
 (C) Bolivia
4. *Dollar* is the currency of
 (A) Finland
 (B) Netherlands
~~(C)~~ Barbados
5. *Rouble (Russian)* is the currency of
 of
~~(A)~~ Belarus
 (B) Bermuda
 (C) Brazil
6. *Franc* is the currency of
 (A) U.S.A.
 (B) Norway

- 7. (C) Belgium
Dollar is the currency of
- (A) Finland
- (B) Belize
- (C) Nigeria
- 8. *C.F.A. Franc* is the currency of
- (A) Benin
- (B) Bolivia
- (C) Morocco
- 9. Dollar is the currency of
- (A) Egypt
- (B) France
- (C) Bermuda
- 10. *Ngultrum* is the currency of
- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Nigeria

Answers

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(A)
6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO.3

- 1. *Bolivianos* is the currency of
- (A) Hungary
- (B) Iceland
- (C) Bolivia
- 2. *Dinar* is the currency of
- (A) Bosnia-Herzegovina
- (B) Kazakhstan
- (C) Malaysia
- 3. *Pula* is the currency of
- (A) Ukraine
- (B) Austria
- (C) Botswana
- 4. *Cruzeiro* is the currency of
- (A) Cambodia
- (B) Brazil
- (C) U.S.A.
- 5. Dollar is the currency of
- (A) Canada
- (B) Argentina
- (C) Netherlands
- 6. *Lev* is the currency of
- (A) Sudan
- (B) Bulgaria
- (C) Somalia
- 7. *C.F.A. Franc* is the currency of
- (A) Burkina Faso
- (B) Turkey
- (C) Israel
- 8. *Franc* is the currency of
- (A) Iceland
- (B) Ireland
- (C) Burundi
- 9. *Riel* is the currency of
- (A) Iran

- (B) Cambodia
- (C) Gambia
- 10. Dollar is the currency of
- (A) Brunei
- (B) Tunisia
- (C) Jordan

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(B)	7.	(A)	8.	(C)	9.	(B)	10.	(A)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 4

- 1. *Fscudo* is the currency of
- (A) Congo
- (B) Cape Verde
- (C) Spain
- 2. *C.F.A. Franc* is the currency of
- (A) Guinea
- (B) Italy
- (C) Cameroon
- 3. *Peso* is the currency of
- (A) Panama
- (B) Chile
- (C) Ukraine
- 4. *Yuan* is the currency of
- (A) China
- (B) Korea (North)
- (C) Korea (South)
- 5. *Colone* is the currency of
- (A) Romania
- (B) Cuba
- (C) Costa Rica
- 6. *Dinar* is the currency of
- (A) Croatia
- (B) Argentina
- (C) Morocco
- 7. *Pound* is the currency of
- (A) Italy
- (B) Cyprus
- (C) Israel
- 8. *Koruna* is the currency of
- (A) Czech Republic
- (B) Norway
- (C) Malta
- 9. *Korne* is the currency of
- (A) Sudan
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) Denmark
- 10. *Peso* is the currency of
- (A) Nepal
- (B) Cuba
- (C) Malawi

Answers

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(c)
6.	(a)	7.	(b)	8.	(a)	9.	(c)	10.	(b)



OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 5

1. C.F.A. Franc is the currency of
 (A) Congo
 (B) Lithuania
 (C) Liberia
2. Kroner is the currency of
 (A) Sudan
 (B) Iceland
 (C) Norway
3. Franc is the currency of
 (A) Denmark
 (B) Djibouti
 (C) Cyprus
4. East Caribbean Dollar is the currency of
 (A) Dominica
 (B) Fiji
 (C) Egypt
5. Sucre is the currency of
 (A) Malawi
 (B) Ecuador
 (C) Indonesia
6. Pound is the currency of
 (A) New Zealand
 (B) Malta
 (C) Egypt
7. Colon is the currency of
 (A) El Salvador
 (B) Lebanon
 (C) Kenya
8. Birkwale is the currency of
 (A) Latvia
 (B) Laos
 (C) Equatorial Guinea
9. Kronon is the currency of
 (A) Romania
 (B) Poland
 (C) Estonia
10. Birr is the currency of
 (A) Libya
 (B) Ethiopia
 (C) Oman

Answers

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (B)	4. (A)	5. (B)
6. (C)	7. (A)	8. (C)	9. (C)	10. (B)

Changed Geographical Names

1. The new name of Abyssinia is:
 (A) Libya
 (B) Mauritania
 (C) Syria
 (D) Ethiopia

2. Ankara is the new name of:
 (A) Babylon
 (B) Angora
 (C) Bastille
 (D) Aleppo
3. Give the new name of Batavia:
 (A) Jakarta
 (B) Java
 (C) Kuala Lumpur
 (D) Nairobi
4. The old name of Sri Lanka was:
 (A) Panjim
 (B) Acre
 (C) Ceylon
 (D) Manchukuo
5. East Pakistan is now called:
 (A) Punjab
 (B) Assam
 (C) Karachi
 (D) Bangladesh
6. The new name of "Sandwich Islands" is:
 (A) Zaire
 (B) Hawaii Islands
 (C) Nauru
 (D) Fiji
7. The changed name of Persia is:
 (A) Iran
 (B) Iraq
 (C) Palestine
 (D) Jordan
8. Give the new name of Constantinople:
 (A) Athens
 (B) Istanbul
 (C) Rome
 (D) Cairo
9. Taiwan is the new name of:
 (A) Nyasaland
 (B) Cristiania
 (C) Tanganyka
 (D) Formosa
10. East Indies is now called:
 (A) West Indies
 (B) Malaysia
 (C) Indonesia
 (D) Philippines
11. Nippon is the new name of:
 (A) Japan
 (B) Laos
 (C) Vietnam
 (D) South Korea
12. Pipri (Pakistan) is now called:
 (A) Quetta
 (B) Thatta
 (C) Karachi
 (D) Bin Qasim
13. Mayanmar is the changed name of:
 (A) Bhutan

- (B) Maldives
(C) Burma
(D) Nepal
14. Siam was the old name of:
(A) Thailand
(B) Mongolia
(C) Cambodia
(D) Mauritius
15. Rangoon's new name is:
(A) Bishkek
(B) Koin
(C) Panaji
(D) Yangon
16. Peking is now called:
(A) Tokyo
(B) Beijing
(C) Seoul
(D) Shanghai
17. Dhaka was formerly called:
(A) Salisbury
(B) East Pakistan
(C) Montgomery
(D) Dacca
18. Lyallpur is now called:
(A) Faisalabad
(B) Sahiwal
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Attock
19. Give the old name of Athens:
(A) Antioch
(B) Athinai
(C) Tananarive
(D) 'Frunze
20. South West Africa is now called:
(A) Tanzania
(B) Zambia
(C) Namibia
(D) Kenya

Answers

1. (D)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (D)
6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (C)
11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (D)
16. (B)	17. (D)	18. (A)	19. (B)	20. (C)

Geographical Epithets (Countries)

1. Which country is called "Land of Mountains"?
(a) Mongolia (b) Japan
(c) Nepal (d) Indonesia
2. What is geographical epithet of Japan?
(a) Land of lilies (b) Land of amber
(c) Land of contrasts (d) Land of rising sun

3. Which country is called "Flower Garden of Europe"?
(a) United Kingdom (b) France
(c) Netherlands (d) Denmark
4. Which country is called "Gift of Nile"?
(a) Sudan (b) Libya
(c) Algeria (d) Egypt
5. What is the geographical epithet of Bahrain?
(a) Isle of pearls (b) Emerald island
(c) Land of morning calm (d) Gift of Nile
6. Which country enjoys the epithet of "Land of the Golden Fibre"?
(a) China (b) Bangladesh
(c) Australia (d) Finland
7. Give the name of the country which is called "Land of Thousand Islands".
(a) Philippines (b) Japan
(c) Indonesia (d) West Indies
8. To which country, the epithet "Cockpit of Europe" refers?
(a) France (b) Luxembourg
(c) Netherlands (d) Belgium
9. What is the epithet of New Zealand?
(a) Britain of South Island (b) Emerald Island
(c) Island Continent (d) Land of Mountains
10. Which country is called "Island Continent"?
(a) United Kingdom (b) Australia
(c) Iceland (d) Canada
11. Which country is called "Horn of Africa"?
(a) Egypt (b) Sudan
(c) Somalia (d) Eritrea
- Geographical Epithets (Cities)**
12. Which city is called "City of Bazars"?
(a) Cairo (b) Bangkok
(c) Lahore (d) Jakarta
13. What is the geographical epithet of New York?
(a) City of Parks (b) City of Peace
(c) City of Freedom (d) City of Skyscrapers
14. Which city is called "Forbidden City"?
(a) Tokyo (Japan) (b) Manila (Philippines)
(c) Lahore (Pakistan) (d) Warsaw (Poland)
15. Which city is called "Manchester of Pakistan"?
(a) Karachi (b) Faisalabad
(c) Gujranwala (d) Hyderabad

16. What is the geographical epithet of Chicago?
 (a) Windy City (b) City of Angels
 (c) City of Parks (d) City of Golden Gate
17. Which city is called the "Pyramid City"?
 (a) Cairo (Egypt) (b) Bangkok (Thailand)
 (c) Beijing (China) (d) Tripoli (Libya)
18. Which city is called "Gateway of India"?
 (a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai
 (c) Madras (d) Amritsar
19. What is the geographical epithet of Sheraz (Iran)?
 (a) City of Lilies (b) City of Tombs
 (c) City of Palaces
 (d) City of Roses & Nightingales

- (c) 65.2 years (d) 78.3 years
6. The life expectancies in Australia, China, India, Japan, Norway and Syria are 80.3, 72.0, 64.0, 81.0, 79.2 and 69.7 years. What is the life expectancy in Germany?
 (a) 61.7 years (b) 70.7 years
 (c) 77.4 years (d) 78.5 years
- Life Expectancy of Birth in 1950 and 1998
7. What was the life expectancy of males in France in the year of 1950?
 (a) 63.7 years (b) 59.3 years
 (c) 59.8 years (d) 41.2 years
8. The current life expectancy in Japan is 81.0 years. What was its life expectancy in males in the year of 1950?
 (a) 54.1 years (b) 56.2 years
 (c) 59.6 years (d) 63.4 years
9. What was the life expectancy of women in Germany in the year of 1998?
 (a) 80.3 years (b) 84.2 years
 (c) 86.7 years (d) 91.0 years
10. The life expectancy of women in the year of 1950 was 71.5 years in Denmark, 67.2 years in Italy and 42.3 years in China. What was their life expectancies in women in the same years of 1950?
 (a) 62.3, 41.2 and 80.2 (b) 73.4, 45.6 and 79.6
 (c) 45.2, 66.2 and 78.4 (d) 68.9, 63.7 and 39.3
11. What was the life expectancy in females in China and USA in 1940?
 (a) 42.3 and 71.7 (b) 56.4 and 80.2
 (c) 32.4 and 55.4 (d) 26.4 and 77.6
12. Which of the following nations had the highest life expectancy of 73.8 years in 1950 in females?
 (a) Sweden (b) Denmark
 (c) Norway (d) Australia

Answers

1.	C	2.	D	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	D	9.	A	10.	B
11.	C	12.	A	13.	D	14.	C	15.	B
16.	A	17.	A	18.	B	19.	D		

Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy

1. Which country has the highest mortality rate of 192.5 per thousand?
 (a) Zimbabwe (b) Bangladesh
 (c) Mozambique (d) Angola
2. Which country has the lowest mortality rate among the following nations?
 (a) Sweden (b) United Kingdom
 (c) Denmark (d) Norway
3. What is the mortality rate of United States?
 (a) 8.7 per thousand (b) 2.8 per thousand
 (c) 6.6 per thousand (d) 4.4 per thousand
4. The mortality rate of India is 57.9 per thousand and that of China is 25.3. What is the mortality rate per thousand of Pakistan?
 (a) 64.3 (b) 74.4
 (c) 42.9 (d) 21.7
5. The life expectancy of Sweden is 80.3 years and that of France is 79.4 years. Give the life expectancy in Pakistan.
 (a) 62.6 years (b) 70.7 years

Answers

1.	D	2.	A	3.	C	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	A	8.	C	9.	A	10.	D
11.	A	12.	C						

World Major Religions

1. Presently, the number of leading religions of the world is:
 (A) 4
 (B) 5
 (C) 3
 (D) 7
2. Christianity is based on the teachings of:

- (A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Noah (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Isa (AS) ✓
 (D) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
3. The leading religion of the world is:
 (A) Christianity ✓
 (B) Islam
 (C) Hinduism
 (D) Buddhism
4. In the beginning, Christianity faced stiff opposition from the:
 (A) Jews
 (B) Romans ✓
 (C) Iranians,
 (D) Germans
5. Total number of Christians belonging to all sects is about _____ million.
 (A) ✓ 1,928
 (B) 1,750
 (C) 2,050
 (D) 2,100
6. Second largest religion of the world is:
 (A) ✓ Islam
 (B) Buddhism
 (C) Judaism
 (D) Hinduism
7. How many major sects of Islam are in world?
 (A) 10
 (B) 5
 (C) 4
 (D) ✓ 2
8. The total number of Muslims in the world is:
 (A) 1,500 million
 (B) 1,200 million
 (C) ✓ 1,100 million
 (D) 1,000 million
9. _____ is not a religion but the complex result of 5,000 years of continuous cultural development.
 (A) Buddhism
 (B) ✓ Hinduism
 (C) Judaism
 (D) Shintoism
10. Cows, snakes and monkeys are considered sacred in the:
 (A) ✓ Hinduism
 (B) Christianity
 (C) Parsi-ism
 (D) Buddhism
11. How many Hindus are there in the world?
 (A) 1,000 million
 (B) ✓ 880 million
 (C) 780 million
 (D) 600 million
12. Majority of Hindus live in:
 (A) Nepal

- (B) Bangladesh
 (C) Thailand
 (D) ✓ India
13. _____ is a non-theistic religion.
 (A) Islam
 (B) Shintoism
 (C) ✓ Buddhism
 (D) Hinduism
14. Buddhism was founded by Gautama Buddha in the _____ century B. C.
 (A) 4th
 (B) ✓ 6th
 (C) 7th
 (D) 20th
15. Presently there are about _____ million Buddhists in the world.
 (A) 325 ✓
 (B) 425
 (C) 550
 (D) 350
16. Name the holy book of Jews.
 (A) Bible
 (B) Injeel.
 (C) Zaboor
 (D) ✓ Taurat
17. There are _____ main sects of modern Judaism.
 (A) ✓ 3
 (B) 6
 (C) 4
 (D) 5
18. The total number of Jews in the world is about:
 (A) 15 million
 (B) 18 million ✓
 (C) 30 million
 (D) 60 million
19. Majority of Jews live in:
 (A) USA
 (B) Israel
 (C) ✓ USA and Israel
 (D) Russia
20. How many Jews were killed during the Second World War?
 (A) 1 trillion
 (B) 3 trillion
 (C) 4.5 million
 (D) ✓ 5.7 million

Answers

1.	(B)	2.	(C)	3.	(A)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(A)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(B)	10.	(A)
11.	(C)	12.	(D)	13.	(C)	14.	(B)	15.	(A)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(B)	19.	(C)	20.	(D)

Important Places of the World

1. Alexandria is the famous city and an important Sea Port of:
 - (A) Libya
 - (B) Lebanon
 - (C) Greece
 - (D) Egypt
2. The capital of Ghana is:
 - (A) Accra
 - (B) Maputo
 - (C) Nonakchott
 - (D) Addis Ababa
3. What is "Abu Simbal"?
 - (A) Temple in India
 - (B) Temple in Egypt
 - (C) Art gallery in Syria
 - (D) Capital of Mali
4. Al-Aqsa Mosque is in:
 - (A) Gaza
 - (B) Tel Aviv
 - (C) Jerusalem
 - (D) Baghdad
5. Name the city, which is famous for the tomb of Sufi Saint Khawaja Moin-ud-Din Chishti:
 - (A) Aligarh
 - (B) Ajmer
 - (C) Agra
 - (D) Ahmedabad
6. Adelaide is the famous city of:
 - (A) Tasmania
 - (B) New Zealand
 - (C) Australia
 - (D) UK
7. The capital of Jordan is:
 - (A) Amman
 - (B) San'a
 - (C) Muscat
 - (D) Aden
8. Akal-Takht (Famous for Sikhs) is a place in the Golden Temple of:
 - (A) New Delhi
 - (B) Mumbai
 - (C) Kolkata
 - (D) Amritsar
9. Babylon is the famous city of:
 - (A) Greece
 - (B) Egypt
 - (C) Iraq
 - (D) Syria
10. Bastille was a _____ in Paris, which was destroyed on 14th July, 1789 during the French Revolution.
 - (A) City
 - (B) Jail
 - (C) Village

- (D) Temple
11. Camp David is a place located in _____ where Egypt and Israel signed the Camp David Accord.
 - (A) Israel
 - (B) Switzerland
 - (C) Egypt
 - (D) USA
12. Gaza is the famous city of:
 - (A) Lebanon
 - (B) Israel
 - (C) Palestine
 - (D) Egypt
13. The headquarters of LTTE guerillas, Jaffna is located in:
 - (A) India
 - (B) Sri Lanka
 - (C) Bhutan
 - (D) Bangladesh
14. Greenwich is a town near _____ through which passes the Meridian.
 - (A) New York
 - (B) Zurich
 - (C) London
 - (D) Paris
15. Pentagon is the headquarters of US Army which is located in:
 - (A) Switzerland
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) UK
 - (D) Washington
16. The capital of South Korea is:
 - (A) Seoul
 - (B) Pyongyang
 - (C) Manila
 - (D) Bangkok
17. The famous place Notre Dam is located in:
 - (A) Russia
 - (B) Greece
 - (C) France
 - (D) Italy
18. The greatest sea port in China is:
 - (A) Canten
 - (B) Beijing
 - (C) Hong Kong
 - (D) Shanghai
19. Simla, the capital of Himachel Pradesh, is famous for:
 - (A) Simla Agreement
 - (B) Museums
 - (C) Ancient Civilization
 - (D) Temples
20. Name the largest town in Israel:
 - (A) Jerusalem
 - (B) Tel Aviv

- (C) Gaza
(D) Tbilisi
21. Taxila, the ancient city of Punjab, is famous for its:
(A) Archaeological excavations
(B) Ancient temples
(C) Shopping centres
(D) Fort
22. Zurich is an important city of:
(A) Germany
(B) Italy
(C) Switzerland
(D) Greece

Answers

1.	(D)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(B)
6.	(C)	7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)
11.	(D)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)
16.	(A)	17.	(C)	18.	(D)	19.	(A)	20.	(B)
21.	(A)	22.	(C)						

Important Places of the World

1. PENTAGON is the headquarters of:
(a) UNICEF (b) NATO
(c) US Army (d) French Army
2. Camp David is located in USA. It gained fame due to an agreement which was signed by Israel and Egypt in the year of:
(a) 1979 (b) 1956
(c) 1967 (d) 1971
3. Hollywood (USA) is famous for its:
(a) Sports complex (b) Golden gate bridge
(c) University (d) Film industry
4. Which place is a famous resort for tourism?
(a) Accra (b) Honolulu
(c) Aligarh (d) Greenwich
5. Which place gained fame during French Revolution in 1789?
(a) Alexandria (b) Jaffna
(c) Bastille (d) Kirkuk
6. Which place produces petroleum on large scale?
(a) Aleppo (b) Kurkuk
(c) Gaza (d) Kathmandu
7. Amman is a famous city and capital of:
(a) Palestine (b) Sudan
(c) Somalia (d) Jordan
8. Which city is located in Iraq?
(a) Babylon (b) Dardanelles
(c) Alexandria (d) Accra
9. Which place is the headquarters of LTTE?
(a) Jaffna (b) Colombo

- (c) Kathmandu (d) Notre Dam
10. Which place is not in India?
(a) Agra (b) Aligarh
(c) Ajmer (d) Taxila

Answers

1.	C	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	C
6.	B	7.	D	8.	A	9.	A	10.	D

World Miscellaneous Information

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL LINES AND STREETS

1. 'Durand Line' is the frontier between:
(A) Pakistan and India
(B) Pakistan and Afghanistan
(C) Pakistan and China
(D) China and India
2. 'Downing Street' is famous for:
(A) Tailoring and Jewellery
(B) Banking
(C) Night Clubs
(D) Official residence of British Prime Minister
3. World's shortest street 'Elgin Street' is located in:
(A) Scotland
(B) London
(C) New York
(D) Paris
4. '38 Parallel Line' is the boundary line between:
(A) Canada and USA
(B) North and South Korea
(C) Saudi Arabia and Iraq
(D) Mangolia and China
5. The world's widest street - 'Broadway' is in:
(A) USA
(B) France
(C) Germany
(D) Canada
6. 'Bond Street', located in _____, is famous for tailoring and jewellery.
(A) New York
(B) San Francisco
(C) London
(D) Birmingham
7. The boundary line between India and China is called:
(A) Green Line
(B) Curzon Line
(C) McMohan Line
(D) 49 Parallel Line
8. 'Wall Street' is located in:
(A) Washington
(B) New York



- (C) Mexico
- (D) Chicago
- 9. World's longest street 'Yonge Street' is located in:
 - (A) USA
 - (B) Brazil
 - (C) Canada
 - (D) Argentina
- 10. 'Hot Line' is a direct telephone line between _____ for use in emergency.
 - (A) Bankers
 - (B) Journalists
 - (C) Politicians
 - (D) Heads of Governments

- (B) Netherlands
- (C) Russia
- (D) Norway
- 2. The famous airport 'Dum Dum' is located in:
 - (A) Bangkok (Thailand)
 - (B) Kolkata (India)
 - (C) Dhaka (Bangladesh)
 - (D) Mobai (India)
- 3. Name the Italian international airlines.
 - (A) BOAC
 - (B) Cathy Pacific
 - (C) Garuda
 - (D) Al-Italia

Answers

1.	B	2.	D	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
6.	C	7.	C	8.	B	9.	C	10.	D

INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

1. To which country, the famous international airlines "Biman" belongs?
 - (a) Thailand
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) Indonesia
 - (d) Nepal
2. Which airlines belongs to Germany?
 - (a) Lufthansa
 - (b) Garuda
 - (c) Sabena
 - (d) Aerofloat
3. Which of the following airline belongs to Russia?
 - (a) Biman
 - (b) Sabena
 - (c) Aerofloat
 - (d) Garuda
4. To which country, the famous international airline "Trans. World Airway" (TWA) belongs?
 - (a) Hong Kong
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) USA
5. Which airline belongs to Hong Kong?
 - (a) Garuda
 - (b) Cathy Pacific
 - (c) Sabena
 - (d) Lufthansa
6. To which nation, the airline "Sabena" belongs?
 - (a) France
 - (b) Switzerland
 - (c) Hong Kong
 - (d) Belgium
7. To which country, the airline "Garuda" belongs?
 - (a) Philippines
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) Indonesia
 - (d) Japan
8. The airline named K.L.M belongs to:
 - (a) Netherlands
 - (b) Kuwait
 - (c) Korea
 - (d) Belgium

Answers

1.	B	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	B
6.	D	7.	C	8.	A				

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AND AIRLINES

1. 'Aerofloat' is the airline of:
 - (A) China

- 4. _____ is the name of Nepal's airline.
 - (A) Air Nepal
 - (B) Royal Nepal Airlines
 - (C) Nepal Air
 - (D) Nepal Airlines
- 5. 'Transworld Airway' (TWA) belongs to:
 - (A) USA
 - (B) Britain
 - (C) Belgium
 - (D) Canada
- 6. The biggest airport in the world at Dallas is situated in:
 - (A) UK
 - (B) Canada
 - (C) Soudi Arabia
 - (D) Cuba
- 7. The famous airline 'Lufthansa' belongs to:
 - (A) Greece
 - (B) Netherlands
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) Germany
- 8. "Kennedy Airport" is situated in:
 - (A) Chicago
 - (B) Washington
 - (C) New York
 - (D) New Jersey
- 9. 'Chaklala Airport' is situated in:
 - (A) Islamabad
 - (B) Jhelum
 - (C) Rawalpindi
 - (D) Peshawar
- 10. 'Scandinavian Airlines' operates in the countries of:
 - (A) Norway, Denmark
 - (B) Norway, Sweden, Denmark
 - (C) Denmark, Sweden, Finland
 - (D) Finland, Norway, Denmark

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(D)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(C)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(A)	10.	(B)



INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

- To which city, the airport named Heathrow Gatwick belongs?
 - (a) Paris (France)
 - (b) New York (USA)
 - (c) London (UK)
 - (d) Moscow (Russia)
- Where is the airport named Charles de Gaulle located?
 - (a) Tokyo (Japan)
 - (b) Beirut (Lebanon)
 - (c) Berlin (Germany)
 - (d) Paris (France)
- Which international airport is located in USA?
 - (a) Santa Cruz
 - (b) Kennedy
 - (c) Dum Dum
 - (d) Heathrow
- In which city, the famous Dum Dum Airport is located?
 - (a) Thailand
 - (b) Indonesia
 - (c) India
 - (d) France
- Which airport is located in Italy?
 - (a) Leonardo de Vinci
 - (b) Santa Cruz
 - (c) Heathrow Gatwick
 - (d) Kennedy



1.	C	2.	D	3.	B	4.	C	5.	A
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IMPORTANT NEWS AGENCIES AND PLACES OF THE WORLD

- 'Anatolia' is the news agency of:
 - (A) Libya
 - (B) Italy
 - (C) Turkey
 - (D) Bulgaria
- The famous news agency 'Reuters' belongs to:
 - (A) USA
 - (B) France
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Britain

agency Reuters
- Alexandria is a seaport of:
 - (A) Libya
 - (B) Egypt
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) Greece

Royal Rumble Egypt Royal Rumble
- The world's leading banking centre is:
 - (A) New York
 - (B) Zurich
 - (C) Tokyo
 - (D) London

banking
- _____ is the capital of Norway.
 - (A) Sofia
 - (B) Stockholm
 - (C) Oslo

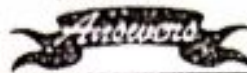
- Name the greatest seaport in China.
 - (A) Shanghai
 - (B) Penang
 - (C) Beijing
 - (D) Honan
- _____ is the news agency of Egypt.
 - (A) MENA
 - (B) SUNA
 - (C) SPA
 - (D) MAP
- Simla, famous for Simla Agreement, is the capital of:
 - (A) Uttar Pradesh
 - (B) Maharashtra
 - (C) Bihar
 - (D) Himachel Pradesh
- 'Al-Aqsa Mosque' is in:
 - (A) Tel Aviv
 - (B) Jerusalem
 - (C) Beirut
 - (D) Cairo
- Moscow is situated on the bank of River:
 - (A) Tigris
 - (B) Spree
 - (C) Tagus
 - (D) Moskua
- Famous film industry centre Hollywood is in:
 - (A) USA
 - (B) Britain
 - (C) Japan
 - (D) China
- Name the Russian news agency.
 - (A) DPA
 - (B) BTA
 - (C) Interfax
 - (D) Ritzan

Rita Japan
- The capital and important seaport of Hawaii Islands is:
 - (A) Alaska
 - (B) Honolulu
 - (C) Havana
 - (D) Lima

(A) (C) (B) (D)
- Khartoum is situated on the bank of river:
 - (A) Tiber
 - (B) Seine
 - (C) Tigris
 - (D) Nile
- Agra, (India) is famous for:
 - (A) Temples
 - (B) Ancient forts



- (C) ✓ Taj Mahal
(D) ✓ Museums



1.	(C)	2.	(D)	3.	(B)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(B)	10.	(D)
11.	(A)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(D)	15.	(C)

NEWS AGENCIES OF THE WORLD

- Which of the following News agencies belongs to France?
(a) APP (b) ✓ AFP
(c) Reuter (d) Ritzau
- To which nation, the news agency "Anatolia" belongs?
(a) Lebanon (b) Australia
(c) Turkey (d) Angola
- Which news agency belongs to Jordan?
(a) Petra (b) Bakhtar
(c) MENA (d) WAM
- To which country, the news agency "APP" belongs?
(a) ✓ Australia (b) ✓ Pakistan
(c) India (d) Indonesia
- Which news agency belongs to Japan?
(a) Tanjug (b) Xinhua
(c) ✓ Kyodo (d) Ziana
- The news agency "Xinhua" belongs to:
(a) Japan (b) South Korea
(c) Vietnam (d) ✓ China
- Which news agency belongs to Russia?
(a) ✓ Interfax (b) Reuter
(c) Bakhtar (d) Ceteka
- To which county the News Agency "MENA" belongs?
(a) Mauritius (b) ✓ Egypt
(c) Mozambique (d) Malta
- Which news agency belongs to Britain?
(a) ✓ BELGA (b) APP
(c) AGI (d) ✓ Reuter



1.	B	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	A	8.	B	9.	D		

MILITARY AWARDS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS

- Which Military Award belongs to Britain?
(a) Medal of Honour (b) ✓ Victoria Cross
(c) Iron Cross (d) Queen Cross
- To which nation, the military award named Knights Cross belongs?
(a) ✓ Germany (b) Japan
(c) India (d) France

- To which country, the Military Award named "Order of the Rising Sun" belongs?
(a) North Korea (b) South Korea
(c) Philippines (d) ✓ Japan
- The Military Medal "Parm Vir Chakra" belongs to:
(a) Thailand (b) ✓ India
(c) Paraguay (d) Myanmar
- Victoria Cross is a famous Military Award which belongs to United Kingdom and the Knights Cross belongs to Germany. The Knights Cross is also known as:
(a) Silver Cross (b) Gold Cross
(c) ✓ Iron Cross (d) Bronze Cross



1.	B	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	C
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INTERNATIONAL DAYS

- On which date, World Earth Day is celebrated?
(a) ✓ April 22 (b) June 17
(c) August 16 (d) September 25
- Which day is celebrated on September 27?
(a) Labour Day (b) World Scouts Day
(c) ✓ World Tourism Day (d) World Health Day
- On which date is World Population Day celebrated?
(a) March 8 (b) April 7
(c) ✓ October 16 (d) July 11
- Which day is celebrated on May 1 each year throughout the world?
(a) Women Day (b) ✓ Labour Day
(c) AIDS Day (d) Human Rights Day
- On which date, Human Rights Day is celebrated?
(a) March 8 (b) May 3
(c) November 20 (d) ✓ December 10
- On which date, World AIDS Day is celebrated?
(a) August 26 (b) October-12
(c) ✓ December 1 (d) December 31
- Which country celebrates Guy Fawkes Day on November 5 each year?
(a) Australia (b) ✓ Great Britain
(c) Canada (d) France
- Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated in China each year on:
(a) ✓ June 9 (b) July 14
(c) September 6 (d) November 7

9. Which country celebrates carnival on February 8 to 12 each year?
 (a) Argentina (b) France
 (c) Brazil (d) Italy
10. On which date, Boxing Day is celebrated in Australia, Canada, UK and New Zealand?
 (a) January 27 (b) March 16
 (c) August 25 (d) December 26

PARLIAMENTS OF IMPORTANT COUNTRIES

11. What is the name of the parliament of Nepal?
 (a) Majlis (b) Panchayat
 (c) Grand Assembly (d) Royal Assembly
12. The parliament of South Africa is called:
 (a) Shoora (b) Peoples House
 (c) Congress (d) House of Assembly
13. What is the name of parliament of Israel?
 (a) Knesset (b) Duma
 (c) Jewish Assembly (d) Riksdag
14. Duma is the name of the assembly of:
 (a) Germany (b) Japan
 (c) Russia (d) France

Answers

1.	A	2.	C	3.	D	4.	B	5.	D
6.	C	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	D
11.	B	12.	D	13.	A	14.	C	15.	B

ABBREVIATIONS

1. **A. Bomb:**
 (A) Automatic bomb X
 (B) Atom bomb ✓
 (C) Air bomb
 (D) Ante bomb
2. **A. J. K.:**
 (A) Azad Jammu and Kashmir
 (B) Asian Journalists of Kashmir
 (C) Azad Jamiat of Kashmir
 (D) Advanced Jamaat of Karachi
3. **A. D. B. P.:**
 (A) Asian Development Board of Productivity
 (B) Associate Dean Board of Peace
 (C) Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan ✓
 (D) Azad Development Board of Punjab

4. **A. M. C.:**
 (A) Audit Manual Council
 (B) Agha Medical College
 (C) Asian Medical Council
 (D) Army Medical College ✓
5. **A. P. P.:**
 (A) Associated Press of Pakistan ✓
 (B) Asian Pictures of Peace
 (C) Applied Power Precautions
 (D) Allied Press of Pakistan
6. **A. S. I.:**
 (A) Associated Sub-Inspector
 (B) Army Sub-Incharge
 (C) Asian Society Institute
 (D) Assistant Sub-Inspector ✓
7. **B. B. C.:**
 (A) British Board Council
 (B) Bachelor Board Corporation
 (C) British Broadcasting Corporation ✓
 (D) British Broadcasting Council
8. **B. C.:**
 (A) Before Christ ✓
 (B) Basic Civics
 (C) Bank Council
 (D) Before Commerce
9. **B. Sc.:**
 (A) Border Security
 (B) Bachelor of Science ✓
 (C) Before Science
 (D) Bachelor of Security
10. **C. A. A.:**
 (A) Cash Account Agency
 (B) Capital Affairs Agency
 (C) Civil Aviation Association
 (D) Civil Aviation Authority ✓
11. **C. B. A.:**
 (A) Civil Board Association
 (B) Collective Bargaining Agent ✓
 (C) Central Bank Authority
 (D) Collective Board Agent
12. **C. J.:**
 (A) Common Journalism
 (B) Civil Justice
 (C) Chief Justice ✓
 (D) Crime Journalism
13. **C. B. R.:**
 (A) Central Board of Revenue ✓
 (B) Central Board of Ratification
 (C) Central Bank Rate
 (D) Central Bank of Russia
14. **C. N. N.:**



15. **C. S. S.:**
 (A) Civil Society Services
 (B) Central Superior Services
 (C) Civic Sense Society
 (D) Corporate Superior Society
16. **C. T. B. T.:**
 (A) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
 (B) Central Trading Ban Treaty
 (C) Cotton Trading Board of Taxes
 (D) Community Test Board Treaty
17. **D. C.:**
 (A) Direct Commissioner
 (B) Dead Cross
 (C) Deputy Commissioner
 (D) Development Council
18. **D. I. G.:**
 (A) Divisional Incharge Government
 (B) Deputy Incharge of Government
 (C) Divisional Inspector-General
 (D) Deputy Inspector-General
19. **E. A. C.:**
 (A) Extra Associated Committee
 (B) Export Assistant Council
 (C) Extra Assistant Commissioner
 (D) European Association of Currency
20. **E. C. O.:**
 (A) Executive Committee Ordinance
 (B) European Cooperative Organisation
 (C) Export Commissioner Office
 (D) Economic Cooperation, Organisation
21. **E. P. B.:**
 (A) Export Promotion Bureau
 (B) Economic Planning Board
 (C) European Peace Board
 (D) Export Planning Bureau
22. **F. I. A.:**
 (A) Federal Investment Agency
 (B) Federal Investigation Agency
 (C) First Information Audit
 (D) Flying Information Authority
23. **G. A. T. T.:**
 (A) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 (B) General Assembly of Traffic and Transport
 (C) Great Advertising of Trading and Transport
 (D) Grand Authority of Taliban Training
24. **G. D. P.:**
 (A) Ground Duty of Police
 (B) General Domestic Product
 (C) Gross Development Product
 (D) Gross Domestic Product
25. **G. P. O.:**
 (A) General Power Officer
 (B) Gulf Power Office
 (C) General Post Office
 (D) Government Post Office
26. **H. B. F. C.:**
 (A) House Building Finance Corporation
 (B) Habib Bank Finance Committee
 (C) House Building Federal Committee
 (D) House Building Federal Commission
27. **H. C.:**
 (A) Housing Commission
 (B) High Court
 (C) High Committee
 (D) Honourable Court
28. **H. T. V.:**
 (A) House Television Video
 (B) Heavy Trunk Vehicle
 (C) Heavy Transport Vehicle
 (D) Heavy Traffic Vehicle
29. **I. B. M.:**
 (A) International Board of Managers
 (B) Institute of Bankers and Managers
 (C) International Business Motive
 (D) International Business Machines
30. **I. C. J.:**
 (A) International Council of Judges
 (B) International Court of Justice
 (C) International Committee of Justice
 (D) Islamic Council of Judges
31. **I. L. O.:**
 (A) International Law Organisation
 (B) Islamic Labour Organisation
 (C) Islamic Law Officer
 (D) International Labour Organisation
32. **I. S. O.:**
 (A) Islamic Students Organisation
 (B) International Service Organisation
 (C) International Standardisation Organisation
 (D) International Services Officer
33. **I. M. F.:**
 (A) International Monetary Fund
 (B) International Maritime Force



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- (C) International Monitoring Fund
(D) Islamic Mutual Fund
34. **K. D. A.:**
(A) Kohistan Development Authority
(B) Karachi Development Association
(C) Karachi Development Authority
(D) Kashmir Development Authority
35. **L. B. W.:**
(A) Look Before Wicket
(B) Leg Before Wicket
(C) Line Before Wicket
(D) Line Between Wicket
36. **L. D. A.:**
(A) Legal Development Association
(B) Light Duty Association
(C) Local Development Authority
(D) Lahore Development Authority
37. **M. B. A.:**
(A) Muslim Board Authority
(B) Master of Business Administration
(C) Master of Business Accountants
(D) Municipal Board of Arts
38. **M. N. A.:**
(A) Member of National Assembly
(B) Member of Narcotics Association
(C) Mayor of National Assembly
(D) Ministry of Narcotics Abuses
39. **M. Sc.:**
(A) Muslim Security
(B) Missile Science
(C) Medical Science
(D) Master of Science
40. **N. A. M.:**
(A) National Association of Medicine
(B) National Agricultural Members
(C) Non-Aligned Movement
(D) Non-Aligned Muslims
41. **N. A. T. O.:**
(A) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
(B) Non-Aligned Treaty Organisation
(C) Non-Aligned Trading Organisation
(D) North American Transport Ordinance
42. **N. C. C.:**
(A) National Cadet Council
(B) National Cadet Corps
(C) New Cadet Corps
(D) National Credit Council
43. **N. I. C.:**
(A) New Industrial Council
(B) National Insurance Card
(C) National Identity Card
(D) National Investment Corporation

44. **O. S. D.:**
(A) Officer in Search of Duty
(B) Overseas States Development
(C) Officer of Security Department
(D) Officer on Special Duty
45. **P. C. O.:**
(A) Passenger Call Office
(B) Public Call Office
(C) Punjab Council Officer
(D) Public Call Order
46. **P. I. A.:**
(A) Pakistan International Airlines
(B) Pakistan International Agency
(C) Pakistan Industrial Affairs
(D) Pakistan Investment Authority
47. **P. M. L.:** (N)
(A) Pre-Mature Loan
(B) Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
(C) Provincial Muslim League
(D) Pre-Medical Line
48. **S. S. P.:**
(A) Social Security Programme
(B) Sub-Superintendent of Police
(C) Senior Superintendent of Police
(D) Senior Superior Police
49. **S. T. N.:**
(A) Social Technical Number
(B) Shalimar Television Nationwide
(C) Shaheen Television Network
(D) Shalimar Television Network
50. **U. N. O.:**
(A) United National Organisation
(B) United Nations Organisation
(C) United News Office
(D) Under National Officer

Answers

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (A)
6. (D)	7. (C)	8. (A)	9. (B)	10. (D)
11. (B)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (B)
16. (A)	17. (C)	18. (D)	19. (C)	20. (D)
21. (A)	22. (B)	23. (A)	24. (D)	25. (C)
26. (A)	27. (B)	28. (C)	29. (D)	30. (B)
31. (D)	32. (C)	33. (A)	34. (C)	35. (B)
36. (D)	37. (B)	38. (A)	39. (D)	40. (C)
41. (A)	42. (B)	43. (C)	44. (D)	45. (B)
46. (A)	47. (B)	48. (C)	49. (D)	50. (B)



ISLAMIC STUDIES (MCQs)

1. One pair of books is not among the *Sahahe Sitta*:
 (A) Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim
 (B) Sahih Bukhari, Sunnan Tirmizi
 (C) Sahih Bukhari, Shamail Tirmizi
 (D) Sahih Bukhari, Sunan Ibn-e-Maja
2. It is the first Book of Hadith that was compiled by anyone:
 (A) Sahih Bukhari
 (B) Sunnan Ibne Dawood
 (C) Muata Imam Malik
 (D) Sahih Muslim
3. Hazrat Adam (AS) is a word of _____ language.
 (A) Hebrew (B) Syriani
 (C) Arabic (D) Persian
4. Height of Hazrat Adam (AS) was:
 (A) 50 feet (B) 70 feet
 (C) 90 feet (D) 100 feet
5. Hazrat Adam's (AS) grave is present in:
 (A) Sri Lanka
 (B) Saudi Arabia
 (C) Palestine
 (D) Jordan
6. Hazrat Adam (AS) had _____ daughters.
 (A) 2 (B) 5
 (C) 7 (D) 10
7. Cane killed Abel because he (Abel) wanted to marry:
 (A) Akleema (B) Ghaza
 (C) Both (D) None of the above
8. Hazrat Adam (AS) had _____ sons.
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Five
9. He was the youngest son of Hazrat Adam (AS):
 (A) Hazrat Shees (AS)
 (B) Cane (C) Abel
 (D) None of the above
10. Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by _____ first of all.
 (A) Hazrat Shees (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
 (D) None of them
11. _____ "Sahifay" were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS).
 (A) 10 (B) 20
 (C) 30 (D) 40
12. He was called Abu-ul-Bashr Sani:
 (A) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Shees (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Noah (AS)
 (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
13. The Nation of Noah worshipped _____ idols.
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Five (D) Eight
14. The nation of _____ was exterminated through the scourage of floods.
 (A) Hazrat Loot (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Yakoob (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Noah (AS)
 (D) None of the above
15. Hazrat Noah (AS) remained in the boat for about six months. Where had his boat stopped?
 (A) Saudia Arabia
 (B) Syria
 (C) India
 (D) Turkey
16. About _____ people were with him in the boat.
 (A) 40 (B) 50
 (C) 60 (D) 80
17. 'Aad' was the nation of:
 (A) Hazrat Loot (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Hood (AS)
 (D) None of the above
18. After seven day's continuous thunderous rain and storm the nation of _____ was destroyed.
 (A) Hazrat Salih (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Loot (AS)
 (D) Hazrat Noah (AS)
19. The nation of Samood was preached by:
 (A) Hazrat Yakoob (AS)
 (B) Hazrat Salih (AS)
 (C) Hazrat Loot (AS)
 (D) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
20. The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of:



- (A) A'd (B) Sameod
(C) Israel (D) None of them
21. The soap was made by _____ first of all.
(A) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
(B) Hazrat Yusha (AS)
(C) Hazrat Younas (AS)
(D) Hazrat Salih (AS)
22. Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) was born in the present day _____.
(A) Iraq (B) Palestine
(C) Saudi Arabia (D) Syria
23. Only _____ Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Ibraheem (AS).
(A) 3 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 20
24. Hazrat Sara (RA) the wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the mother of Hazrat Ishaq (AS) was the sister of Prophet:
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(D) None of the above
25. She was the wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the daughter of the Pharaoh of Egypt:
(A) Hazrat Sara (RA)
(B) Hazrat Hajra (RA)
(C) None of them
26. Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) was _____ years old when Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) was born to Hazrat Hajra (RA).
(A) 70 (B) 86
(C) 90 (D) 100
27. Hazrat Ibraheem's (AS) grave is found in:
(A) Saudi Arabia
(B) Palestine
(C) Iraq
(D) Syria
28. The nation of _____ (AS) was destroyed by a rain of stones.
(A) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(D) None of the above
29. Israel was the son of:
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(B) Hazrat Ismael (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
(D) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
30. Israel was _____ years old when Hazrat Ishaq (AS) died.
(A) 50 (B) 100
(C) 120 (D) 147
31. The following Prophet suffered from blindness in his old age:
(A) Hazrat Yunas (AS)
(B) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)
(D) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
32. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was the son of:
(A) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
(B) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(D) None of the above
33. The mountains would break by the miracle of:
(A) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(B) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
(D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
34. Hazrat Musa (AS) married the daughter of the Prophet _____.
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS)
(B) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
35. He sacrificed a bull, placed woods on it and the fire came from the sky to cook that meat. Which Prophet is credited with this miracle?
(A) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
(B) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
36. After sleeping for a 100 years he again woke up:
(A) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(B) Hazrat Zu-al-Kafil (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yusha (AS)
(D) None of the above
37. As a result of Hazrat Zakria's (AS) prayer the following Prophet was born?
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(C) Hazrat Imran (AS)
(D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
38. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was thrown into a well by his brothers. What was his age at that time?
(A) 10 years (B) 15 years
(C) 20 years (D) 25 years
39. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) remained in the well for:
(A) 5 days (B) 10 days



- (C) 3 days (D) 15 days
40. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was put into the jail by the king of Egypt. He remained behind the bars for:
(A) 3 years (B) 5 years
(C) 10 years (D) 15 years
41. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) and Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) met each other after a period of:
(A) 20 years (B) 30 years
(C) 40 years (D) 50 years
42. The following Prophet was the maternal grandfather of Hazrat Ayub (AS):
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(D) None of the above
43. Hazrat Ayub (AS) was famous for his quality of:
(A) Generosity (B) Patience
(C) Sympathy
(D) All of the above
44. The nation of _____ committed embezzlement in the trusts.
(A) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(B) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(D) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
45. He was given the title of the "Speaker of the Prophets" (خطيب الانبياء).
(A) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(D) None of the above
46. He wept too much over the destruction of his nation that he got blinded:
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(B) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(C) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(D) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
47. Which Prophet had to commit a murder at the age of 30?
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) None of the above
48. When the army of Pharoah was pursuing the Israelis, Hazrat Musa (AS) crossed the following sea:
(A) The Mediterranean Sea
(B) The Red Sea
(C) The Dead Sea
(D) None of the above
49. When Hazrat Ilyas (AS) prayed for his nation, it rained after a period of:
(A) 2 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 3 1/2 years
(D) 5 years
50. At the time of Bait-ul-Makdas' destruction, all the copies of Taurait (توریت) were destroyed and scattered. He reassembled Taurait:
(A) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
(B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(D) None of the above
51. Which Prophet would ride a donkey?
(A) Hazrat Zu-al-Kalf (ذوالکفل) (AS)
(B) Hazrat Younas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
52. At the order of King Bakht Nasr Hazrat Uzair (AS) spent _____ years in jail:
(A) 50
(B) 60
(C) 70
(D) 90
53. Taloot (طالوت) was the father-in-law of _____
(A) Hazrat Dawood (داؤد) (AS)
(B) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(D) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
54. He was a good player of flute:
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (يوشع)
(B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
55. He knew the language of the birds (besides Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)):
(A) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(B) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(D) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
56. The fountain of metal _____ flowed for Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) as a miracle.
(A) Gold
(B) Silver
(C) Copper
(D) None of the above
57. Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) founded the following famous mosque:
(A) Al-Aqsa
(B) Al-Kartaba
(C) Blue Mosque of Istanbul
(D) None of the above

58. The following bird would convey the message of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) to the queen Saba:
- (A) Dove
(B) Pigeon
(C) The Woodpecker
(D) None of the above
59. Which Prophet would earn his living by making wallets (زيبجيس)?
- (A) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
(B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(D) None of the above
60. Which Prophet has been called as Zun-Noon (زوالنون) in the Holy Quran?
- (A) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
(B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Younas (AS)
61. How long Hazrat Younas (AS) remained in the abdomen of the fish?
- (A) 20 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 40 days
(D) 50 days
62. He was a carpenter:
- (A) Hazrat Yusha (AS)
(B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(D) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
63. Hazrat Zakria (AS) was the contemporary of:
- (A) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Isa (RA)
(D) None of the above
64. Hazrat Isa (AS) was the cousin of:
- (A) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(D) None of the above
65. King Herodus ordered the execution of _____ at the behest of a dancer Sloma.
- (A) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loqt (AS)
(D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
66. He married at the age of 30:
- (A) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(C) Both
(D) None of the above
67. He would cure the victims of leprosy as a miracle:
- (A) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
(B) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Isa (AS)
68. The following Roman governor ordered the execution of Hazrat Isa (AS):
- (A) Theodore
(B) Herodus
(C) Politus
(D) None of the above
69. He is called as Najeeb-Ullah (نجيب الله):
- (A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) None of the above
70. Atiq was the title of:
- (A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(D) Hazrat Umar (RA)
71. He levied Zakat on horses:
- (A) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
(B) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(D) Hazrat Ali (RA)
72. He adopted the title of Ameer ul-Momneen (امير المؤمنين) for the first time:
- (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(D) Walid bin Abdul Malik
73. He is called as Sani Asnain (ثاني اثنين):
- (A) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(B) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
74. He had knowledge of the interpretation of dreams:
- (A) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
(C) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
75. "He would have been Prophet were I not the last one," the Prophet (PBUH) said this about:
- (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Masa'b bin Umair (RA)
(D) None of the above
76. Who added the words من الصلوة خير من (الصلاة خير من)



- into the 'Fajr' Azan?
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA)
 (D) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
77. He added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers:
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Usman (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Ali (RA)
78. He exempted horses from Zakat:
 (A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
 (B) Walid bin Abd-ul-Malik
 (C) Haroon-ur-Rashid
 (D) None of the above
79. The tragic incident of 'Karbala' (کربلا) took place in Moharram _____.
 (A) 58 A.H.
 (B) 61 A.H.
 (C) 65 A.H.
 (D) 70 A.H.
80. She was alive at the time of 'Karbala' tragedy:
 (A) Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Mamoona (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Umm-e-Salma (RA)
81. The Mosque of the Prophet (PBUH) was damaged due to fire in the reign of:
 (A) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
 (B) Walid bin Abdul Malik
 (C) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed
 (D) Motasim Billah (معتصم بالله)
82. The Jamia Mosque of Damascus was built by:
 (A) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
 (B) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
 (C) Walid bin Abdul Malik
 (D) None of the above
83. Al-Azhar Mosque was completed in:
 (A) 920 A.D.
 (B) 950 A.D.
 (C) 972 A.D.
 (D) 990 A.D.
84. The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was got built by:
 (A) Akbar
 (B) Alamgir
 (C) Shah Jahan
 (D) Jahangir
85. Faisal Mosque of Islamabad is the biggest mosque in Pakistan. It was opened for the public in:
 (A) 1975
 (B) 1980
 (C) 1987
 (D) 1990
86. It is the 3rd source of Islamic Fiqh:
 (A) The Quran
 (B) The Hadith
 (C) Ijtihad
 (D) Ijma
87. It is called as Umm-us-Sahechain (ام الصحیحین):
 (A) Bukhari Sharif
 (B) Muslim Sharif
 (C) Sunan Nisai
 (D) Mauta Imam Malik
88. Muhammad bin Ismaeel's Bukhari comprises:
 (A) 1,000 Hadiths
 (B) 2,000 Hadiths
 (C) 3,000 Hadiths
 (D) 4,000 Hadiths
89. Imam Bukhari (RA) was born in _____ and died in _____.
 (A) 190 and 250 A.H.
 (B) 190 and 270 A.H.
 (C) 194 and 256 A.H.
 (D) 120 and 200 A.H.
90. These two books are called Sahihain (صحیحین):
 (A) Bukhari Sharif, Sunan Ibn-e-Maja
 (B) Bukhari Sharif, Sunan Ibn-e-Dawood
 (C) Bukhari Sharif, Muslim Sharif
 (D) None of the above
91. Hazrat Imam Tirmazy (RA) was a student of:
 (A) Imam Bukhari (RA)
 (B) Imam Muslim bin Hajaj (RA)
 (C) Imam Abu Dawood (RA)
 (D) Imam Nisai (RA)
92. Sulaiman bin Ashat is the name of Imam Abu Dawood (RA). Who was Ahmad bin Shoaib?
 (A) Imam Bukhari (RA)
 (B) Imam Nisai (RA)
 (C) Ibn-e-Maja (RA)
 (D) None of the above
93. The famous book of Fiqh "Kitab-ul-Kharaj" (کتاب الخراج) was written by:
 (A) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA)
 (B) Imam Shafee (RA)
 (C) Imam Malik (RA)

94. Amam Abu Yousaf (RA)
He was called as the kidnapper of the scholars:
(A) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
(B) Abu-Jafar al-Mansoor
 Mahmood Ghaznavi
(D) None of the above
95. Which of the following was a mystic?
(A) Shah Jahan
(B) Alamgir
(C) Dara Shakoh
 None of the above
96. He founded the school of *Dars-e-Nizamia* (کتاب اخراج) in Indo-Pak:
(A) Mulla Umar
 Mulla Nizam-ud-Din
(C) Fareed-ud-Din Atar
(D) None of the above
97. When was *Rabia Basry (RA)* born?
(A) 80 A.H.
 95 A.H.
(C) 110 A.H.
(D) 120 A.H.
98. He revolted against Akbar's *Deen-e-Ilahi* first of all:
(A) Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani (RA)
 Khawaja Bagee Billah (RA)
(C) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(D) None of them
99. Sheikh Ahmad of Sirhand (RA) was given the title of *Mujadid Alf Sani* by:
(A) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(B) Allama Iqbal
 Mulla Abdul Hakeem
(D) Abu-ul-Fazl
100. Hazrat Baba Fareed Ganj Shahr (RA) was married to the daughter of:
(A) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
(B) Al-Tutmarsh
 Muhammad Tughluk
(D) Balban
101. He founded the chain of *Nakshbandi* in the Sub-continent:
(A) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(B) Hazrat Baba Fareed (RA)
 Khawaja Bagee Billah (RA)
(D) Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA)
102. He got built the mausoleum of Hazrat Zakria Multani (RA):
(A) Sultan Mahmood
(B) Shahab-ud-Din Ghori
 Rukn-ud-Din Alam
- (D) None of them
103. What was the relation between Hazrat Baba Fareed and Hazrat Zakria Multani (RA)?
(A) Cousins
(B) Father and son
(C) Father and son-in-law
(D) None of the above
104. He was founder of the system of *Chishtia* (چشتی) in the Subcontinent:
(A) Hazrat Baba Fareed (RA)
(B) Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA)
(C) Zakria Multani (RA)
 Mueen-ud-Din Chishti Ajmaree (RA)
105. *Kashf-ul-Mahjub* (کشف المحجوب) is the book of:
 Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA)
(B) Khawaja Bakhtiar Kaky (RA)
(C) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(D) Imam Ghazali (RA)
106. He had ordered Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA) to come to Lahore for preaching:
(A) Hazrat Khawaja Bakhtiar Kaky (RA)
 Mueen-ud-Din Chishti Ajmaree (RA)
(C) Mahmood Ghaznavi (RA)
(D) Masood Ghaznavi (RA)
107. He got built the mausoleum of Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA):
(A) Masood Ghaznavi (RA)
(B) Muhammad Ghori (RA)
 Zaheer-ud-Dola
(D) None of the above
108. He implemented the system of extracting labour from prisoners first of all:
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(B) Al-Saffa
 King Zain-ul-Abdeen of Kashmir
(D) None of the above
109. The rule of the pious caliphs lasted for about 30 years. How long the Banu Umayyad ruled?
(A) 100 years
(B) 150 years
 90 years
(D) 200 years
110. The total number of Umayyad rulers was:
(A) 10
 14



- (C) 18
(D) 25
111. He made the Arabic official language:
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(B) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
(C) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
(D) None of the above
112. Begging was a crime during the reign of:
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(B) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(C) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(D) Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA)
113. This battle ended the rule of the Umayyads:
(A) Rahta
(B) Zob
(C) Ajnadayn
(D) None of the above
114. He dismissed Tariq bin Ziad and Muhammad bin Qasim:
(A) Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA)
(B) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(C) Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik
(D) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
115. Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA) was given the title of 5th pious Caliph by:
(A) Imam Abu Haneefa (RA)
(B) Hazrat Sufyan Sory (RA)
(C) Imam Bukhari (RA)
(D) Imam Hanbal (RA)
116. He established the Postal system:
(A) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(B) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(C) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
(D) Walid bin Abdul Malik
117. He was the founder of Abbasids:
(A) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
(B) Abu Jafar Al-Mansoor
(C) Abu Al-Abbas Al-Saffa
(D) Mehdi
118. The Abbasids ruled from 132 A.H. to:
(A) 640 A.H.
(B) 656 A.H.
(C) 660 A.H.
(D) 670 A.H.
119. Baghdad was inhabited by:
(A) Abu Jafar Al-Mansoor
(B) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
(C) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed
(D) Mehdi
120. Baghdad remained capital of the Abbasids for about:
(A) 450 years
(B) 490 years
(C) 500 years
(D) 509 years
121. How many caliphs died at Baghdad?
(A) None
(B) 20
(C) 30
(D) 35
122. He performed Hajj on foot from Baghdad to Makkah:
(A) Al-Saffa
(B) Al-Mansoor
(C) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
(D) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed
123. The first capital of the Abbasids was:
(A) Baghdad
(B) Madeenat-ul-Islam
(C) Hashmia
(D) None of the above
124. Shah Wali Ullah (RA) was influenced by:
(A) Imam Ibn-e-Tamia (RA)
(B) Imam Ghazali (RA)
(C) Sheikh Ahmad of Sirhind (RA)
(D) All of them
125. Ibn-e-Khaldun is the founder of Sociology. His real name was:
(A) Abdullah
(B) Abd-ur-Rehman
(C) Mansoor
(D) Waleed
126. Ibn-e-Khaldun was born in 732 A.H. in:
(A) Spain
(B) Tunisia
(C) Iran
(D) Turkey
127. Science of "Philosophy of History" was founded by:
(A) Ibn-e-Rushd
(B) Ibn-e-Khaldun
(C) Jabir bin Hayan
(D) Ibn-ul-Haitham
128. Sun spots were discovered by _____ first of all.
(A) Ibn-ul-Baitar
(B) Ibn-e-Rushd
(C) Avicenna
(D) None of the above
129. Averroes is the English name of:
(A) Muhammad Bin Musa Al-Khawarizmi
(B) Jabir Ibn Hayyan



- (C) Abu Ali Sina
(D) Ibn-e-Rushd
130. The famous book "Hisab al Jabr Wal Muqabala" translated in Latin and taught in the European universities until the 16th century was written by:
 (A) Al-Gorism
 (B) Avicenna
 (C) Averroes
 (D) None of the above
131. He laid the foundation of geographical science in Arabic:
 (A) Avicenna
 (B) Rhazes
 (C) Al-Gorism
 (D) Ibn-ul-Haitham
132. He prepared methods for dying of cloth and leather:
 (A) Al-Kindus
 (B) Rhazes
 (C) Al-Hazan
 (D) Geber
133. Al-Gorism is the English name of:
 (A) Abu Ishaq Kindi
 (B) Zakaria Al-Razi
 (C) Abu Ali Sina
 (D) Musa Khawarzami
134. He is called as the father of Paediatrics:
 (A) Abu Ali Sina
 (B) Al-Mawardi
 (C) Toosi
 (D) None of the above
135. 'Al Qanun fil Tib' is a famous book of:
 (A) Al-Gorism
 (B) Avicenna
 (C) Al-Razi
 (D) Averroes
136. He discovered that light travels faster than sound:
 (A) Ibn Al-Baitar
 (B) Alhazan
 (C) Al-Baruni
 (D) None of the above
137. He gave an understanding to the terms of longitudes and latitudes:
 (A) Al-Gorism
 (B) Avicenna
 (C) Al-Baruni
 (D) Abu Ishaq Kindi
138. He is famous for his optical works:
 (A) Al-Baitar
 (B) Alhazan
 (C) Ibn-e-Rushd
 (D) Averroes
139. He identified gravity as a force:
 (A) Alhazan
 (B) Al-Gorism
 (C) Al-Baruni
 (D) Kindi
140. Alhazan is the English name of:
 (A) Al-Bairuni
 (B) Toosi
 (C) Ibn Al-Haitham
 (D) None of the above
141. He was a Spanish Muslim Botanist and made a complete collection of plants and herbs extending from Spain to Syria:
 (A) Al-Mawardi
 (B) Ibn Al-Baitar
 (C) Al-Battani
 (D) Nasir-ud-Din Toosi
142. He was an authority on Islamic Fiqh and Jurisprudence:
 (A) Al-Mawardi
 (B) Al-Zahrwi
 (C) Averroes
 (D) Toosi
143. He was a learned political economist and the author of Al Ahkam-us-Sultaniah:
 (A) Ibn-e-Rushd
 (B) Al-Battani
 (C) Al-Zahrwi
 (D) Al-Mawardi
144. He is better known as Mamoon of the West:
 (A) Avicenna
 (B) Al-Gorism
 (C) Al-Zahrwi
 (D) Averroes
145. He got built the Maragha Observatory for astronomical researches:
 (A) Al-Zahrwi
 (B) Al-Mawardi
 (C) Toosi
 (D) Al-Battani
146. He was an excellent observer of lunar and solar eclipses and explained the phenomenon of Equinoxes and prepared Islamic Lunar Calendar:
 (A) Abul-Qasim Al-Zahrwi
 (B) Nasir Toosi
 (C) Al-Mawardi
 (D) Al-Battani
147. The decimal system in place of



sexagesimal system was introduced by:

- (A) Al-Fazin
(B) Al-Kindi
(C) Al-Khwarizami
(D) Al-Nasai
148. *Noman* was the name of:
(A) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA)
(B) Imam Shafee (RA)
(C) Imam Malik (RA)
(D) Imam Hanbal (RA)
149. It is the only international organisation established in the name of religion:
(A) European Union
(B) Organisation of African Countries
(C) ASEAN
(D) OIC
150. Organisation of Islamic Countries has a membership of:
(A) 40 countries
(B) 50 countries
(C) 55 countries
(D) 60 countries
151. The OIC was established in 1969 (Sept.) at:
(A) Dhaka (B) Rabat
(C) Casablanca (D) Cairo
152. Headquarters of OIC is situated in:
(A) Makkah (B) Jaddah
(C) Riyadh (D) Madina
153. The second OIC meeting was held in 1974 at:
(A) Rabat (B) Tehran
(C) Lahore (D) Makkah
154. Lahore was the place of _____ summit of the OIC.
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd
(C) 4th (D) 5th
155. What is the name of the minaret built at the place of 2nd summit conference at Lahore in 1974?
(A) Yadgar
(B) Summit Minar
(C) Conference Minar
(D) None of the above
156. The height of Summit Minar is:
(A) 120 feet (B) 130 feet
(C) 138 feet (D) 150 feet
157. The Summit Minar has been constructed at:
(A) Iqbal Park
(B) Badshahi Mosque
(C) State Guest House
(D) Assembly Hall, Lahore
158. The Eighth Summit of the OIC was held at Tehran in:
(A) Dec. 1995
(B) Dec. 1997
(C) Dec. 1999
(D) None of the above
159. During the 2nd Summit of the OIC the Muslim heads of state offered their Juma prayers in the Imam at _____.
(A) Shah Ahmad Noorani
(B) Abdul Sattar Niazi
(C) Maulana Maudoodi
(D) Sheikh Abdul Qadir Azad
160. Shah Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia managed to arrange the first meeting of the Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami (مؤتمر عالم اسلام) in the year:
(A) 1915 (B) 1920
(C) 1926 (D) 1930
161. The first conference of Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami was held at Makkah and the 2nd was held at:
(A) Makkah
(B) Madina
(C) Bait-ul-Makdis
(D) Riyadh
162. The 3rd and 4th conferences were held in 1949 and 1951 at:
(A) Makkah (B) Karachi
(C) Madina (D) Jaddah
163. The present Secretary-General of Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami belongs to:
(A) Pakistan (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Egypt (D) Iran
164. Esmot Abdul Majeed is the Secretary-General of:
(A) OIC
(B) Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami
(C) Arab League
(D) General Assembly
165. He is the Secretary-General of the OIC:
(A) Raja Zafar-ul-Haq
(B) Izud-Din Lawraki
(C) Mamoon Abdul Gayyum
(D) None of the above
166. Kalima Tayyaba is written on the flag of:
(A) Kuwait (B) Iran
(C) Saudi Arabia (D) UAE
167. It is the largest Islamic country by area:
(A) Sudan (B) Egypt
(C) Kazakstan (D) Indonesia
168. Kazakstan is the _____ largest country

in the world.

- (A) 5th (B) 7th
 (C) 9th (D) 11th

169. It is the most populated Islamic country in the world:

- (A) Bangladesh (B) Pakistan
 (C) Indonesia (D) Turkey

170. Pakistan is the _____ most populated Islamic country.

- (A) 2nd (B) 3rd
 (C) 4th (D) 5th

171. Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen was founded by:

- (A) Syed Qutb
 (B) Hassan-ul-Bana
 (C) Hassan-ud-Din Afghani
 (D) None of the above

172. The literal meaning of 'Zam Zam' (زم زم) is:

- (A) Flowing one (B) Stopped one
 (C) Stinking one
 (D) None of the above

173. Zam Zam is the word of _____ language.

- (A) Arabic (B) Persian
 (C) Urdu (D) Egyptian

174. Zam Zam had created a flood-like situation due to its constant bubbling in:

- (A) 805 A.D. (B) 909 A.D.
 (C) 1050 A.D. (D) 1150 A.D.

175. The present building of Zam Zam was constructed in:

- (A) 1050 A.D. (B) 1350 A.D.
 (C) 1490 A.D. (D) 1661 A.D.

176. The depth of Zam Zam well is:

- (A) 100 feet (B) 120 feet
 (C) 140 feet (D) 170 feet

177. Literal meaning of 'Iblees' (ابليس) is:

- (A) Angry one
 (B) Disputious
 (C) Disappointed one
 (D) None of the above

178. 'Iblees' refused to prostrate before Hazrat Adam (AS). How many times this event has been repeated in the Holy Quran?

- (A) 5 times (B) 9 times
 (C) 12 times (D) 15 times

179. 'Ramazan' literally means:

- (A) to stop (B) to hesitate
 (C) to burn
 (D) All of the above

180. The following river had dried up at the

time of Hazrat Muhammad's (PBUH) birth:

- (A) Sada (B) Euphrates
 (C) Tigris (D) Amazon

181. In which Ghazwa the Prophet (PBUH) had to miss four prayers?

- (A) Badr (B) Uhad
 (C) Ditch (D) Hunain

182. Initially the Prophet (PBUH) waged defensive wars. In which battle did he has aggressive designs?

- (A) Hunain (B) Al-Ahzab
 (C) Khyber
 (D) Conquest of Makkah

183. During the Ghazwa Uhad at the martyrdom of Hazrat _____ it was rumoured that the Prophet (PBUH) had been martyred.

- (A) Jafar bin Tayyar (RA)
 (B) Mas'ab bin Umair (RA)
 (C) Abdullah bin Rawaha (RA)
 (D) None of them

184. He cried aloud during the Ghazwa of Uhad to announce that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was alive:

- (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
 (C) Hazrat Usman (RA)
 (D) Hazrat Ka'b bin Malik (RA)

185. The first bow (سهم) in the Holy Quran occurs in the Surah:

- (A) Al-Maida
 (B) Al-Ina'am
 (C) Younas
 (D) Ibraheem

186. The first bow (سهم) occurs in the Para No.:

- (A) 7 (B) 8
 (C) 9 (D) 10

187. In the following two paras two bows (سهم) occur:

- (A) 15 and 30 (B) 19 and 30
 (C) 20 and 30 (D) 25 and 30

188. He wrote an interpretation of the Holy Quran in which no dot (نقطه) has been used:

- (A) Allama Ibn-e-Kaseer
 (B) Allama Sayuti
 (C) Allama Faizi
 (D) None of the above

189. According to the Holy Quran the men of Kahf (الكهف) slept for a period of:

- (A) 200 years (B) 300 years
(C) 309 years (D) 409 years
0. Jamal-ud-Din Afghani tried to get the translation of the Holy Quran in the following language:
(A) Russian (B) Afghani
(C) Egyptian
(D) None of the above
1. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered his prayers in the leadership (امامة) of _____ for the first time.
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Jibraeel (AS)
(D) Hazrat Adam (AS)
2. Dakhan (دخان) is a Surah of the Holy Quran. It literally means:
(A) Weeping (B) Sleeping
(C) Drinking (D) Smoke
3. The Zakhraf (زخرف) is a Surah of the Holy Quran. It means:
(A) Copper (B) Silver
(C) Zince (D) Gold
4. Which Surah was revealed as a complete Surah for the first time:
(A) Al-Alk
(B) Al-Mudassar
(C) Al-Ikhlis
(D) Al-Fatiha
5. Most systems of mysticism originate from Hazrat Ali (RA) except one which originates from Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). Point that out:
(A) Chishtia
(B) Sohrawardia
(C) Nakshbandia
(D) None of the above
6. Al-Aruba was the name of _____ before Islam.
(A) Friday (جمعة)
(B) Saturday
(C) Sunday
(D) Monday
7. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) remained ill for:
(A) 10 days
(B) 13 days
(C) 15 days
(D) 20 days
- During his Ascension the Holy Prophet (PBUH) led the prayer of all the Prophets. Who had performed Azan (اذان)?

- (A) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)
(B) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(C) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(D) Hazrat Jibraeel (AS)
199. Zabur (زبور) was revealed to Hazrat Dawood (AS). Its literal meaning is:
(A) Perfect
(B) Incomplete
(C) Piece
(D) Melodius
200. He had advised the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to use catapult during the Ghazva of Taif:
(A) Hazrat Salman (RA) the Persian
(B) Hazrat Ayub Ansari (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(D) Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Wakas (RA)
201. In the Ghazwa Uhad the Muslims had only two horses. One was ridden by the Prophet (PBUH) and the other by:
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(D) Hazrat Abu Hurraira (RA)
202. A Hafiz (حافظ) of Hadith means:
(A) A person who has crammed all the Hadiths
(B) A person who has crammed Sahih Bukhari
(C) A person who has crammed one lakh Hadiths
(D) A person who has crammed Sihai Sitta
203. Abu Kasm (ابو كاسم) was the title of:
(A) Holy Prophet's (PBUH) father Abdullah
(B) Hazrat Abdul Muttalib
(C) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
(D) Hazrat Abbas (RA)
204. Hazrat Samia (RA) was the first female martyr of Islam. She was martyred by:
(A) Abu Sufyan
(B) Abu Lahb
(C) Abu Jahl
(D) Ummaya bin Khalf
205. The meat of donkey was declared prohibited by the Prophet (PBUH) during Ghazwa:
(A) Badr
(B) Uhad
(C) Al-Ahzab
(D) Khyber
206. Sultan Muhammad 'The Conqueror'



conquered a famous city _____ in 1453.

- (A) Istanbul (Constantinople)
 (B) Ankara (C) Madrid
 (D) Tunisia

207. How many wives of the Prophet (PBUH) were Hafiz of the Quran?

- (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 5

208. The angels who keep daily account of our deeds are called:

- (A) Munkir, Nakeer
 (B) Jajuj, Majuj
 (C) Kiraman Katibeen (کراما کاتبین)
 (D) Hazrat Izrael (AS)

209. The prayer (کعبین) stops man from committing sin and bad deeds. This has been stated in the Surah:

- (A) Ale-Imran (B) Al-Bakra
 (C) Al-Ankbut (D) Al-Nisa

210. The famous prayer of Hazrat Musa (AS) for increase in the knowledge is found in the Surah:

- (A) Maryam (AS) (B) Al-Ankbut
 (C) Taha
 (D) None of the above

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)
5.	(B)	6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)
9.	(A)	10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(C)
13.	(C)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)	16.	(D)
17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(B)
21.	(D)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)
25.	(B)	26.	(B)	27.	(D)	28.	(C)
29.	(C)	30.	(D)	31.	(B)	32.	(C)
33.	(A)	34.	(B)	35.	(C)	36.	(A)
37.	(D)	38.	(B)	39.	(C)	40.	(B)
41.	(C)	42.	(C)	43.	(B)	44.	(B)
45.	(C)	46.	(D)	47.	(A)	48.	(B)
49.	(C)	50.	(C)	51.	(D)	52.	(C)
53.	(A)	54.	(D)	55.	(D)	56.	(C)
57.	(A)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(D)
61.	(C)	62.	(D)	63.	(C)	64.	(A)
65.	(D)	66.	(D)	67.	(D)	68.	(C)
69.	(B)	70.	(C)	71.	(C)	72.	(B)
73.	(D)	74.	(D)	75.	(B)	76.	(B)
77.	(C)	78.	(A)	79.	(B)	80.	(D)

81.	(D)	82.	(C)	83.	(C)	84.	(C)
85.	(C)	86.	(D)	87.	(D)	88.	(D)
89.	(C)	90.	(C)	91.	(C)	92.	(B)
93.	(D)	94.	(C)	95.	(C)	96.	(B)
97.	(B)	98.	(B)	99.	(C)	100.	(D)
101.	(C)	102.	(C)	103.	(A)	104.	(D)
105.	(A)	106.	(B)	107.	(C)	108.	(C)
109.	(C)	110.	(B)	111.	(C)	112.	(C)
113.	(B)	114.	(C)	115.	(B)	116.	(C)
117.	(C)	118.	(B)	119.	(A)	120.	(D)
121.	(A)	122.	(C)	123.	(C)	124.	(A)
125.	(B)	126.	(B)	127.	(B)	128.	(B)
129.	(D)	130.	(A)	131.	(C)	132.	(D)
133.	(D)	134.	(D)	135.	(B)	136.	(C)
137.	(C)	138.	(B)	139.	(A)	140.	(C)
141.	(B)	142.	(C)	143.	(D)	144.	(C)
145.	(C)	146.	(D)	147.	(D)	148.	(A)
149.	(D)	150.	(C)	151.	(B)	152.	(B)
153.	(C)	154.	(A)	155.	(B)	156.	(C)
157.	(D)	158.	(B)	159.	(D)	160.	(C)
161.	(C)	162.	(B)	163.	(A)	164.	(C)
165.	(B)	166.	(C)	167.	(C)	168.	(C)
169.	(C)	170.	(A)	171.	(B)	172.	(B)
173.	(D)	174.	(B)	175.	(D)	176.	(C)
177.	(C)	178.	(B)	179.	(C)	180.	(A)
181.	(C)	182.	(C)	183.	(B)	184.	(D)
185.	(B)	186.	(C)	187.	(B)	188.	(C)
189.	(C)	190.	(A)	191.	(C)	192.	(D)
193.	(D)	194.	(D)	195.	(C)	196.	(A)
197.	(B)	198.	(D)	199.	(C)	200.	(A)
201.	(D)	202.	(C)	203.	(A)	204.	(C)
205.	(C)	206.	(A)	207.	(C)	208.	(n's)
209.	(C)	210.	(C)				

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Pakistan Studies (MCQs)

Pakistan Studies (MCQs)

Geography of Pakistan

CHAPTER # 1

Location, Area, Population

- Pakistan is located between the latitudes of

(A) 21 and 26° North	(B) 23 and 30° North
(C) 23 and 36° North	(D) 26 and 28° North
- Geographically speaking Pakistan is located in:

(A) South East Asia	(B) South Asia
(C) Central Asia	(D) Middle East
- Pakistan is located between longitudes of:

(A) 61 and 75° East	(B) 61 and 75° West
(C) 41 and 55° East	(D) 31 and 35° West
- Pakistan shares a border with China whose length is:

(A) 485 Kms	(B) 585 Kms
(C) 685 Kms	(D) 785 Kms
- The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called "Durand Line" which is:

(A) 1,952 Kms long	(B) 2,052 Kms long
(C) 2,152 Kms long	(D) 2,252 Kms long
- Pakistan shares 805 Km long border with:

(A) India	(B) China
(C) Iran	(D) Afghanistan
- Pakistan covers an area of 3,10,400 square miles which is equal to:

(A) 6,96,096 square Kms	(B) 7,96,096 square Kms
(C) 8,96,096 square Kms	(D) 9,96,096 square Kms
- The province of Punjab covers an area of:

(A) 3,47,190 Sq. Kms	(B) 74,521 Sq. Kms
(C) 1,40,914 Sq. Kms	(D) 2,05,345 Sq. Kms

- In terms of area the largest province is:

(A) Sindh	(B) Baluchistan
(C) Punjab	(D) NWFP
- Baluchistan covers an area of 3,47,190 sq. Kms which in ratio to the total area of the country is:

(A) 43.6 %	(B) 33.6 %
(C) 30.2 %	(D) 28.2 %
- In terms of area the smallest province is:

(A) Sindh	(B) Punjab
(C) NWFP	(D) Baluchistan
- According to 1998 census, the population of Pakistan is 130.5 million which in respect to its population in 1951 is more than:

(A) Double	(B) Three times
(C) Four times	(D) Five times
- Pakistan's population in 1947 was:

(A) 27.6 million	(B) 28.6 million
(C) 29.6 million	(D) 32.5 million
- According to the 1998 census, the rural population of Pakistan was:

(A) 57.5 per cent	(B) 60.5 per cent
(C) 63.5 per cent	(D) 67.5 per cent
- From 1947 to 1998 the Urban population of Pakistan increased from 15.4% to:

(A) 30.5 per cent	(B) 32.5 per cent
(C) 34.5 per cent	(D) 36.5 per cent
- According to the 1998 census Pakistan's population growth rate is:

(A) 2.8 per cent	(B) 2.9 per cent
(C) 3.0 per cent	(D) 3.1 per cent
- In 1947 Pakistan's population growth rate was:

(A) 1.4 per cent	(B) 1.6 per cent
(C) 1.8 per cent	(D) 2.0 per cent
- In respect of population Pakistan is presently:

(A) 6th in world	(B) 7th in world
(C) 8th in world	(D) 9th in world
- In 1947 Pakistan's population was 32.5 million but it doubled in the year of:

(A) 1971	(B) 1975
(C) 1978	(D) 1980

CHAPTER #2

Physical Features/Political Division

20. The Himalaya mountains lie to the:
 (A) South of Pakistan (B) West of Pakistan
 (C) East of Pakistan (D) North of Pakistan
21. On the basis of its physical features Pakistan is classified into seven divisions viz. Northern mountains, Western mountains, the Potohar Plateau, Baluchistan Plateau, Upper Indus Plain, Lower Indus Plain and the coastal region. The length of the coast is about:
 (A) 600 Kms (B) 700 Kms
 (C) 800 Kms (D) 900 Kms
22. The peaks of Muslim Bagh is located in:
 (A) Punjab (B) NWFP
 (C) Baluchistan (D) Sindh
23. The height of the K-2 peak is:
 (A) 8,611 metres (B) 8,711 metres
 (C) 8,811 metres (D) 8,911 metres
24. The salt range extends from Tila Jogian to:
 (A) Koh-e-Hindu Kush (B) Koh-e-Sufaid
 (C) Karakoram range (D) Koh-e-Sulaiman
25. The average height of Potohar Plateau is:
 (A) 300 to 600 meters (B) 400 to 600 meters
 (C) 500 to 800 meters (D) 600 to 900 meters
26. The lower Indus plain lies between:
 (A) Multan and Arabian Sea (B) D.G. Khan and Arabian sea
 (C) Mithankot and Arabian Sea (D) Bahawalpur and Arabian Sea
27. The number of Pakistan's total districts in all the provinces (27 divisions) is:
 (A) 102 (B) 108
 (C) 112 (D) 116
28. The province of Punjab comprises of:
 (A) 34 districts (B) 36 districts
 (C) 38 districts (D) 40 districts
29. The districts of Monsehra and Swabi lie in the province of:
 (A) Sindh (B) Baluchistan
 (C) NWFP (D) Punjab

30. The total number of districts of Baluchistan province is:
 (A) 25 (B) 27
 (C) 29 (D) 31

CHAPTER #3

Natural Resources of Pakistan

31. In Pakistan, the places of Dhulian, Tut and Mial are famous in respect of:
 (A) Coal mines (B) Salt mines
 (C) Iron deposits (D) Petroleum
32. In Pakistan, Sul (Baluchistan) is world famous for its natural gas deposits and Makarawal is known for the coal mines but Kalabagh is famous for its:
 (A) Sulphur deposits (B) Limestone
 (C) Iron deposits (D) Marble
33. In Punjab, the Kala Chita range has large deposits of:
 (A) Copper (B) Gypsum
 (C) Salt (D) Marble
34. Sulphur deposits are found in districts of:
 (A) Swabi and Swat (B) Jacobabad and Mardan
 (C) Mirpur and Nowshera (D) Larkana and Hyderabad

CHAPTER #4

Climate and Rainfall

35. During the period from January to December each year Pakistan witnesses:
 (A) Three seasons (B) Four seasons
 (C) Five seasons (D) Six seasons
36. In Pakistan, the Monsoon season lasts from:
 (A) April to May (B) May to June
 (C) June to December (D) July to September
37. In terms of temperature the hottest place in Pakistan is:
 (A) Multan (B) Jacobabad
 (C) Sibi (D) Hyderabad
38. The place in Pakistan which has the absolute minimum temperature of -16°C is:
 (A) Skardu (B) Murree
 (C) Drosh (D) Quetta
39. The amount of mean annual rainfall at Lahore is 28.6 inches, at Sialkot 34.7 inches, at Karachi 8.9 inches but at Murree it is:

- (A) 37.8 inches (B) 40.5 inches
 (C) 64.6 inches (D) 51.2 inches
10. The place which receives highest amount of rainfall through monsoon is:
 (A) Peshawar (B) Murree
 (C) Sialkot (D) Rawalpindi
11. The amount of mean annual rainfall in Lasbella is:
 (A) 17.6 inches (B) 27.6 inches
 (C) 7.6 inches (D) 37.6 inches

CHAPTER # 5

Agriculture in Pakistan

42. The percentage of population of Pakistan which is attached to the Agriculture sector is:
 (A) 67.50% (B) 60.23%
 (C) 64.68% (D) 68.45%
43. The area of Pakistan which is available for cultivation is:
 (A) 38 million hectares (B) 48 million hectares
 (C) 58 million hectares (D) 68 million hectares
44. The area which is actually cultivated in Pakistan is:
 (A) 30 per cent (B) 36 per cent
 (C) 40 per cent (D) 42 per cent
45. In the land reforms of 1977, the limit of irrigated landholding was reduced from 500 acres to:
 (A) 250 acres (B) 200 acres
 (C) 150 acres (D) 100 acres
46. In the 1977 agrarian reforms, the limit of non-irrigated landholding was reduced from 300 acres to:
 (A) 180 acres (B) 200 acres
 (C) 220 acres (D) 250 acres
47. According to the survey of 1980, about 74 per cent farmers owned farms smaller than:
 (A) Five hectares (B) Ten hectares
 (C) Fifteen hectares (D) Twenty hectares
48. In Pakistan, the Kharif crops are sown:
 (A) Between January and February
 (B) Between February and March
 (C) Between April and June
 (D) Between June and July
49. The Rabi crops are sown between:

- (A) September and October (B) October and November
 (C) November and December (D) December and January
50. Wheat is the principal staple food of Pakistan. It is sown in:
 (A) 37% of cropped area (B) 47% of cropped area
 (C) 57% of cropped area (D) 67% of cropped area
51. In 1947-48, the production of Wheat was:
 (A) 0.8 million tonnes (B) 1.3 million tonnes
 (C) 2.3 million tonnes (D) 3.3 million tonnes
52. In Pakistan, the use of fertilizers have helped to improve per hectare yield of high yielding varieties from 1,516 Kg to:
 (A) 1,716 Kg (B) 2,018 Kg
 (C) 2,618 Kg (D) 3,618 Kg
53. The most important cash crop of Pakistan after wheat is:
 (A) Maize (B) Millet
 (C) Sugarcane (D) Rice
54. Currently Rice is grown over an area of 2.22 million hectares and its production has reached in 2002-03:
 (A) 3.3 million tonnes (B) 4.4 million tonnes
 (C) 5.3 million tonnes (D) 6.3 million tonnes
55. The production of Wheat was 14.5 million tonnes in 1990-91 and in 2002-03 touched the figure of:
 (A) 19.2 million tonnes (B) 21.1 million tonnes
 (C) 23.0 million tonnes (D) 25.0 million tonnes
56. In 2002-03, the production of maize was:
 (A) 1.14 million tonnes (B) 1.34 million tonnes
 (C) 1.75 million tonnes (D) 2.64 million tonnes
57. In the year 2002-03, the sugarcane was cultivated in an area of:
 (A) 3,961 thousand hectares (B) 2,961 thousand hectares

- (C) 1,961 thousand hectares
- (D) 1,086 thousand hectares
58. In 2002-03, rice was grown over an area of:
- (A) 1.3 million hectares
- (B) 2.2 million hectares
- (C) 3.3 million hectares
- (D) 4.3 million hectares
59. In 2002-03, wheat was grown over an area of:
- (A) 5.1 million hectares
- (B) 6.1 million hectares
- (C) 7.1 million hectares
- (D) 8.0 million hectares
60. In the year 2002-03, the production of sugarcane was:
- (A) 33.6 million tonnes
- (B) 43.6 million tonnes
- (C) 53.6 million tonnes
- (D) 52.0 million tonnes
61. In the year 2002-03, the production of oil seeds was only:
- (A) 58 per cent of domestic needs
- (B) 48 per cent of domestic needs
- (C) 38 per cent of domestic needs
- (D) 29 per cent of domestic needs
62. Use of fertilizers has played an important role in increasing the production of crops in Pakistan. Domestic production of fertilizer was 1,728 thousand tonnes in 1997-98 and in 2002-03 it increased to:
- (A) 1,298 thousand tonnes
- (B) 1,694 thousand tonnes
- (C) 3,298 thousand tonnes
- (D) 4,298 thousand tonnes
63. Rice is a major export item and is highly valued cash crop. It accounts for 6.8 per cent in value added in Agriculture and of GDP:
- (A) 1.7 per cent
- (B) 2.6 per cent
- (C) 3.6 per cent
- (D) 4.6 per cent
64. In 2002-03, (P) Wheat was cultivated on an area of:

- (A) 5,000 thousand hectares
- (B) 6,000 thousand hectares
- (C) 8,069 thousand hectares
- (D) 10,000 thousand hectares
65. In 2002-03, total consumption of edible oil was:
- (A) 1.1 million tonnes
- (B) 1.5 million tonnes
- (C) 1.62 million tonnes
- (D) 1.76 million tonnes
66. Total supply of Agricultural credit by institutions during July-March 2002-03 was:
- (A) 22.5 billion rupees
- (B) 37.6 billion rupees
- (C) 42.5 billion rupees
- (D) 52.5 billion rupees
67. According to the 1990 Agricultural census, the number of farms in the country was:
- (A) 3.1 million
- (B) 5.1 million
- (C) 7.1 million
- (D) 9.1 million
68. In Pakistan, the area of total landmass is 87.98 million hectares. Out of this area the total forest area is:
- (A) 1.2 million hectares
- (B) 2.2 million hectares
- (C) 3.2 million hectares
- (D) 4.8 million hectares
69. During 2000-01, Pakistan earned Rs. 8,849.7 million by exports of various value added goods which included export earning of sports goods which amounted to:
- (A) Rs. 150.2 million
- (B) Rs. 254.5 million
- (C) Rs. 661.2 million
- (D) Rs. 775.1 million
70. The number of saplings planted during the year of 2002 was:
- (A) 71 million
- (B) 91 million
- (C) 111 million
- (D) 106.46 million
71. In 2002-03, the number of buffaloes in Pakistan was:
- (A) 13 million
- (B) 23.3 million
- (C) 33 million
- (D) 43 million
72. In 2002-03, the number of sheep in Pakistan was:

73. In the year 2002-03, (E) the production of milk in Pakistan was:
- (A) 24.6 million tonnes (B) 34 million tonnes
 (C) 44 million tonnes (D) 54 million tonnes
74. In 2002-03, (E), the production of Beef in Pakistan was:
- (A) 7 million tonnes (B) 17 million tonnes
 (C) 27.8 million tonnes (D) 37 million tonnes
75. According to Economic Survey the number of eggs produced in Pakistan during 2002-03 (E) was:
- (A) 7,860 million (B) 6,860 million
 (C) 3,540 million (D) 5,650 million
76. During 2002-03, total number of persons engaged in fisheries sector was:
- (A) 1,15,000 (B) 2,14,000
 (C) 3,65,000 (D) 6,12,000
77. The number of fisheries products exported to Japan, USA, UK, Germany and other nations in July to March 2002-03 was:
- (A) 13.2 billion tonnes (B) 27.4 billion tonnes
 (C) 38.3 billion tonnes (D) 58.3 billion tonnes

CHAPTER # 6

Irrigation and Canal System

78. Indus is the largest river of Pakistan. Its mountainous catchment area is:
- (A) 2,91,212 sq. km (B) 2,68,842 sq. km
 (C) 1,12,235 sq. km (D) 78,432 sq. km
79. Indus River system in Pakistan comprises of:
- (A) Three rivers (B) Four rivers
 (C) Five rivers (D) Six rivers
80. The length of the Bambawala Ravi Bedian (BRB) canal is:
- (A) 145 Kms (B) 245 Kms
 (C) 345 Kms (D) 445 Kms
81. According to the Indus Water Basin Treaty signed in 1960, India was allowed to use waters of:
- (A) Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej (B) Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej

- (C) Ravi, Sutlej, Bias (D) Ravi and Bias
82. The length of Marala-Ravi link is:
- (A) 100 Kms (B) 150 Kms
 (C) 200 Kms (D) 250 Kms
83. Chashma Barrage was built in the year of:
- (A) 1960 (B) 1965
 (C) 1970 (D) 1975
84. Marala Barrage was built in the year of:
- (A) 1969 (B) 1971
 (C) 1973 (D) 1975
85. The length of Rasul-Qadirabad link canal is:
- (A) 50 miles (B) 40 miles
 (C) 30 miles (D) 20 miles
86. Presently total number of headworks in the Indus river system is:
- (A) 38 (B) 28
 (C) 18 (D) 8
87. The number of Headworks and Barrages built on the Indus river is:
- (A) Six (B) Seven
 (C) Eight (D) Nine
88. The number of Headworks, Barrages and Dams built on Ravi river is:
- (A) Five (B) Four
 (C) Three (D) Two
89. The Jinnah Barrage has been built on the river:
- (A) Indus (B) Jhelum
 (C) Chenab (D) Ravi

CHAPTER # 7

Important Places/Peaks/Passes

90. The world famous ancient city, which is though in ruins now, reminds us of the Indus Valley civilization is:
- (A) Sahiwal (B) Mohenjodaro
 (C) Larkana (D) Multan
91. The largest city of Pakistan in respect of population (census 1998) is:
- (A) Lahore (B) Faisalabad
 (C) Hyderabad (D) Karachi
92. The largest natural lake in Pakistan is:
- (A) Saiful Maluk (B) Chhanga Manga
 (C) Manchhar Lake (Sindh) (D) Tarbela Lake
93. The largest railway workshop of Pakistan is located in the city of:
- (A) Karachi (B) Multan

- (C) Rawalpindi (D) Lahore
94. The highest mountain pass in Pakistan is:
 (A) Khyber Pass (B) Muztagh Pass
 (C) Bolan Pass (D) Gomal Pass
95. The tallest building in Pakistan is:
 (A) Habib Bank Building, Karachi (B) Wapda House, Lahore
 (C) MCB Building, Karachi (D) National Bank Building, Lahore
96. The Warsak Dam is located in:
 (A) Punjab (B) Sindh
 (C) NWFP (D) Baluchistan
97. Length of Baluchistan Coast is:
 (A) 612 Kms (B) 771 Kms
 (C) 913 Kms (D) 950 Kms
98. The largest cricket stadium of Pakistan is located in Karachi but the largest hockey stadium is in:
 (A) Peshawar (B) Faisalabad
 (C) Lahore (D) Rawalpindi
99. The world renowned Faisal Mosque is located in:
 (A) Islamabad (B) Peshawar
 (C) Lahore (D) Karachi
100. The largest oilfield in Pakistan is:
 (A) Dhurnal oilfield (B) Tut oilfield
 (C) Mial oilfield (D) Attock oilfield
101. The largest dam of Pakistan is:
 (A) Mangla Dam (B) Warsak Dam
 (C) Tarbela Dam (D) Mirani Dam
102. The Chaghal Hills which were the venue of the nuclear explosions of Pakistan in 1998 are located in the province of:
 (A) Baluchistan (B) NWFP
 (C) Sindh (D) Punjab
103. Makarwal (Punjab) is famous for its:
 (A) Large oil reserves (B) Iron ore deposits
 (C) Salt mines (D) Coal deposits
104. In Pakistan, Banana is mostly cultivated in the province of:
 (A) Punjab (B) FATA
 (C) Sindh (D) Baluchistan
105. Taunsa Barrage has been constructed on the Indus, Sidhna Headworks on Ravi, Panjnad Headworks on Sutlej river and Rasool Headworks has been built on:

- (A) Jhelum river (B) Chenab river
 (C) Indus river (D) Bias river

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	B	3.	A	4.	B	5.	D
6.	C	7.	B	8.	D	9.	B	10.	A
11.	C	12.	C	13.	D	14.	D	15.	B
16.	A	17.	C	18.	A	19.	A	20.	D
21.	B	22.	C	23.	A	24.	D	25.	A
26.	C	27.	B	28.	A	29.	C	30.	B
31.	D	32.	C	33.	D	34.	B	35.	B
36.	D	37.	B	38.	A	39.	C	40.	B
41.	C	42.	A	43.	C	44.	B	45.	D
46.	B	47.	A	48.	C	49.	B	50.	A
51.	D	52.	B	53.	D	54.	B	55.	A
56.	C	57.	D	58.	B	59.	D	60.	B
61.	D	62.	B	63.	A	64.	C	65.	D
66.	B	67.	B	68.	D	69.	B	70.	D
71.	B	72.	A	73.	C	74.	A	75.	A
76.	C	77.	D	78.	B	79.	C	80.	A
81.	C	82.	A	83.	C	84.	A	85.	C
86.	C	87.	A	88.	C	89.	A	90.	B
91.	D	92.	C	93.	D	94.	B	95.	A
96.	C	97.	B	98.	C	99.	A	100.	A
101.	C	102.	A	103.	D	104.	C	105.	A

CHAPTER # 8
Armed Forces

- (a) Pakistan Army:
- The first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army was General Muhammad Ayub Khan. He served in this capacity from January 17, 1951 to:
 (a) October 10, 1956 (b) October 10, 1957
 (c) October 10, 1958 (d) October 10, 1959
 - The headquarter of Pakistan Army is located in:
 (a) Lahore (b) Peshawar
 (c) Gujranwala (d) Rawalpindi
 - Pakistan Military Academy established in 1947 in:
 (a) Quetta (b) Noshehra
 (c) Kakul (d) Kohat
 - School of Infantry and Tactics is located in:

5. (a) Kakul (b) Quetta
(c) Peshawar (d) Rawalpindi
Armed Corps Center of Pakistan Army is in:
6. (a) Risalpur (b) Islamabad
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Noshehra
Command and Staff College of Pak Army is in:
7. (a) Quetta (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Lahore (d) Multan
Pakistan Army's Military College of Engineering is located in:
8. (a) Noshehra (b) Peshawar
(c) Risalpur (d) Rawalpindi
Seral Alamgir is famous for its:
9. (a) Military Academy
(b) Command and Staff College
(c) School of Infantry (d) Military College
10. In Pakistan Army, the rank of Chief of Staff replaced the rank of Commander-in-Chief on:
- (a) April 9, 1970 (b) March 3, 1972
(c) June 6, 1974 (d) August 4, 1975
11. Who was the first Chief of Staff of Pak Army?
- (a) Gen. Ayub Khan (b) Gen. Yahya Khan
(c) Gen. Tikka Khan (d) Gen. Musa Khan
12. Gen. Sir Frank Messervy was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Army. Who was the last C-in-C who relinquished this office in 1972?
- (a) Gen. Musa Khan (b) Gen. Yahya Khan
(c) Gen. Tikka Khan (d) Lt. Gen. Gul Hassan
13. Which general took over as Chief of Army Staff on October 7, 1998?
- (a) Gen. Jehangir Karamat (b) Gen. Pervez Musharraf
(c) Gen. Asif Nawaz (d) Gen. Abdul Waheed Kakar
14. Who was second Chief of Staff of Pakistan Army?

- (a) Gen. Aslam Baig Mirza (b) Gen. Asif Nawaz
(c) Gen. Abdul Waheed (d) Gen. M. Zia-ul-Haq
- (b) Pakistan Navy:
14. The headquarter of Pakistan Navy is located in:
- (a) Karachi (b) Hyderabad
(c) Islamabad (d) Rawalpindi
15. Which branch of Armed Forces of Pakistan is called the 5th province of Pakistan?
- (a) Pakistan Air Force (b) Pakistan Navy
(c) Pakistan Army (d) None of these
16. Rear Admiral Jafford James Wilfred was the first Commander in Chief of Pakistan Navy. He was succeeded in 1953 by:
- (a) Vice Adm. Afzal Rehman
(b) Rear Admiral HMS Chaudhry
(c) Vice Adm. M. Hassan
(d) Vice Adm. Hafeez Ahmad
17. Which Pakistan Navy Ship is functioning as Electrical and Mechanical establishment?
- (a) PNS Dilawar (b) PNS Babar
(c) PNS Taimur (d) PNS Karsaz
18. In which year, Pakistan Naval Staff College was established in Karachi?
- (a) 1954 (b) 1968
(c) 1970 (d) 1976
19. Which Naval establishment is functioning in the city of Lahore?
- (a) Naval Staff College (b) Naval War College
(c) Naval Medical College (d) Naval Engg. College
20. Which admiral took over as the first Chief of Naval Staff on March 22, 1975?
- (a) Adm. M. Sharif (b) Adm. K.R. Niazi
(c) Adm. Tariq Kamal (d) Adm. Mansoorul Haq
21. Pakistan Naval Staff College was established in 1970 in:
- (a) Lahore (b) Port Qasim



CHAPTER # 9
MISCELLANEOUS

- (d) Karachi (d) Rawalpindi
22. Which ship houses the old Academic and Professional Establishment of Pakistan Navy?
(a) PNS Tipu Sultan (b) PNS Babar
(c) PNS Taimur (d) PNS Himalaya
- (b) Pakistan Air Force:
23. The headquarter of Pakistan Air Force is located in Rawalpindi (Chaklala). Previously, these functioned in the city of:
(a) Peshawar (b) Sargodha
(c) Karachi (d) Lahore
24. Air Vice Marshal Paery Cane was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Air Force. But the first Muslim Chief of PAF appointed in 1957 was:
(a) Air Marshal Asghar Khan (b) Air Marshal Nur Khan
(c) Air Marshal Rahim (d) Air Marshal Zafar Ahmed
25. The rank of Chief of Air Staff replaced the rank of C-in-C in the year:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1974
26. PAF Academy is located in Risalpur but PAF Skilling School is located in:
(a) Skardu (b) Islamabad
(c) Peshawar (d) Kalabagh
27. PAF Aeronautical Complex is located in:
(a) Kamra (b) Sargodha
(c) Peshawar (d) Karachi
28. Who was the first Chief of Air Staff?
(a) Zulfikar Ali Khan (b) Anwar Shamim
(c) Zafar Ahmed Chaudhry (d) Jamal A. Khan

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	D	3.	C	4.	B	5.	D
6.	A	7.	C	8.	D	9.	B	10.	C
11.	D	12.	B	13.	D	14.	C	15.	B
16.	B	17.	D	18.	C	19.	B	20.	A
21.	C	22.	D	23.	B	24.	A	25.	C
26.	D	27.	A	28.	C				

1. The length of Pakistan's coastline is about:
(A) 600 Km (B) 700 Km
(C) 800 Km (D) 900 Km
2. Indicate the population of Lahore District according to 1998 Census:
(A) 6.2 million (B) 6.5 million
(c) 5.1 million (D) 5.6 million
3. Khanpur Dam is on:
(A) River neelum (B) River Haro
(C) River Hangu (D) River Sindh
4. According to the provisional results of the Census 1998 total population of Pakistan stood at:
(A) 129.5 million (B) 130.6 million
(C) 131.5 million (D) 132.7 million
5. According to the Census 1998 the rural/urban population of Punjab is:
- | | Rural Population | Urban Population |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| (A) | 68.5% | 31.5% |
| (B) | 68.7% | 31.3% |
| (C) | 71.1% | 28.9% |
| (D) | 70.1% | 29.9% |
6. Chashma is situated in:
(A) Kundian (B) Kallarkot
(C) Daud Khel (D) Bhakkar
7. Which is the highest Peak of Himalayan range in Pakistan?
(A) Nanga Parbat (B) K-2
(C) Mount Everest (D) Kirthar
8. Which district is famous for 'Dhand Cows'?
(A) Mailsi (B) Chakwal
(C) Mandi Bahauddin (D) Gujrat
9. Harappa was a centre of:
(A) Persian civilization (B) Hindu civilization
(C) Greek civilization (D) Indus valley civilization
10. Indicate the percentage of total land area of Pakistan which the forest occupy:
(A) 5% (B) 5.6%
(C) 6.5% (D) 7.0%
11. Takht Bal an ancient historical site is located in:



- (A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) NWFP (D) Balochistan
12. Afghanistan has a common border with Pakistan. Its length is:
(A) 2,252 Km (B) 1,330 Km
(C) 1,220 Km (D) 1,550 Km
13. Indicate the coldest city of Pakistan:
(A) Ziarat (B) Murree
(C) Swat (D) Ayubia
14. For the construction of the first phase of the Gwadar port an agreement was signed in 1999 with:
(A) Turkey (B) Greece
(C) Korea (D) China
15. Which country is located in North of Pakistan:
(A) India (B) Afghanistan
(C) Iran (D) China
16. Rakh Ghulaman "Livestock Farm" is located in:
(A) Mianwali (B) Bhakkar
(C) Muzaffargarh (D) Jhang
17. Nanga Parbat is located in:
(A) Chitral (B) Gilgit
(C) Azad Kashmir (D) None of above
18. After agriculture it employs the largest number of labourers:
(A) Finance and social services (B) Industry
(C) Mining (D) Fishing
19. Which is the longest river among the following?
(A) Sutluj (B) Jhelum
(C) Chenab (D) Beas
20. The largest gas field was discovered in:
(A) 1951 (B) 1952
(C) 1953 (D) 1954
21. Angora Farm situated in Layyah district is famous for:
(A) Fruits (B) Vegetables
(C) Goats (D) All types of Livestock
22. The oldest oil well of Pakistan is located in:
(A) Sibi (B) Attock
(C) Kalabagh (D) Makran
23. Which area of Pakistan is called "Babul Islam"?
(A) Khyber (B) Punjab

- (C) Swat (D) Sindh
24. Famous lake "Salful Muluk" is located in:
(A) Skardu (B) Kaghan
(C) Gilgit (D) Swat
25. The Ballokl Headworks is on:
(A) Indus river (B) Jhelum river
(C) Chenab river (D) Ravi river
26. The length of the Indus river is:
(A) 2800 Km (B) 2900 Km
(C) 3000 Km (D) 3100 Km
27. The length of the Lahore-Islamabad motorway is:
(A) 333 Km (B) 343 Km
(C) 353 Km (D) 363 Km
28. The world famous archaeological site of Moejodaro is in Sindh but Harappa is located in:
(A) NWFP (B) Punjab
(C) Balochistan (D) AJK
29. In terms of area the largest province of Pakistan is:
(A) Punjab (B) Balochistan
(C) NWFP (D) Sindh
30. In terms of population the biggest province of Pakistan is:
(A) Balochistan (B) Sindh
(C) Punjab (D) NWFP
31. In terms of population the largest city of Pakistan is:
(A) Karachi (B) Peshawar
(C) Lahore (D) Quetta
32. According to the 1998 Census the growth rate of Pakistan's population is:
(A) 2.8% (B) 2.9%
(C) 3.0% (D) 3.1%
33. In Pakistan the Monsoon season lasts from:
(A) April to May (B) May to June
(C) June to December (D) July to September
34. Chashma Barrage was built in the year:
(A) 1960 (B) 1965
(C) 1970 (D) 1975
35. Marala Barrage was built in the year:
(A) 1969 (B) 1971
(C) 1973 (D) 1975
36. The length of Rasul-Qadirabad link canal is:
(A) 50 miles (B) 40 miles
(C) 30 miles (D) 20 miles
37. Total number of headworks in the Indus

- (C) L. Hardinge (D) K. Joseph
20. Give the name of the author of "The Meaning of Pakistan":
 (A) Sir Fazle Hussain (B) G.F.I. Graham
 (C) J. Karbel (D) F.K.K. Durrani
21. Who wrote "A Mission with Mountbatten":
 (A) S. Abdul Latif (B) Mortimor Durand
 (C) I.H. Qureshi (D) R. Coupland
22. Give the name of the author of "India of Today":
 (A) A.K. Fazlul Haq (B) Sayyid Sirdar Khan
 (C) W.S. Lilley (D) Chakrabarty
23. Who wrote "India Since Partition"?
 (A) L. Ronaldshay (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (C) S. Sharifuddin Pirzada (D) Mellor Andrew
24. The book entitled "Thoughts on Pakistan" was written by:
 (A) B.R. Ambedkar (B) L.S. Amery
 (C) C.R. Attlee (D) Lord Hardinge
25. Who wrote "Pathway to Pakistan"?
 (A) Abdul Latif (B) W.S. Bonnerji
 (C) Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman (D) I.H. Qureshi
26. Give the name of the book entitled "My Indian Years":
 (A) Lord Hardinge (B) Sikander Hayat Khan
 (C) El Hamza (D) G.F.I. Graham
27. The book named "Pakistan — A Nation" was written by:
 (A) Agha Khan (B) El. Hamza
 (C) A.K. Fazlul Haq (D) A. Punjabi
28. Who wrote "Divide and Quit":
 (A) Muhammad Noman (B) A. B. Rajput
 (C) Abdul Waheed (D) Pendreel Moon
29. The book entitled "Muhammad All Jinnah" is written by:
 (A) Khalid Bin Sayeed (B) M.H. Saiyid
 (C) S. Sharifuddin Pirzada (D) J.D. Raees
30. Give the name of the author of the book entitled "India As I Know It":
 (A) I.H. Qureshi (B) Lord Linlithgow
 (C) Sir Michael O'Dwyer (D) H.S. Polak
31. The book "Muslim League Yesterday and Today" is written by:
 (A) A.B. Rajput (B) Khalid Bin Sayeed
 (C) Z.A. Suleri (D) H.S. Suhrawardy
32. Who wrote "Government & Politics in Pakistan"?
 (A) H. Askari (B) Shahid Javed Burki
 (C) S.M. Ikram (D) Mushtaq Ahmed
33. Give the name of the author of the book entitled "The Case for Pakistan":
 (A) Aziz Ahmed (B) M. Afzal Rafique
 (C) I.H. Qureshi (D) A.H. Isphahani
34. The book "Emergence of Pakistan" is the work of:
 (A) Muneer Ahmed (B) Hasan Askari
 (C) Ch. Muhammad Ali (D) A.H. Syed
35. Who wrote "Presidential Government of Pakistan":
 (A) Z.A. Bhutto (B) Keith Callard
 (C) W.H. Wriggins (D) M. Rafi Anwar
36. "The Indo-Pakistan Conflict" is written by:
 (A) Russel Brines (B) Leonard Binder
 (C) S. MacDonough (D) D.E. Asford
37. Who is the author of "With the Quaid Azam during his Last Days"?
 (A) Mushtaq Ahmed (B) G.W. Chaudhary
 (C) Ilahi Bakhsh (D) S.M.H. Burney
38. Who wrote "Danger in Kashmir"?
 (A) Jack Homer (B) Korbel Joseph
 (C) G.F.I. Graham (D) R. Coupland
39. Name the author of "India We Saw":

- (A) Lord Birdwood (B) K.A. Bhagat
- (C) Muhammad Ashraf (D) E.C.G. Cadogan
40. Who wrote "The Problem of India"?
(A) Shaukat Ullah Ansari (B) C.R. Attlee
(C) Lal Bahadur (D) Muhammad Bilgrami
41. Give the name of the author of "Cabinet Mission and After":
(A) Ehsan Ullah Saqib (B) Muhammad Ashraf
(C) Henry Craik (D) Mortimer
42. Who is the author of "Mission With Mountbatten"?
(A) Lord Hardinge (B) Ram Gopal
(C) G.D. Birla (D) Campbell-Johnson
43. Who wrote "The Last days of British Raj"?
(A) B.M. DeMello (B) Lord Minto
(C) Leonard Mosely (D) Lord Wavell
44. Give the name of the author of "The Last Days of United Pakistan":
(A) G.W. Chaudhary (B) Herbert Feldman
(C) Anwar H. Syed (D) I.H. Qureshi
45. Who is the author of "The Republic of Pakistan"?
(A) Khaliq-uz-Zaman (B) H.S. Suhrawardy
(C) Muhammad Umar (D) Z.A. Suleri
46. Who wrote "Islamization of Pakistan"?
(A) Ayub Khan (B) F.K. Durrani
(C) Afzal Iqbal (D) Almond S. Coleman
47. Give the name of the author of "Pakistan Towards An Islamic Destiny":
(A) Bashir Ahmed Dar (B) Abdul Quddus Syed
(C) Donald E. Smith (D) G. Allana
48. Who is the author of book entitled "The Pakistan Experience"?
(A) Hafeez Malik (B) I.H. Qureshi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Asghar Khan
49. The book entitled "Politics in Pakistan" is written by:
(A) Khalid Bin Sayeed (B) Jamiluddin Ahmed
(C) H.A.R. Gibbs (D) Sir Ivor Jennings
50. Who wrote the book entitled "A Political Study"?
(A) Latif Muhammad (B) K.K. Aziz
(C) Keith Callard (D) Waheed-uz-Zaman
51. The book "A Short History of Pakistan" has been written by:
(A) Ch. Muhammad Ali (B) Muhammad Hanif Shahid
(C) Richard Cox (D) Paul A. Sigmond
52. Who is the author of "Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics":
(A) Rafique Zakria (B) M.H. Saiyid
(C) C.H. Philip (D) Pran Chopra
53. The book "The Cultural Heritage of Pakistan" has been written by:
(A) S.A. Wahid (B) Riaz Ahmed
(C) Ch. Rehmat Ali (D) S.M. Akram
54. Who is the author of "Pakistan — A Nation in Making"?
(A) Sh. A. Rashid (B) S. Gopal
(C) Shahid Javed Burki (D) Z.A. Bhutto
55. The book entitled "Modern Islam in India" has been written by:
(A) Zia-ul-Hasan Faruqi (B) W.C. Smith
(C) Sarojini Naidu (D) Hafeez Malik
56. Give the name of the author of "Constitutional Problems in Pakistan":
(A) Sir Ivor Jennings (B) I.H. Qureshi
(C) H.A.R. Gibbs (D) Javid Iqbal
57. Who is the author of "Ideology of Pakistan"?
(A) Khalid Bin Sayeed (B) Henry Beveridge
(C) H.M. Elliot (D) Javid Iqbal
58. Give the name of the author of "The Muslim Community of Indo-Pakistan":

- (A) Hafeez Malik (B) I.H. Qureshi
(C) David Apter (D) G.W. Chaudhary
59. Who has compiled "Pakistan Movement Historical Document"?
(A) Bashir (B) David Easton
Ahmed Dar
(C) G. Allana (D) F.K. Durrani
60. Who is the author of "The Rape of Bangladesh"?
(A) Anthomy (B) Syed Anwar
Mascarenhas Hussain
(C) Ivor Jennings (D) K.K. Aziz
61. Who is the author of "Religious Thought of Syed Ahmed Khan"?
(A) Syed Abdul (B) Gabriel
Quddus Almond
(C) Bashir (D) David
Ahmed Dar
62. Who wrote "Broader Dimensions of the Ideology of Pakistan"?
(A) Ausaf Ali (B) Javid Iqbal
(C) Jamil-ud-Din (D) Sir Ivor
Jennings
63. The book entitled "Pakistan, Islam, Politics and National Solidarity" has been written by:
(A) Hafeez Malik (B) I.H. Qureshi
(C) H.A.R Gibbs (D) Anwar
Hussain Syed
64. Who is the author of "The Pakistan Experience"?
(A) Jawaharlal (B) Asghar Khan
Nehru
(C) Khalid Bin (D) Iltaf Hussain
Sayeed
65. The book entitled "Constitutional Development in Pakistan" is written by:
(A) Muhammad (B) Muhammad
Ihsan Iqbal
(C) G.W. (D) Karl Mann-
Chaudhary hein
66. Who is the author of "The Zia Years"?
(A) Mushahid (B) Lawrence
Hussain Ziring
(C) Mushtaq (D) Keith Callard
Ahmed
67. Name the author of "Ideology of Pakistan":
(A) I. M. Qureshi (B) Javid Iqbal
(C) Abdul (D) F.K.K.
Waheed Khan Durrani
68. Who is the author of "Jinnah-Gandhi Talks"?
(A) M. Kabir (B) M. Noman
(C) K.K. Aziz (D) Muhammad
Ali
69. The book "Our Struggle 1857-1947" has been written by:
(A) Jamil-ud-Din (B) Hafeez Malik
(C) Muhammad (D) Andrew
Noman Mellor
70. "The challenge of Bangladesh" is the work of:
(A) Pran Chopra (B) M.H. Saiyid
(C) Richard V. (D) Ch. Rehmat
Weekes Ali
71. Who is the author of "Indian Muslims—A Political History"?
(A) J. Nehru (B) A. Punjabi
(C) Ram Gopal (D) I.H. Qureshi
72. The book entitled "Thoughts on Pakistan" is the work of:
(A) B.R. (B) Abul Kalam
Ambedkar Azad
(C) Ch. Rehmat (D) M.A.H.
Ali Isphahani
73. Who is the author of "The Muslim League"?
(A) M. Kabir (B) Robert Smith
(C) Sikander (D) Lal Bahadur
Hayat Khan
74. Give the name of the author of the book entitled "Thoughts on the Present Discontent":
(A) El Hamza (B) Muhammad
Ali
(C) S. Abdul Latif (D) K.M.
Pannikar
75. Who is the author of "The Life and Work of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan"?
(A) G.F.I. (B) A.K. Fazlul
Graham Haq
(C) I.H. Qureshi (D) Ian Stephens
76. Give the name of the author of "Meet Mr. Jinnah":
(A) Durlab Singh (B) J.D. Raes
(C) A.A. Rauf (D) A.H. Watson
77. Who is the author of the famous book entitled "Friends Not Masters"?
(A) R.V. Weekes (B) Ayub Khan
(C) Z.A. Bhutto (D) Zia-ul-Haq
78. Give the name of the author of "Mainspring of Indian and Pakistan"

Foreign Policies":

- (X) S.M. Burke (B) Mushahid Hussain
(C) K. B. Sayeed (D) Karl Mannheim
79. Who wrote the book entitled "My Leader"?
(A) Hafeez Malik (B) I.H. Qureshi
(C) Z.A. Suleri (D) K.K. Aziz
80. The book "Iqbal and Anjuman Himait-i-Islam" is the work of:
(A) Muhammad Hanif Shahid (B) Jamil-ud-Din
(C) H.A.R. Gibbs (D) Maxy and Engles
81. Who is the author of "Nawaz Sharif Courage in Leadership"?
(A) H.M. Elliot (B) G.H. Zulfiqar
(C) Syed Abdul Quddus (D) David Easton
82. Who is the author of "The Third World: New Directions Towards Pakistan"?
(A) S.M. A. Feroze (B) K. Arif
(C) Z.A. Bhutto (D) Muhammad Noman
83. The book "The Daughter of the East" is the work of:
(A) G. Allana (B) Benazir Bhutto
(C) Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman (D) R.C. Majumdar
84. Who is the author of "Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis"?
(A) Lawrence Ziring (B) C.H. Phillips
(C) Yahya Amjad (D) Safdar Mahmood
85. The book "Ideological Orientations of Pakistan" has been written by:
(A) G. Allana (B) I.H. Isphahani
(C) Shariful Mujahid (D) M. Kabir
86. The book entitled "Pakistan and Great Powers" is the work of Muhammad Ahsan Chaudhary but who is the author of the book "Pakistan and UN":
(A) P. A. Sigmond (B) Richard Cox
(C) Ch. Rehmat Ali (D) S.M. Ikram
87. Who is the author of "Fundamental Rights and Remedies in Pakistan"?
(A) Hassan Askari Rizvi (B) Richard Symonds
(C) Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (D) S. Abdul Latif
88. The book entitled "China and Pakistan: Diplomacy of an Entente Cordiale" is the work of:
(A) Anwar H. Syed (B) Dr. Safdar Mahmood
(C) K.K. Aziz (D) R.E.M. Wheeler
89. Who is the author of "The Land and the People of Pakistan"?
(A) I.H. Qureshi (B) A.K. Azad
(C) Herbert Feldman (D) Hector Bolitho
90. The author of the book "The Great Tragedy" is:
(A) M. Rehman (B) Z.A. Bhutto
(C) Ghulam Rasool (D) V.A. Menon
91. Who has written "Religion and Politics in Islam":
(A) Stanley Walport (B) Shaukat Wasti
(C) Syed Sharifuddin (D) Leonard Binder
92. The book "Our Freedom Fighters" is written by:
(A) G. Allana (B) Manzoor-ud-Din
(C) Keith Callard (D) R. Coupland
93. Give the name of the author of "Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India":
(A) Yahya Amjad (B) A.H. Albiruni
(C) G. Allana (D) I.H. Qureshi
94. Who is the author of "Gandhi vs. Jinnah: The Debate Over the Partition of India"?
(A) Donald A. Smith (B) G.W. Chaudhary
(C) Gabriel Almond (D) Allen Hayes Merriam
95. "Pakistan: The Consolidation of a Nation" is written by:
(A) Wayne Ayres Wilcox (B) Almond S. Coleman
(C) Asghar Khan (D) Henry Beveridge
96. Who is the author of "The Ayub Khar Era: Politics in Pakistan 1958-1969"?
(A) K. B. Sayeed (B) I.H. Qureshi

- (C) M. Noman (D) Lawrence Ziring
97. Give the name of the author of "Pakistan: Failure in National Integration":
 (A) I.H. Qureshi (B) Rounaq Jahan
 (C) Abdullah Haroon (D) Altaf Gauhar
98. Who is the author of "Oxford History of India":
 (A) Rashid Amjad (B) I.H. Qureshi
 (C) Vincent Smith (D) W. Howard Wriggins
99. The "Asian Survey" is the work of:
 (A) Robert Jr. Laporte (B) Dr. Ayesha Jalal
 (C) S. J. Burki (D) Richard Symonds
100. Name the author of "The Story of Pakistan Army":
 (A) Pervez Iqbal Cheema (B) Abdul Hameed
 (C) Tikka Khan (D) Fazal Muqem Khan
101. In the 19th century, the book entitled "The Indian Mussalmans" was written by:
 (A) Syed Ahmed Khan (B) W.W. Hunter
 (C) A. O. Hume (D) Altaf Hussain Hali
102. Who is the author of "Foreign Aid and Industrial Development in Pakistan"?
 (A) Irving Beecher (B) Mortimer Wheeler
 (C) Z.A. Bhutto (D) Ayub Khan
103. Who is the author of "Party Politics in Pakistan"?
 (A) H. S. Suhrawardy (B) Sh. Mujib-ur-Rehman
 (C) K.K. Aziz (D) Manzoor Qadir
104. Who is the compiler of "Speeches and Statements of Iqbal"?
 (A) Shamloo (B) J.D. Races
 (C) R. Symonds (D) A.H. Watson
105. Name the author of "Time Only to Look Forward":
 (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) A.K. Azad
 (C) M.A. Jinnah (D) Lord Mountbatten
106. Who is the author of "India and the Indian Ocean"?
 (A) A. Punjabi (B) K.M. Pannikar
 (C) B.R. Nanda (D) S.K. Majumdar
107. The book "The Autobiography of An Unknown Indian" has been written by:
 (A) Abdul Waheed Khan (B) W.S. Bonnerjee
 (C) Lord Birdwood (D) Nirad Chaudhary
108. Who is the author of "The Millat and Menace of Indianism"?
 (A) Allama Iqbal (B) Ch. Rehmat Ali
 (C) A.K. Azad (D) Saeeduddin Ahmed
109. The book entitled "The Politics of Developing Areas" is the work of:
 (A) Almond S. Coleman (B) Aanthomy Mascarenhas
 (C) Bowie and Friendrich (D) David Easton
110. Who is the author of "Mufakkar-i-Pakistan"?
 (A) Riaz Hassan (B) M.H. Sayed
 (C) Muhammad Hanif Shahid (D) S.M. Ikram
111. The Urdu book "Pakistan Naguzir Tha" is written by:
 (A) Rafique Zakria (B) M. Noman
 (C) Sh. A. Rashid (D) Riaz Hassan Syed
112. Who had written "The Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin"?
 (A) Zia-ul-Hassan (B) S. Gopal
 (C) Ch. Rehmat Ali (D) Shahid Javed
113. The book entitled "Five Thousand Years of Pakistan" is written by:
 (A) R.E.M. Wheeler (B) P. Calvoccrassi
 (C) H. Wriggins (D) Walport Stanley
114. Who is the author of "Pakistan Under Bhutto 1971-1977"?
 (A) Z.A. Suleri (B) I.H. Qureshi
 (C) Shahid Javed Burki (D) Pervez Iqbal
115. The book "World Politics Since 1945" is



written by:

- (A) C. Calvocrassi (B) Lawrence Ziring
(C) H. Wriggins (D) I.H. Qureshi

116. Who is the author of "The Myth of Independence"?

- (A) Malik Hafeez (B) Z.A. Bhutto
(C) K. B. Sayeed (D) G.W. Chaudhary

117. Name the author of the book "Birth of Tragedy":

- (A) Tahir Amin (B) K.K. Aziz
(C) Mushtaq Ahmed (D) Anwar H. Syed

118. Who wrote "The World Scholars and Quaid-e-Azam"?

- (A) Keith Callard (B) Afzal Rafique
(C) A. Hassan Dani (D) G. Allana

119. Name the author of "The Congress in Office (1937-39)":

- (A) Tara Chand (B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Aziz Ahmad (D) Jamil-ud-Din

120. Who is the author of "The United States and India, Pakistan and Bangladesh"?

- (A) J. Coatman (B) Norman Brown
(C) L. Gordon (D) Sir John Cumming

121. The book entitled "Freedom at Midnight" is written by:

- (A) Larry Collins (B) John Glendevon
(C) Zia-ul-Hasan Farooqi (D) David Dilks

122. Who is the author of "Political Behaviour And Social Change"?

- (A) R.C. Dutt (B) G.F.I. Graham
(C) Darling (D) Dodge

123. Name the author of "The Viceroy at Bay":

- (A) John Glendevon (B) P.J. Griffiths

124. The book entitled "The True Believer" is

- (C) R. Hardgrave (D) Dumont

the work of:

- (A) M.A.H. Isphahani (B) S.K. Majumdar
(C) Eric Hoffer (D) Y.B. Mathur

125. Who is the author of "What Price Freedom"?

- (A) Muhammad Raza Khan (B) Afzal Iqbal
(C) Abdus Salam Khurshid (D) Malik Ikram Ali

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	D	3.	C	4.	B	5.	C
6.	A	7.	C	8.	A	9.	D	10.	B
11.	C	12.	A	13.	C	14.	D	15.	B
16.	A	17.	B	18.	C	19.	A	20.	D
21.	C	22.	B	23.	D	24.	A	25.	C
26.	A	27.	B	28.	D	29.	B	30.	C
31.	A	32.	D	33.	B	34.	C	35.	D
36.	A	37.	C	38.	B	39.	D	40.	A
41.	B	42.	D	43.	C	44.	A	45.	C
46.	C	47.	B	48.	D	49.	A	50.	C
51.	B	52.	A	53.	D	54.	C	55.	B
56.	A	57.	D	58.	B	59.	C	60.	A
61.	C	62.	A	63.	D	64.	B	65.	C
66.	A	67.	B	68.	D	69.	C	70.	A
71.	C	72.	A	73.	D	74.	B	75.	A
76.	C	77.	B	78.	A	79.	C	80.	A
81.	C	82.	C	83.	B	84.	A	85.	C
86.	D	87.	C	88.	A	89.	C	90.	B
91.	D	92.	A	93.	B	94.	D	95.	A
96.	D	97.	B	98.	C	99.	A	100.	D
101.	B	102.	A	103.	C	104.	A	105.	D
106.	B	107.	D	108.	B	109.	A	110.	C
111.	D	112.	B	113.	A	114.	C	115.	A
116.	B	117.	A	118.	C	119.	D	120.	B
121.	A	122.	D	123.	A	124.	C	125.	A
126.	D	127.	B	128.	C	129.	D	130.	A
131.	C	132.	A	133.	C				



Pakistan's First, Largest, Tallest & Smallest

PART-I

1. Who is the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali
(B) Begum Shahnawaz
(C) Fatima Jinnah
(D) Benazir Bhutto ✓
2. Who had the longest period of rule to his credit?
(A) Gen. Ayub Khan
(B) Ch. Fazal Elahi
(C) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq ✓
(D) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
3. Who had the longest tenure as the Governor-General of Pakistan?
(A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(B) Malik Ghulam Muhammad ✓
(C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(D) Gen. Sikander Mirza
4. Who had the longest tenure as the President of Pakistan?
(A) Ch. Fazal Elahi
(B) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(C) Wasim Sajjad
(D) Ayub Khan
5. Who had the longest tenure as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan ✓
(B) Benazir Bhutto
(C) M. Ali Bogra
(D) Ch. Muhammad Ali
6. Who had the shortest tenure as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Hussain Shaheed Soharwardy
(B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(C) Moeen Qureshi
(D) I. I. Chundrigar
7. Who had the shortest tenure as the President of Pakistan?
(A) Zia-ul-Haq
(B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ✓
(C) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(D) Ayub Khan
8. Who had the shortest tenure as the Governor-General of Pakistan?
(A) Sikander Mirza
(B) Ghulam Muhammad
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(D) Khawaja Nazimuddin
9. Give the name of the First Governor of State Bank of Pakistan:
(A) Zahid Hussain ✓
(B) Shahnawaz
(C) Aslam Bux
(D) Yaqoob Khan
10. Give the name of the First Female Governor:
(A) Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali ✓
(B) Begum Shahnawaz
(C) Benazir Bhutto
(D) Begum Attia
11. Who was the First Chief Justice of Pakistan?
(A) Zafarul Haq
(B) Abdur Rashid ✓
(C) Anwarul Haq
(D) Mushtaq Hussain
12. Name the First Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Yaqoob Khan
(B) Sirtaj Aziz
(C) Zafullah Khan ✓
(D) A.A. Karim
13. Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army?
(A) Gen. Sydney
(B) Gen. Morlay
(C) Gen. Frank Mesceri ✓
(D) Gen. James
14. Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force?
(A) Air Marshal Noor Khan
(B) Air Marshal R.L. Achry ✓
(C) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
(D) Air Marshal Fazal-e-Noor
15. Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of the Navy?
(A) Rear Admiral Gefford James ✓
(B) Rear Admiral Tariq
(C) Javed ul Nishtar
(D) Abdur Rehman Khan
16. Who was the First Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces?
(A) Gen. Noor Khan



- (B) Gen. Tikka Khan
 (C) Gen. Yahya Khan
 (D) Gen. Sarwar Khan
17. Who was the First Chief of the Air Force?
 (A) Air Marshal Zafar Ahmad
 (B) Karim ud Din
 (C) Air Marshal Rehman
 (D) K.S. Rehman
18. Who was the First Chief of Staff of the Navy?
 (A) Hafeez Ahmed
 (B) Abdur Rehman
 (C) Karamat Mirza
 (D) Khalil Khan
19. Who was the First Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee?
 (A) General Aslam Khan
 (B) Rao Zaheer Ahmad
 (C) Azmat Ali Khan
 (D) General Muhammad Sharif
20. Who was the First Martial Law Administrator?
 (A) Ayub Khan
 (B) Zafar Ullah
 (C) Zia ul Haq
 (D) Rahim Khan
21. Who was the First Prime Minister of Pakistan?
 (A) M. Ali Bogra
 (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (C) Hussain Shaheed Soharwardy
 (D) Gul Ahmed Khan
22. Give the name of the First Governor-General:
 (A) Quaid-e-Azam
 (B) I.I. Chundrigar
 (C) Sikandar Mirza
 (D) Liaquat Ali Khan
23. Give the name of the First Female Prime Minister who was deposed:
 (A) Benazir Bhutto
 (B) Nusrat Bhutto
 (C) Begum Shahnawaz
 (D) Begum Sarfraz
24. Which is the biggest Military Award in Pakistan?
 (A) Tamgha-e-Jura'at
 (B) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz
 (C) Hilal-e-Jura'at
 (D) Nishan-e-Haider
25. Which is the biggest Civil Award of Pakistan?
 (A) Nishan-e-Pakistan
 (B) Hilal-e-Pakistan
 (C) Tamgha-e-Pakistan
 (D) Sitara-e-Pakistan
26. Which is the largest Dam in Pakistan?
 (A) Warsak Dam
 (B) Tarbella Dam
 (C) Mangla Dam
 (D) Rawal Dam
27. Which is Pakistan's largest Hydro Electric Power Station?
 (A) Mangla
 (B) Warsak
 (C) Tarbela
 (D) Rawal
28. Which is the largest earth filled Dam?
 (A) Tarbela Dam
 (B) Rawal Dam
 (C) Warsak
 (D) Mangla
29. Which is the longest river in Pakistan?
 (A) Ravi
 (B) Indus
 (C) Chenab
 (D) Jhelum
30. Which is the shortest river in Pakistan?
 (A) Sutluj
 (B) Indus
 (C) Ravi
 (D) Chenab
31. Which is the coldest place in Pakistan?
 (A) Swat
 (B) Skardu
 (C) Ziarat
 (D) Gilgit
32. Name of the hottest place of Pakistan?
 (A) Sukkur
 (B) Multan
 (C) Pasni
 (D) Jacobabad
33. Which is the place of highest rainfall?
 (A) District Sialkot
 (B) District Jhang
 (C) District Gujrat
 (D) District Multan
34. Which is the largest Park in Pakistan?
 (A) Jinnah Park
 (B) Jaloo Park
 (C) Nasir Park

35. ~~(D)~~ National Park
Which is the largest Seaport in Pakistan?
(A) Gawadar
(B) Pasni
(C) ~~Karachi~~
(D) Port Qasim
36. Which is the largest Library in Pakistan?
(A) Punjab Library
(B) ~~Quaid-e-Azam Library~~
(C) Dayal Singh Library
(D) Darus Salam Library
37. Which is the largest Museum in Pakistan?
(A) Karachi Museum
(B) ~~Lahore Museum~~
(C) Texila Museum
(D) Peshawar Museum
38. Which is the largest University in Pakistan?
(A) Sindh University
(B) ~~Punjab University~~
(C) Gomal University
(D) Karachi University
39. Which is the oldest University in Pakistan?
(A) ~~Punjab University~~
(B) Karachi University
(C) Gomal University
(D) Multan University
40. Which is the largest Mosque in Pakistan?
(A) ~~Faisal Mosque~~
(B) Wazir Khan Mosque
(C) Badshahi Mosque
(D) Begum Shahi Mosque
41. Which is the largest Radio Station in Pakistan?
(A) ~~Islamabad Radio Station~~
(B) Karachi Radio Station
(C) Multan Radio Station
(D) Lahore Radio Station
42. Which is the highest Radio Station?
(A) Skardu Radio Station
(B) Pindi Radio Station
(C) ~~Gilgit Radio Station~~
(D) Quetta Radio Station
43. Which is the most circulated newspaper?
(A) Nawa-i-Waqt
(B) Jang
(C) Dawn
(D) Awaz
44. Which is the tallest Building in Pakistan?
(A) Waqda House (Lahore)
(B) LDA Plaza (Lahore)
(C) ~~Habib Bank Plaza (Karachi)~~
(D) State Bank Building (Karachi)
45. Which is the largest Railway Station in Pakistan?
(A) Rawalpindi
(B) Lahore
(C) Quetta
(D) Multan
46. Which is the longest Platform in Pakistan?
(A) Platform of Multan Station
(B) Platform of Rawalpindi Station
(C) ~~Platform of Rohri Station~~
(D) Platform of Peshawar Station
47. Which is the highest Railway Station in Pakistan?
(A) Peshawar Railway Station
(B) ~~Khan Mahter Zai Railway Station~~
(C) Quetta Railway Station
(D) D.G. Khan Railway Station
48. Which is the longest Railway line in Pakistan?
(A) Lahore to Quetta
(B) ~~Karachi to Peshawar~~
(C) Peshawar to Lahore
(D) Multan to Karachi
49. Which is the longest road in Pakistan?
(A) ~~Pakistan Highway~~
(B) Super Highway
(C) Motorway
(D) G.T. Road
50. Which is the highest road in Pakistan?
(A) ~~Karakoram Highway~~
(B) Chaman Road
(C) Gilgit Road
(D) Lahore Islamabad G.T. Road
51. Which is the largest railway workshop in Pakistan?
(A) Rawalpindi Workshop
(B) Khanewal Workshop
(C) Karachi Workshop
(D) Mughalpura Workshop
52. Which is the largest Industry in Pakistan?
(A) ~~Textile~~
(B) Sports
(C) Cement
(D) Sugar
53. Which is the largest Industrial Plant in Pakistan?
(A) Pakistan Ordnance Factories Wah
(B) ~~Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi~~



- (C) Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila
(D) Kamra Complex
54. Which is the largest province in respect of area?
(A) Sindh
(B) Balochistan
(C) Punjab
(D) NWFP
55. Which is the smallest province in respect of area?
(A) Sindh
(B) Punjab
(C) NWFP
(D) Balochistan
56. Which is the most populous province in respect of area?
(A) Punjab
(B) NWFP
(C) Sindh
(D) Balochistan
57. Which is the least populous province?
(A) Sindh
(B) Punjab
(C) NWFP
(D) Balochistan
58. Which is the largest city with respect to area?
(A) Lahore
(B) Karachi
(C) Islamabad
(D) Rawalpindi
59. Which is the most populous city?
(A) Lahore
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Multan
(D) Karachi
60. Which is the most modern city?
(A) Karachi
(B) Sialkot
(C) Islamabad
(D) Multan
61. Which is the largest Division in Pakistan?
(A) Multan
(B) Lahore
(C) Kalat
(D) Peshawar
62. Which is the smallest Division?
(A) Lahore
(B) Gujranwala
(C) Sialkot
(D) Karachi
63. Which is the largest District in Pakistan?
(A) Sargodha
(B) Khuzdar
(C) Muzaffargarh
(D) Gujranwala
64. Which is the most populous District in Pakistan?
(A) Sahiwal
(B) Okara
(C) Lahore
(D) Multan
65. Which is the least populous district in Pakistan?
(A) Kalat
(B) Chaghi
(C) Muzaffargarh
(D) D.I. Khan
66. Which is the largest District of NWFP?
(A) D.I. Khan
(B) Chitral
(C) Sawabi
(D) Haripur
67. Which is the largest District of Punjab?
(A) Multan (B) Rawalpindi
(C) Lahore (D) Sargodha
68. Which is the largest Division in Sindh province?
(A) Larkana (B) Mirpur Khas
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Sukkur
69. Which is the smallest Division in Sindh?
(A) Karachi (B) Sukkur
(C) Hyderabad (D) Mirpur Khas
70. Which is the smallest Division in NWFP?
(A) Kohat (B) Bannu
(C) Malakand (D) Batgram

ANSWERS

1.	(D)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(D)
5.	(A)	6.	(D)	7.	(B)	8.	(C)
9.	(A)	10.	(A)	11.	(B)	12.	(C)
13.	(C)	14.	(B)	15.	(A)	16.	(B)
17.	(A)	18.	(A)	19.	(D)	20.	(A)
21.	(B)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(D)
25.	(A)	26.	(B)	27.	(C)	28.	(A)
29.	(B)	30.	(C)	31.	(C)	32.	(D)
33.	(A)	34.	(D)	35.	(C)	36.	(B)
37.	(B)	38.	(B)	39.	(A)	40.	(A)
41.	(A)	42.	(C)	43.	(B)	44.	(C)
45.	(B)	46.	(C)	47.	(B)	48.	(B)



49.	(A)	50.	(A)	51.	(D)	52.	(A)
53.	(B)	54.	(B)	55.	(C)	56.	(A)
57.	(D)	58.	(B)	59.	(D)	60.	(C)
61.	(C)	62.	(D)	63.	(B)	64.	(C)
65.	(B)	66.	(B)	67.	(C)	68.	(C)
69.	(A)	70.	(A)				

PART-II

1. Who was the first President of Pakistan?
 (a) Gen. Ayub Khan (b) Ch. Muhammad Ali (c) M. Ghulam Muhammad (d) Sikander Mirza
2. Which prime minister of Pakistan had the shortest tenure as premier?
 (a) I.I. Chundrigar (b) Gen. Ayub Khan (c) M. Feroze Khan Noon (d) M. Ali Bogra
3. The first coin of Pakistan was designed by:
 (a) A. Rehman (b) Abdul Majeed Chughtai (c) Brandley (d) Douglas Gray
4. After the independence of Pakistan who has the first Chief Minister of Punjab?
 (a) M. Feroze Khan Noon (b) Khizer Hayat Tawana (c) M. Mumtaz Daultana (d) Iftexhar Hussain Mamdot
5. The largest desert of Pakistan:
 (a) Thar (b) Thal (c) Cholistan (d) Kharan
6. The first Pakistani who became the judge of the International Court of Justice was:
 (a) Durab Patel (b) M.R. Kiani (c) Sir Zafrullah Khan (d) None of these
7. Which was the first missile launched by Pakistan?
 (a) Shaheen (b) Ghauri (c) Anza (d) Hatf
8. On 9th July, 1948, Pakistan issued its first
 (a) Coin (b) Currency note (c) Postal stamp (d) All of the above
9. The biggest market of Pakistani exports is:
 (a) USA (b) UK (c) China (d) Saudi Arabia
10. Which is shortest river of Pakistan?
 (a) Chenab (b) Ravi (c) Sutluj (d) Jhelum
11. Who was the first Muslim governor of Sindh?
 (a) Sh. Din Muhammad (b) Gen. Rehman Gul (c) G.H. Hidayat Ullah (d) None of these
12. Who was the first Muslim C-in-C of Pak Army?
 (a) Gen. Frank Maservee (b) Gen. Muhammad Ayub (c) Gen. Musa Khan (d) Gen. Gul Hasan
13. Who was the first governor of NWFP?
 (a) Gen. Azam Khan (b) M. Khursheed Khan (c) Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani (d) Noor-ul-Amin
14. Pakistan's highest mountain peak K-2 is located in the:
 (a) Himalayan Range (b) Hindukush Range (c) Karakorum Range (d) Sulaiman Range
15. Identify Pakistan's first surface-to-surface missile:
 (a) Hatf-I (b) Shaheen-I (c) Ghauri-I (d) Anza-I
16. Who abrogated first constitution?
 (a) Sikander Mirza (b) Ayub Khan (c) Tamizuddin (d) Abdul Wahab
17. Identify the highest Non-operational Award of Pakistan Armed Forces:
 (a) Sitara-i-Jurat (b) Tamgha-i-Basalat (c) Sitara-i-Basalat (d) Tamgha-i-Khidmat
18. Identify the longest glacier of Pakistan:
 (a) Hisper (b) Baltoro (c) Batura (d) Siachen
19. During the period of One-Unit who was the first governor of West Pakistan?
 (a) Ameer Muhammad Khan (b) Muhammad Musa Khan (c) Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani (d) Akhtar Hussain

20. When did Pakistan become Republic?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1956
 (c) 1962 (d) 1973
21. When did Pakistan win its first hockey gold medal in Asian Games?
 (a) 1951 New Delhi
 (b) 1958 Tokyo
 (c) 1970 Bangkok
 (d) 1982 Jakarta
22. Who is the first C-in-C of Pakistan Air Force?
 (a) Air Martial Noor Khan
 (b) Air Martial A. Raheem
 (c) Air Martial Asghar Khan
 (d) Air Martial Zafar
23. The largest consumer of petroleum products in the country is:
 (a) Agriculture sector
 (b) Industrial sector
 (c) Power sector
 (d) Transport sector
24. Which of the following refineries has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan?
 (a) Attock Oil Refinery
 (b) Pak Arab Refinery
 (c) National Oil Refinery
 (d) None of these
25. Identify the largest among these hydel power stations:
 (a) Warsak
 (b) Dargai
 (c) Rasul
 (d) Nandipur
26. The largest Dam in Pakistan is:
 (a) Warsak
 (b) Tarbela
 (c) Rawal
 (d) Khanpur
27. The most urbanized province of Pakistan is:
 (a) Punjab
 (b) Sindh
 (c) NWFP
 (d) Baluchistan
28. The Maximum height of Mirani Dam is:
 (a) 100 feet
 (b) 127 feet
 (c) 180 feet
 (d) 232 feet
29. The maximum length of Mirani Dam is:
 (a) 1,500 feet
 (b) 2,100 feet
 (c) 3,080 feet
 (d) 3,500 feet
30. Who was the first Pakistani player who scored double century against India?
 (a) Hanif Muhammad
 (b) Mudassar Nazar
 (c) Zaheer Abbas
 (d) Majid Khan
31. Which Pakistani scored his maiden century in Test cricket?
 (a) Hanif Muhammad
 (b) Nazar Muhammad
 (c) Imtiaz Ahmed
 (d) A.H. Kardar
32. In which province of Pakistan maximum number of dialects are spoken?
 (a) Punjab
 (b) Sindh
 (c) Baluchistan
 (d) NWFP
33. The first museum in Pakistan was built on:
 (a) 17th April, 1950
 (b) 21st May, 1948
 (c) 6th Sept., 1961
 (d) 14th Dec., 1964
34. The first satellite Badr-I was designed by:
 (a) Suparco
 (b) Paco
 (c) Nadra
 (d) Parco
35. The oldest Hydro-electric project in Pakistan is:
 (a) Dargai
 (b) Rasul
 (c) Warsak
 (d) Malakand
36. Two Pakistan Air Force pilots completed the first test flight of proto-type of JF-17 Thunder fighter in:
 (a) France
 (b) USA
 (c) China
 (d) Canada
37. The first national flag carrier of Pakistan?
 (a) PIA
 (b) Shaheen Airlines
 (c) Aero-Asia
 (d) Aero-Pakistan
38. Quaid-e-Azam International Airport is the largest airport of Pakistan. It is located in:
 (a) Lahore
 (b) Peshawar
 (c) Faisalabad
 (d) Karachi
39. The first bank which was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July, 1948:
 (a) Habib Bank Ltd.
 (b) State Bank of Pakistan
 (c) Muslim Commercial Bank
 (d) United Bank Ltd.
40. The largest commercial Bank of Pakistan is:
 (a) MCB
 (b) UBL
 (c) HBL
 (d) NBP
41. What is the height of the highest building of Habib Bank Plaza in Karachi?
 (a) 250 feet
 (b) 345 feet
 (c) 412 feet
 (d) 460 feet
42. Which is the large Barrage in Pakistan?
 (a) Jinnah Barrage
 (b) G.M. Barrage
 (c) Guddu Barrage
 (d) Sukkur Barrage

43. Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan which has a population of:
 (a) 7.6 million (b) 8.5 million
 (c) 9.9 million (d) 106 million
44. Which is the largest canal of Pakistan?
 (a) BRB Canal (b) Lloyd Barrage Canal
 (c) Marala Ravi Link (d) Mailsi Canal
45. Name the largest dam of Pakistan:
 (a) Tarbela Dam (b) Mangla Dam
 (c) Warsak Dam (d) None of these
46. Which is the largest desert of Pakistan?
 (a) Cholistan (b) Kirthar Desert
 (c) Thar Desert (d) None of these
47. The largest division in respect of area in Pakistan:
 (a) Multan Division (b) Kalat Division
 (c) Hyderabad Division (d) Lahore Division
48. The largest fort of Pakistan is:
 (a) Lahore Fort (Punjab) (b) Peshawar Fort (NWFP)
 (c) Multan Fort (Punjab) (d) Rani Kot (Sindh)
49. Which is the largest gas field in Pakistan?
 (a) Sui Gas field (b) Leghari gas field
 (c) Dharnal gas field (d) Toot gas field
50. The largest hospital in Pakistan is:
 (a) Mayo Hospital, Lahore (b) Nishtar Hospital, Multan
 (c) Sheikh Zaid Hospital, Lahore (d) None of these
51. Tarbela hydroelectric power station is largest and produces electricity amounting to:
 (a) 2,100 MW (b) 2,900 MW
 (c) 3,478 MW (d) 4,200 MW
52. Pakistan Steel Mills is the largest Industrial Unit in Pakistan. It is located in Karachi and was built with the assistance of:
 (a) China (b) USSR
 (c) USA (d) Canada
53. The largest industry in Pakistan is:
 (a) Sports Industry (b) Garments Industry
 (c) Sugar (d) Textile
54. Manora is the largest island of Pakistan. It is located in the Arabian Sea near:
 (a) Gwadar Port (b) Karachi Port
 (c) Port Qasim (d) None of these
55. Chhanga Manga is the largest forest (cultivated) in Pakistan. It is located in the district of:
 (a) Abbotabad (b) Sargodha
 (c) Kasur (d) Jiang
56. Keenjhar Lake is the largest artificial lake of Pakistan which is located in the province of:
 (a) Sindh (b) NWFP
 (c) Punjab (d) Baluchistan
57. In which district of Sindh is located the largest natural lake of Pakistan?
 (a) Sukkur (b) Dadu
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Khairpur
58. The largest library of Pakistan is:
 (a) Punjab Public Library, Lahore
 (b) Municipal Library, Multan
 (c) City Library, Peshawar (d) None of these
59. The largest mausoleum in Pakistan:
 (a) Asif Jah Tomb, Lahore (b) Jehangir Tomb, Lahore
 (c) Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi (d) None of these
60. Khewra Salt Mines are the largest mines of Pakistan. These are located in:
 (a) NWFP (b) Punjab
 (c) Sindh (d) Baluchistan
61. Minar-e-Pakistan is the largest monument of Pakistan which is located in:
 (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
 (c) Peshawar (d) Multan
62. The largest mosque of Pakistan is:
 (a) Badshahi Mosque, Lahore
 (b) Shah Jehan Mosque, Thatta
 (c) Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad
 (d) None of these
63. Largest Motorway of Pakistan:
 (a) Lahore-Islamabad (b) Islamabad-Peshawar
 (c) Multan-Faisalabad (d) Multan-D.G. Khan
64. Which is the largest museum of Pakistan?
 (a) National Museum, Karachi
 (b) Lahore Museum
 (c) Islamabad Museum
 (d) Taxila Museum



5. The largest Urdu Daily Newspaper of Pakistan is:
 (a) Nawa-e-Waqt (b) Jang
 (c) Pakistan (d) Khabrain
6. The largest English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan is:
 (a) Daily News (b) Daily The Nation
 (c) Daily Dawn (d) Daily The Muslim
7. Which is the largest Nuclear Power Plant of Pakistan?
 (a) KANUPP (b) CHASHNUP-I
 (c) CHASHNUP-II (d) None of these
8. The largest oilfield of Pakistan is:
 (a) Attock oilfield (b) Tut oilfield
 (c) Dharnal oilfield (d) None of these
9. Which is the largest national park of Pakistan?
 (a) Iqbal Park, Karachi (b) Ayub Park, Rawalpindi
 (c) Jallo Park, Lahore (d) Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Lahore
10. The largest province in respect of area is:
 (a) Baluchistan (b) Sindh
 (c) Punjab (d) NWFP
11. Which is the largest radio station of Pakistan?
 (a) Lahore (b) Peshawar
 (c) Islamabad (d) Quetta
12. The largest railway station of Pakistan is:
 (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
 (c) Rawalpindi (d) Hyderabad
13. Mughalpura Railway Workshop is the largest in Pakistan. It is located in:
 (a) Rawalpindi (b) Quetta
 (c) Karachi (d) Lahore
14. Many rivers flow in Pakistan. Out of these rivers the largest river is:
 (a) Jhelum river (b) Chenab river
 (c) Indus river (d) Ravi river
15. Which is the largest shipping company of Pakistan?
 (a) PNSC (b) PISCL
 (c) POSC (d) NSCL
16. In which city is located the largest athletics stadium of Pakistan?
 (a) Lahore (b) Islamabad
 (c) Karachi (d) Multan
17. Which is the largest cricket stadium?
 (a) Jinnah (b) Qaddafi Stadium, Sialkot
 (c) Niaz Stadium, Hyderabad
 (d) National Stadium, Karachi
78. National Hockey Stadium is the largest hockey stadium of Pakistan which is located in:
 (a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
 (c) Lahore (d) Hyderabad
79. The largest TV station is located in:
 (a) Lahore (b) Islamabad
 (c) Quetta (d) Karachi
80. Which is the largest TV Booster in Pakistan?
 (a) Tandiani (Punjab) (b) Warsak (NWFP)
 (c) Rohri (Sindh) (d) Zhob (Baluchistan)
81. Baluchistan has the longest coast along the Arabian Sea. Its length is:
 (a) 473 kms (b) 584 kms
 (c) 612 kms (d) 771 kms
82. The largest university of Pakistan is:
 (a) Karachi University (b) Punjab University
 (c) Peshawar University (d) Quetta University
83. Pak-Afghan border is the longest border of Pakistan which has a length of:
 (a) 1,612 kms (b) 1,954 kms
 (c) 2,252 kms (d) 3,458 kms
84. The platform of Rohri (Sindh) railway station is the longest in Pakistan. Its length is:
 (a) 1,894 feet (b) 2,114 feet
 (c) 2,324 feet (d) 2,600 feet
85. The longest railway track of Pakistan is from:
 (a) Karachi to Peshawar (b) Karachi to Quetta
 (c) Karachi to Landi Kotal (d) Karachi to Nowshera
86. The longest highway of Pakistan is from:
 (a) Karachi to Lahore (b) Karachi to Quetta
 (c) Karachi to D.I. Khan (d) Karachi to Peshawar
87. Indus river is the longest river of Pakistan which has length of:
 (a) 2,144 kms (b) 2,897 kms
 (c) 3,246 kms (d) 3,612 kms

88. Khojak railway tunnel with a length of 2.43 miles is longest in Pakistan. It lies in province of:
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
 (c) NWFP (d) Baluchistan
89. Lowari road tunnel is the longest in Pakistan which has a length of:
 (a) 5 miles (b) 6 miles
 (c) 7 miles (d) 8 miles
90. The longest water tunnel of Pakistan is 3.5 miles long. It is located in:
 (a) Tarbela Dam (b) Mangla Dam
 (c) Warsak Dam (d) Tanda Dam
91. The four minarets of the Shah Faisal Mosque Islamabad are the tallest minarets and have a height of:
 (a) 240 feet (b) 286 feet
 (c) 312 feet (d) 343 feet
92. The highest mountain pass has a height of 19,030 feet. What is the name of this pass?
 (a) Mutzagh Pass (b) Lowari Pass
 (c) Baroghil Pass (d) Shandur Pass
93. K-2 is the highest mountain peak of Pakistan. It has a height of:
 (a) 25,716 feet (b) 26,824 feet
 (c) 27,417 feet (d) 28,269 feet
94. The highest peak of Baluchistan province:
 (a) Koh-e-Sultan (b) Takht-e-Sulaiman
 (c) Ras Koh (d) Koh-e-Maran
95. The largest tribal area in respect of area is:
 (a) Khyber Agency (b) Karram Agency
 (c) South Waziristan (d) Mehmund Agency
96. Which province of Pakistan has the largest number of districts (34)?
 (a) Sindh (b) Punjab
 (c) NWFP (d) Baluchistan
97. The province which is smallest in respect of area:
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
 (c) Baluchistan (d) NWFP
98. The largest district of Pakistan in respect of the population (6.3 million) is:
 (a) Lahore (b) Karachi East
 (c) Faisalabad (d) Gujranwala
99. The barrage with largest number of canals is:
 (a) Guddu (b) Jinnah

- (c) Barrage Taunsa Barrage

(d) Barrage Sukkur Barrage

100. The largest producer of electric power in Pakistan:
 (a) IPPs (b) Nuclear reactors
 (c) WAPDA (d) Solar resources

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	C	7.	D	8.	D	9.	A	10.	B
11.	C	12.	B	13.	B	14.	C	15.	A
16.	E	17.	B	18.	D	19.	C	20.	B
21.	B	22.	C	23.	D	24.	B	25.	A
26.	B	27.	B	28.	C	29.	B	30.	C
31.	B	32.	B	33.	A	34.	A	35.	B
36.	C	37.	A	38.	D	39.	B	40.	C
41.	B	42.	D	43.	C	44.	B	45.	A
46.	C	47.	B	48.	D	49.	A	50.	B
51.	C	52.	B	53.	D	54.	B	55.	C
56.	A	57.	B	58.	A	59.	C	60.	B
61.	A	62.	C	63.	A	64.	A	65.	B
66.	A	67.	A	68.	C	69.	B	70.	A
71.	C	72.	B	73.	D	74.	C	75.	A
76.	B	77.	D	78.	C	79.	B	80.	A
81.	D	82.	B	83.	C	84.	A	85.	C
86.	D	87.	B	88.	D	89.	A	90.	C
91.	B	92.	A	93.	D	94.	B	95.	C
96.	B	97.	D	98.	A	99.	D	100.	C

INTELLIGENCE TESTS

INTELLIGENCE TESTS

Introduction to Intelligence Tests

Meaning of Intelligence : The word *intelligence* has been defined in different ways by various psychologists, but they all agree to one simple definition which says, *Intelligence* means "an innate (طبعی-فطری-پیدائشی) ability to solve problems." This innate ability is not acquired in classrooms and from the reading of books, but is available in a person from his birth. The intelligence is the essence of the faculties of understanding, reasoning, judgment, adaptability, persistence and self-criticism.

There are some writers who believe in general intelligence, while there are some others who think that there is no general intelligence. To the first class belongs writers like Stern, Meanman and Ballard, whereas to the second class belongs the writers like Thorndike. Wordsworth defines "intelligence" as that "which involves doing a miscellaneous lot of things and doing them right." Cyril Burt says, "Intelligence is the power of reasoning and adjustment to new situations." Ebbinghaus considers that "Intelligence is the ability to abstract, compare, contrast and classify." The formulator of "patient puzzle", Binet, a well-known psychologist is of the view that intelligence consists of (a) consciousness of the ends to be attained; (b) the trial of possible means to end; (c) auto-criticism of the trials made.

Value of Intelligence Tests : A man, apart from the general intelligence, has special aptitude. Hence, it is essential that fit persons should be chosen to hold different posts and to do different jobs.

Many experiments have been made and researches have been conducted in this connection and it has been established that intelligence tests are best suited for this object. Such intelligence tests have been evolved by the Federal Public Service Commission and other various civil and military examinations in Pakistan to select suitable persons for filling various posts in different departments. Such tests are conducted by Inter Services Selection Board (ISSB), located at Kohat and Gujranwala for candidates who are anxious for joining Army, Air Force and Navy. Therefore, the test of intelligence became the key point of all vocation tests.

Origin of Intelligence Tests: The idea of intelligence is said to have originated in France, where a French psychologist, M. Binet, conducted a great research in this field and finally designed different kinds of tests for the measurement of the aptitude of the candidates for various jobs. M. Binet, in 1896, prepared various



tests which enabled his Government to select suitable candidates on those lines.

Growth and Decline of Intelligence: Psychologists believe that the process of growth of intelligence continues in the child. Mental age increases rapidly to the age of 13 or 15, and more slowly to age of 15 or 18. Researches and experiments have brought out that intelligence comes to its climax at the age of 26 years. Then at a certain age the Law of Diminishing or Return of Intelligence begins and it actually starts decreasing in old age.

Advantages of ISSB Intelligence Tests: These tests are conducted to select those men who are sound both in their bodily and mental faculties. In their service, the officers are faced with many complicated situations, in which not only their lives but the lives of numerous soldiers, under their command are under risk. If the officers are wanting in sharp intellect, they cannot withstand heavy odds.

Kinds of Intelligence Tests: There are many kinds of intelligence tests. These tests comprise every day observations, elementary mathematical problems, military information, easy scientific and technical knowledge.

Mode of Intelligence Tests: The mode of intelligence tests for the selection of suitable officers for the Defence Forces of Pakistan at the ISSB is rather simple. The candidate is required to make use of his acquired knowledge and his own inborn intelligence to solve problems. The questions set in these tests do not require long answers, but they are required to reply in "yes" or "no" or tick the correct answer (or darken the correct answer) or to write the serial number of the correct answer out of a few suggested answers on the given sheet of paper, which usually begin from easy to lengthy questions. Although, questions set in these tests are not so difficult, but the time of answering these questions is very short. The candidate has to make up his high speed in answering these numerous questions.

Practice is Very Helpful: The candidates of ISSB, Federal Public Service Commission or CSS or other civil and military tests must make practice in solving intelligence tests. The candidates must familiarise themselves with the different kinds of tests that may be put to them at these tests. Practice will help candidates in solving various types of tests and it will also put them in a position to grasp requirements of the tests more quickly and easily.

Instructions for Solving Intelligence Tests: The Testing Officer, before putting the candidates to a test, imparts instructions to the candidates as to how they have to answer the questions. He gives them instructions regarding the requirements of the tests, how and where they have to write the answers and the time limit, etc. The candidates must listen to those instructions carefully, and try to grasp every detail. If a candidate finds even a slightest doubt about a question, etc., he should have it clarified there and then. But as soon as the candidates are ordered to begin solving the questions, they are not allowed to ask anything from anyone.

The times of tests are very short. A candidate usually gets only 30 seconds for one question. Hence, he must work quickly. If the candidate fails to concentrate on solving the questions and is entangled in thinking, then he is sure to lag behind.

There may be some questions, the answers of which are not readily known to the candidates. In such situations, the candidates, must leave them and pass on to



answering the next questions. On reaching the end, the candidates can find time and refer back to such unattempted questions and can answer these.

The candidates should not put any mark on the booklets which contain questions. They should not tear any page out of it. These booklets are to be returned to the testing officer intact.

Along with the question booklets, the candidates are given an answer sheet. The candidates should be very careful in filling the personal particulars on the top of his sheet. Before starting writing answers to the questions, the candidates must fill in these particulars.

Usually, in the first column of this answer sheet serial number of the questions contained in the booklet are supplied. The candidates should start giving answers in the second column.

Kinds of Intelligence Tests

There are two kinds of intelligence tests. They are: Verbal Intelligence Tests and Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests.

Verbal Intelligence Tests: In a verbal intelligence test, the items are expressed in language form. In this test, there are about 80 questions which are to be answered in a brief time of about half an hour.

The candidate must begin with solving the easy questions. He must try to solve them correctly. He must not be in much haste to spoil his work. He must be patient and steady in solving the problems. His confidence will help him to gain credit for himself in the tests. In order to gain a high number of marks, the candidate must concentrate on establishing relationship between different things or patterns given in the setting in the minimum time. He must observe very minutely the words, figures, patterns, etc. The candidate should note and analyse the particular relationship between these things.

Types of Verbal Intelligence Tests:

The verbal intelligence tests are of various types. They are:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) Analogy (متوازی) Test | (2) One-Word Substitution |
| (3) Insertion of Missing Letter | |
| (4) Insertion of Missing Number or Figure | |
| (5) Word Forming | (6) Jumbled (مخلوط) Words |
| (7) Formation of Correct Sentence | (8) Letter Distinction |
| (9) General Knowledge Test | (10) Alphabetical Test |
| (11) Completion Test | (12) Synonym (هم معنی) Test |
| (13) Direction Test | (14) Spotting the Stranger |
| (15) Code Test | (16) Coding and Decoding |
| (17) Commonsense Test | (18) Multiple-Choice Test |
| (19) Arithmetic Test etc. | |

Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests: In non-verbal intelligence test the items are expressed by materials, for instance, lines, drawings, patterns, wooden or plastic pictures, etc.

These tests are, usually, arranged to remove the inconvenience of most of the



candidates who are not fully familiar with the language. Besides, the Mujaheds or soldiers in the Pakistan Armed Forces have often to tackle such situations in their practical military life.

Type of Non-Verbal Intelligence Test:

The non-verbal intelligence tests comprise: Matrix Test, Sequence Test, Mechanical Aptitude Test, Word Association Test, Thematic perception (Picture-Story writing) Test, Psychological Situation Test (The story of THEO or Mr. "X"), Block-Making Test, etc.

Various Methods For Solving Verbal Intelligence Tests

There are various methods for solving Verbal Intelligence Tests. They include:

Analogy Test, One-Word Substitution, Insertion of Missing Letter, Insertion of Missing Number or Figure, Word-Forming, Jumbled Words, Formation of Correct Sentence, Letter Distinction, General Knowledge Test, Alphabetical Test, Completion Test, Synonym Test, Direction Test, Spotting the Stranger, Code Test, Coding and Decoding, Common sense Test, Multiple Choice Test, Arithmetic Test, etc.

Now, we shall take all these types of tests in detail together with their meanings, examples and questions with answers.

Analogy Test: The word analogy means "an agreement or correspondence in certain respect between things otherwise different --- a resemblance of relations, as in the phrase, "knowledge is to the mind, what light is to the eye": relation in general: likeness: correspondence of a word or a phrase with the genius of a language, as learned from the manner in which its words and phrases are ordinarily formed: similarity of derivative or inflectional processes."

The Urdu meaning of the word analogy is "ایک جیسا ہونا" متوازی یا متناسب ہونا۔

Example 1: Inserting the missing word.

Day is to night as truth is to falsehood.

Answer 1: In the above sentence the word falsehood has been inserted.

Example 2: Which choice gives the answer?

1. Man is to run as bird is to _____.

Choices: (i) Fly (ii) run (iii) weak

Answer 2: (i).

Example 3: Ring is to Finger as watch is to _____.

Choices: (i) Arm (ii) wrist (iii) leg.

Answer 3: (ii).

Relationship Test: In this test, there exists a certain relationship between the

He pairs of the words.

Example: Write the number of the two words which keep the same relationship as pen and ink in the following:

(i) Shoes (ii) Medicine (iii) Player (iv) Hockey (v) Doctor, (vi) Medicine, (vii) Cobbler.

Answer: (vii) and (i).

Jumbled Test or Jumbled Spelling Test: In this test jumbled spellings of some common words are given and the candidates are desired to trace out the correct

word and write it. Sometimes, a hint is also given about the nature of the word.

The word *jumble* means to be mixed together without order: "to be mixed together confusedly. The Urdu meaning of this word is "گڈگڈ کرنا، خاطر مائل کرنا، ملانا، مخلوط کرنا"

Example: Which choice mentions the last letter of the word from the following jumbled spelling?

OLFBLOTA

Choices: (i) L (ii) B (iii) F (iv) T

Answer: L. (The correct word is: Football).

Jumbled Sentence Test: In this test, the words which form a sentence are jumbled (mixed) up and the candidates are required to apply their common sense and rearrange these jumbled words to form an understandable or sensible sentence.

Example: Re-arrange the following jumbled words to form a sensible sentence:

- (i) The bud nipped must be evil in the.
- (ii) All cats are not cats but all animals are animals.
- (iii) One of the foretell to share things cannot come.

Answers:

- (i) The evil must be nipped in the bud.
- (ii) All cats are animals but all animals are not cats.
- (iii) One cannot foretell the shape of things to come.

Coding and Decoding Test: Giving Code or Artificial Values to Letter of Alphabet. The word *code* means: "a collection or digit of law: a system of rules and regulations: established principles or standards: a system of words, letters or symbols which represent sentences or other words, to ensure economy or secrecy in transmission." The Urdu meaning of the word code is

"مجموعہ قواعد یا قوانین، اشاروں کا کلام، بی اور بحری فوجی اشاروں کے قوانین"

In the service of army, perfect secrecy is required about the information with regard to the movement or action of the army. For this object, often secret messages are to be conveyed in code, and the same have to be decoded. Hence, it is essential that the candidates should be in a position to trace the key to the code.

Letters of alphabet, in this test, do not stand for themselves but they stand for some other letters, i.e., they keep an artificial or code value. These artificial or code values are given to these alphabets according to some fixed law or pattern which are not difficult for the candidate to understand. By following the same law or principle, the coded message can be decoded into clear word message. This test can be solved with convenience, if all the letters of the alphabet are first written and then, by compositing the real and artificial value of letter, set the relationship or pattern of the code. For this object, usually, alphabets are printed on the answer sheet for the use of the candidate.

Example: If Y C V G T means W A T E R, then what does H K T G mean?

Solution: In this question:
Y stands for W
C stands for A
V stands for T



G stands for E

T stands for R

A careful observation brings out that each letter in the alphabet (A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z) stands for the letter two places preceding it.

Using the same principle, the letters H K T G will stand for FIRE.

It may be noted that in the ISSB tests, the method of giving the same question is, usually, as under:

Which choice mentions the first letter of the correct answer to the following?

If Y C V G T means W A T E R, what does H K T G mean?

Choices: (i) F, (ii) R, (iii) E.

The answer is obviously (i) as F is the first letter of the correct word which is FIRE.

The candidate will be required to write figure (i) in the suitable column in the answer sheet provided. The candidate should not write the word FIRE, because then, the answer will be wrong.

Giving Artificial or Code Values to Arithmetical Digits: In this kind of intelligence test, the digits do not carry their real values, but they are given artificial values. These artificial values are given to the digits according to fixed principles which can be very easily understood by a minute observation.

Example:

If 2	= 0
and 3	= 3
and 4	= 8
Then 7	= ?

Choices: (i) 30 (ii) 35 (iii) 40

Solution: In this question number (or figure) 2 is multiplied by zero, and, therefore, it is equivalent to zero. Number 3 is multiplied by 1, and, therefore, it is equivalent to 3. Figure or number 4 is multiplied by 2, and, therefore, it is equivalent to 8. Number 5 is multiplied by 3, and, therefore, it is equivalent to 15. Careful observation will disclose that the number by which each succeeding figure is multiplied goes on increasing by number one, in order to assume an artificial value.

Using the same principle, the figure 7 is to be multiplied by 5 in order to assume an artificial value.

Therefore, its artificial or coded value will be $7 \times 5 = 35$.

But *note* that the answer to the question will be choice (ii) and not number or figure 35. Hence the answer is choice (ii).

Answer: (ii).

Best Reason or Multiple Choice Test: In this test, an incomplete statement is followed by some alternative choices as answers. The candidate is asked to choose one or more suitable choices of answers that complete the question or the statement.

Example: Which choice answers the following question? Islamabad is famous because:

- (i) It is a very clear city.
- (ii) Numerous foreigners live in it.

- (iii) The President lives in it.
(iv) It is the capital of Pakistan.

Answer: (iv).

Same Class Test: The candidates are supplied a group of words in this test. Some of the words in this group relate to one particular class but one or more words do not belong to that class. The candidates are desired to simply pick up such word or words which do not relate to that particular class.

Example 1: In the following collection, write the number of the subject which is dissimilar from the other subjects:

- (i) Principal. (ii) Professor.
(iii) Headmaster. (iv) Teacher.
(v) Student.

Answer: (v).

Example 2: Write the number of the pair which is odd from the other pairs in the following:

- (i) Wrong and Right. (ii) Long and Short.
(iii) Please and Happy. (iv) Carved and Straight.

Answer: (iii)

Synonym Test: The word *synonym* means "a name or word having the same meaning with another --- one or two or more words which have the same meaning." The Urdu meaning of this word is "مترادف یا ہم معنی لفظ" "قريب قريب هم معنی لفظ"

The candidates, in this test, are supplied with pairs of words with the same meaning. But a certain pair is such that the meaning of the two words in the pair is not the same. Here, the job of the candidate is simply to pick up a pair of words which do not carry the same meaning and write down the number of that pair.

Example: Write the number of the pair of the words, which do not possess the same kind of meaning as the others:

- (i) Honesty and Integrity. (ii) Bondage and Freedom.
(iii) Risk and Danger. (iv) Pain and Agony.

Answer: (ii).

Antonym Test: The word *antonym* means "a word which is the opposite of another. The Urdu meaning of this word is "الفاظ کی ضد یا اضداد"

Example: Write the number of the pair, the words of which have a relationship different from the other pairs:

- (i) Excess, Surplus.
(ii) Food, Famine.
(iii) Compulsory, Voluntary.

Answer: (i).

Direction Sense Test: This test requires a keen sense of direction. The candidate must remember the distance covered in each direction. This will help him to answer the question correctly.

Example: If you start from point A and walk 5 miles towards the West, then turn right and walk 4 miles towards the North, then turn right again and walk 3 miles, then which choice mentions the direction in which are you going?



Choices: (i) North (ii) South (iii) West (iv) East

Answer: (iii).

Common Sense Test: This is a simple and easy test and it requires only a common sense. In some cases, alternative choices for appropriate answers are given and the candidates are desired to select or pick up the correct answer and write down its serial number.

Example 1: 5 years ago, Abdullah was 10 years older than Iqbal. What is the difference between their ages at present?

Choices: (i) 10 (ii) 5 (iii) 15

Answer 1: (i).

Example 2: It takes 3 minutes to boil an egg. How much time will it take to boil 6 eggs together?

Choices: (i) 18 (ii) 6 (iii) 3

Answer 2: (iii).

Sequence Test: The word sequence means "state of being sequent or following: order of succession: a series of things following in a certain order, as a set of three or more cards in order of value: that which follows: consequence." The Urdu meaning of the word sequence is: "سلسلہ" "تواتر" "دوہرانا"

In this test, the candidate should, at first, carefully observe the correct sequence of words in the dictionary. Sequence of letters of alphabets, sequence of the days of the week, sequence of months of the year, etc., should be observed minutely by the candidate. This will lead him to arrive at correct answer.

Example: If 5th of the month falls two days after Monday, what day of the week will fall on 19th of the month?

Answer: Wednesday.

Blood Relationship: The candidates in this test are required to know about blood relations of a man. This test is very interesting and simple.

Example 1: A and B are children of C. C is the father of A but B is not the daughter of C. What is B to C? Answer 1: Son.

Example 2: A man pointing to Abdullah said, "I have no brother or sister, but that man's father is my father's son. Establish relation between him and me."

Choices: (i) Father (ii) Son (iii) Brother Answer: (ii).

Confusing Instructions Test: This is a very easy test, only the instructions are confusing. The candidate should study the question carefully and try to know in which way the answer is to be expressed. As soon as this is done, the question can at once be answered.

Example: In case $1/2$ when added to $1/4$ makes $3/4$ write "wrong" unless $3/4$ when divided by $1/4$ gives $1/2$, in which case write "right". Answer: Wrong.

Assigning Correct Mathematical Signs: This test is concerned with the application of elementary and simple arithmetic. It deals with only addition, multiplication and division. All these signs, in this test are omitted and the candidate has to insert these signs.

Example: Insert mathematical signs between the following figures:

(i) 25 5 4 = 1

(ii) 3 5 8 = 23



(iii) 9 3 4 = 2

Answer: (i) ÷, - (ii) x, + (iii) -, -

Words Building Test: This test measures the ability of the candidates in word building. Here, the words are built either by prefixing (before) or suffixing (fixing at the end) new letters or taking off from or adding new letters to the body of the words.

Example: Imagine a single word which when added to the body of the following words forms entirely new words.

FIST, TICK, HEAT, BUST.

Solution: The candidates will see that if the word R is added to each of the given words, the new formed words will be:

FIRST, TRICK, HEART, BURST.

Hence, the answer is R.

Alphabetical Test: This test is based on alphabet. If a candidate has sharp memory, then this question becomes quite simple.

Example: Given the alphabet:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

- (i) Write the letter that is 3 letters before Z.
- (ii) Write the eighteenth letter of the alphabet given above.
- (iii) Write down the fourth vowel.

Answers: (i) V, (ii) R, (iii) O. (In the 26-letter alphabet, there are five vowels: A, E, I, O, U, and the rest 21 letters are consonants).

Letter Completion Test: In this test, some letters of the words, whose meanings are given against them, are missing, the candidates are asked to fill in those letters.

Example: Insert suitable letters in the following:

- (i) _ar_e (big)
- (ii) quick_y (fast)
- (iii) _h_rt (not tall)
- (iv) _m_ll (not big)
- (v) _LL_H (Creator)

Answers: (i) L, g (ii) l (iii) S, o (iv) S, a (v) A, A

Supplying Missing Figures in Simple Arithmetic:

This is an easy test of simple arithmetic where the candidate has to insert the missing figures only.

Example: Insert the missing figures in the sum given below. Each star stands for one figure only:

Rs. Paisa
 20 6
 + ** 6

 19979 76

Answer: 9,9.

General Knowledge Test: This is a test of general knowledge where the candidate is required to keep his general knowledge up-to-date.

Example: Answer the following questions in "Yes" or "No".

- (i) Hyderabad is the capital of Sindh.
- (ii) Harappa is situated in Multan district.
- (iii) Late Abdel Nasser (رحمته الله عليه) Allah may show His mercy upon him) was President of Libya.
- (iv) Apollo 17 was launched in 1971.
- (v) Quranic law has been introduced in Libya.

Answer: (i) No (ii) No (iii) No (iv) No (v) Yes

One Word Substitution: This test is designed to measure the vocabulary of the candidate. In this test the candidate has to supply one word for many words.

Example: Give one word in the following:

- (i) The Being Who has created this world and the Hereafter.
- (ii) A man who believes in Islam.
- (iii) The last Message of Allah to mankind.
- (iv) The Last Prophet of mankind.
- (v) A man who collects stamps.

Answers: (i) Allah (ii) Muslim (iii) Quran (iv) Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) Allah's blessings and peace be upon him), (v) Philatelist

Word Finding: In this test, the ability of the candidate is tested in word finding. Usually, the first and the last alphabets of the word is given and the candidate is asked to write one or more words that start and close with the alphabets given in the question. The word should be the names of some places, persons or foreign words. This detail is, usually, supplied in the test.

Example: Write a word that begins with K and ends with I. The word may be the name of persons, places or foreign words.

Answer: Karachi.

Absurdity Test: The word absurd means "obviously unreasonable or false; ridiculous". The Urdu meaning of this word is "نامعقول، بعید القیاس، بے ہودہ"

In the "absurdity test", generally, a statement is given which is absurd. The candidates are desired to trace that absurdity.

Example: Trace the absurdity in the following statements:

- (i) The smoke of the electric engine which was running at a speed of 60 miles per hour was running in an opposite direction.
- (ii) A horse fell down when it was running at a speed of 60 miles per hour.

Answer: (i) Electric train does not have any smoke.

(ii) A horse cannot run at a speed of 60 miles per hour.



VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TESTS

ANALOGY TESTS

Analogy literally means 'similarity', 'bearing a resemblance'. In this type of test, the ability to understand the relationship between two given words or groups of alphabets is tested.

Kinds of Relationship: There are many ways of establishing a relationship. Some of the most common ones are briefly illustrated here.

1. **Cause and effect**

e.g., Race : Fatigue

- (a) French : Athlete (b) Fast : Hunger
(c) Art : Bug (d) Walking : Running

Ans. is (b). Because 'fatigue' is caused by 'race' and 'hunger' is caused by 'fast'.

2. **Action to object and object to action**

e.g., Kick : Football

- (a) Kill : Bomb (b) Break : Pieces
(c) Question : Team (d) Smoke : Pipe

Ans. is (d).

3. **Part to whole**

e.g., Star : Constellation

- (a) Soldier : Regiment (b) Patch : Thread
(c) Hand : Clock (d) Struggle : Wrestle

Ans. is (a).

4. **Synonym**

e.g., Enormous : Huge

- (a) Rough : Rock (b) Purse : Kitchen
(c) Muddy : Unclean (d) Black : White

Ans. is (c).

5. **Antonym**

e.g., Purity : Evil

- (a) Angel : Horns (b) North : Climate
(c) Boldness : Victory (d) Suavity : Bluntness

Ans. is (d).

6. **Place**

e.g., Badshahi Mosque : Lahore

- (a) Eiffel Tower : France (b) India : Madras
(c) Pakistan : China (d) New York : Kremlin

Ans. is (a).

7. **Degree of Intensity**

e.g., Joy : Ecstasy

- (a) Warm : Cold (b) Frown : Anger
(c) Bright : Genius (d) Climate : Weather

Ans. is (b).

8. **Sequence**

e.g., Spring : Summer

- (a) Wednesday : Monday (b) Monday : Wednesday
(c) Friday : Sunday (d) Thursday : Wednesday

Ans. is (d).

9. **Association**

e.g., Ink : Writing

- (a) Devil : Wrong (b) Picture : Bed
(c) Slipper : State (d) Colour : Good

Ans. is (a).

10. **Grammatical**

e.g., Restore : Climb

- (a) Segregation : Seen (b) Sun : See
(c) Nymph : In (d) Soon : Although

Ans. is (b).

11. **Class—Species**

e.g., Reptile : Snake

- (a) Man : Woman (b) Woman : Girl
(c) Whale : Shark (d) Son : Daughter

Ans. is (b).

12. **Sex**

e.g., Bull : Cow

- (a) Boy : Girl (b) Child : Children
(c) Ox : Fox (d) Cat : Dog

13. Ans. is (a).
Type and Characteristic
 e.g., Tiger : Carnivorous
 (a) Woman : Vegetable (b) Man : Egg
 (c) Lion : Lioness (d) Cow : Herbivorous

14. Ans. is (d).
Producer and Product
 e.g., Architect : Building
 (a) Producer : Designer (b) Art : Writer
 (c) Civil Engineer : Dam (d) Demand : Supply

15. Ans. is (c).
Worker and Tool
 e.g., Writer : Pen
 (a) Blacksmith : Cupboard (b) Labourer : Field
 (c) Carpenter : Saw (d) Owner : House

16. Ans. is (c).
Symbol
 e.g., Flag : Nation
 (a) Bird : Peacock (b) Elephant : State
 (c) Insignia : Rank (d) Profile : Portrait

Rules: In dealing with an analogy question, the following rules should be observed:

- Analyse the relationship between the question pair.
- Look for the pair of words (among the choices) with a similar relationship.
- If more than one pair of words seem to fit, re-examine the relation in the question pair.
- Eliminate answers that do not appear to be the best.

Note: Parts of speech must be the same in the related words/phrases.

EXERCISE

Directions: In the following questions, the two numbers given before:: and the two after it, are to have the same relationship. Tick mark correct choice:

- 9 : 81 :: 13 : ?
 (a) 31 (b) 121
 (c) 169 (d) 181
- 2 : 12 :: ? : 80
 (a) 6 (b) 25
 (c) 16 (d) 48
- 3 : 14 :: 21 : ?
 (a) 28 (b) 32
 (c) 36 (d) 42
- 1 : 4 :: ? : 256
 (a) 14 (b) 27
 (c) 65 (d) 80
- 10 : 99 :: 9 : ?
 (a) 49 (b) 69
 (c) 80 (d) 97
- 90 : 25 :: 49 : ?
 (a) 63 (b) 36
 (c) 64 (d) 81
- 01 : 04 :: 06 : ?
 (a) 06 (b) 16
 (c) 25 (d) 36
- 01 : 08 :: ? : 64
 (a) 09 (b) 16
 (c) 25 (d) 36
- 47 : 125 :: ? : 343
 (a) 10 (b) 12
 (c) 06 (d) 09

Directions: Study the pyramid of numbers given above carefully and answer the following questions:

- 100951765 : 82872581 :: 6571564 : ?
 (a) 475346 (b) 81761050
 (c) 8197580 (d) 8175950
- 3639607192 : 3241606996 :: 2647547690 : ?
 (a) 2231425970 (b) 2229465378
 (c) 3045547786 (d) 4952778889
- 4514203242 : 161834406061 :: 4712223044 : ?
 (a) 102428465453 (b) 102423294555
 (c) 183440607094 (d) 13713213143
- 7142031 : 13223043 :: 21324257 : ?
 (a) 27465477 (b) 27485277
 (c) 31445673 (d) 43567491
- 2908810 : 9898725 :: 4929416 : ?



- (a) 11898725 (b) 59395117
 (c) 49858250 (d) 11169491

Directions: In the following questions, the relationship between the groups to the left of :: and to the right of :: is similar. Find out the correct answer from the choices:

15. BIGE : JQOM :: RYWU : ?

- (a) ZGEC (b) ZFDB
 (c) ZYVX (d) AGFD

16. AZCX : EVGT :: IRKP : ?

- (a) LONM (b) MNOL
 (c) NOLM (d) MLOL

17. VXZ : JLN :: GIK : ?

- (a) LMO (b) DPS
 (c) OQS (d) QRS

18. BYZA : XCDE :: DWXY : ?

- (a) EFGH (b) VEGH
 (c) VEFG (d) FTUF

19. AFKP : UZEJ :: KPUZ : ?

- (a) BFJK (b) GLQV
 (c) EPUZ (d) EJOT

20. BCD : FGH :: LMN : ?

- (a) WXV (b) VWX
 (c) STV (d) XWV

21. M_gk : nHL :: ? : mSc

- (a) LrB (b) Lrn
 (c) LRO (d) LRC

22. XgmE : EmgX :: ? : Back

- (a) AckB (b) KcaB
 (c) KacC (d) KcaC

23. LKJ : pon :: ? : hgf

- (a) dCb (b) DCB
 (c) dBc (d) dcb

24. BDEG : MOPR :: ? : oqrt

- (a) DFGI (b) dfgi
 (c) dfGI (d) dFgi

25. QRs : qrS :: Tvu : ?

- (a) TuV (b) tuv
 (c) TuV (d) tuV
 (e) tUV

26. Rsuv : Stvw :: Tuwx : ?

- (a) VwxY (b) Uvxy
 (c) uvxY (d) uwxY
 (e) UVxy

27. PRSq : tVWu :: INOm : ?

- (a) pRSq (b) PRSq

- (c) pSTr (d) pSRq
 (e) pRqS

28. LOM : NMK :: PKI : ?

- (a) RIH (b) SHG
 (c) RIG (d) RHG

29. LJH : KKI :: CIA : ?

- (a) BJB (b) BBC
 (c) DBB (d) CBZ

Directions: In each of the following groups of letters, there is some relationship between the first and second. A similar relationship exists between the third and one of the four given in fourth column. Find it and cross out.

Example:

I II III IV
 AFK BGL EBT FLM MTL FCU FDC

In BGL, (in II column) each letter is next to the letter in AFK (in I column) B is next to A, G is next to F, L is next to K. A similar relationship exists between EBT (in III column) and FCU (in IV column). F is next to E, C is next to B and U is next to T. Thus FCU is the correct answer.

S. I II III a b c d

- No. 30. BEF YVU ACD ZPF ZXW YST XLM
 31. RAT TCV HEN JGP JPT PGS LPB
 32. LPO KON TEN SDM SEL DCM CMP
 33. SUN NUS PEN NEP EPN ENP PEB
 34. ROSE VSWI BELL REPP FIPP KSTT NPLL
 35. HERE EHRE SHOE SOEH EOSH HOSE HSOE
 36. ALL CNN BMM DOO FHH GKK LPP
 37. BFGL AEFK CPTB BASA BOSA CPBA PBCA
 38. BAG NMS GFL SRX SPL MNT FGT
 39. LMM RSS STT DDT DEE TLL TPP

40. pn is to km, and sq is to hj, as vt is to...

- (a) fh (b) eg
 (c) yw (d) bd

41. ma is to nz, and lb is to oy, as kc is to...

- (a) px (b) pw
 (c) pv (d) pt

42. zx is to yw, and vt is to pq, as rp is to...

- (a) rs (b) st
 (c) qo (d) om

43. ba is to yz, and dc is to wx, as fe is to...
 (a) hg (b) vu
 (c) ji (d) uv
44. hg is to jl, and lk is to nm, as po is to...
 (a) rq (b) sr
 (c) qr (d) hg
45. n is to p, and r is to t, as v is to...
 (a) z (b) y
 (c) x (d) w
46. x is to z, and u is to w, as r is to...
 (a) x (b) v
 (c) t (d) s
47. ab is to y, and cd is to w, as ef is to...
 (a) w (b) v
 (c) u (d) t
48. ac is to bd, and ce is to df, as eg is to...
 (a) hf (b) gh
 (c) fh (d) hj
49. a is to d, and b is to e, as c is to...
 (a) d (b) f
 (c) b (d) g

50. Study the series given in each column carefully and try to understand the pattern in each case. Tick mark the choice which gives the correct match.

- I. str A. ace, gik, moq, suw
 II. yac B. azb, byc, cxd, dwe
 III. nln C. zxb, wuc, trh, qok
 IV. fug D. yzx, bac, uwu, edf
 V. gth

	I	II	III	IV	V
(a)	A	B	C	D	B
(b)	A	C	D	B	A
(c)	B	C	D	A	B
(d)	D	A	C	B	B

Answers With Explanations

1. (c) 169. Square the number.
 2. (c) 36. Square of 1 plus cube of 1; Square of 2 plus cube of 2; and so on.
 3. (b) 32. Add 11 to the left side figure.
 4. (b) 27. The numbers are 1×1 , 2×2 , $3 \times 3 \times 3$, $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$.
 5. (c) 80. The numbers are square minus 1. $10 \times 10 = 100 - 1 = 99$.
 6. (d) 81. The first two terms are squares of 3 and 5. The third is square of 7. So the fourth should be square of 9.
 7. (d) 36. The second term is square of the number coming after the first in natural sequence. So the required number should be square of 6.
 8. (a) 09. The first term is 1, which can also be square or cube of 1. The second term is cube of 2. The fourth term is cube of 4. Therefore, the required term should be 3 or square of 3 or cube of 3. From the given alternatives, (a) is the answer.
 9. (d) 09. The second term is formed by subtracting 2 from the first term and taking its cube. From the fourth term, we find that it is the cube of 7. So the required term should be $7 + 2 = 9$.
 10. (d) 8175950
 11. (c) 3045547786
 12. (a) 102428465453
 13. (c) 31445673
 14. (b) 59395117
 15. (a) ZGEC
 16. (b) MNOL

17. (c) OQS
 18. (c) VEFG
 19. (d) EJOT
 20. (b) VWX. The letters are in the natural sequential order of English alphabet.
 21. (a) LrB. The three letters of the second term are the next three letters in the sequential order of English alphabet over the first, second and third letters of the first term. Therefore, three letters of the third term should be the letters coming just before the three letters of the fourth term, i.e., L (before M), R (before S) and B (before C).
 22. (d) KcaC. When we compare second term with the first, we find that last letter of the second term is the first letter of the first term, the last but one on the second is the second letter of the first term and the second letter of the second term is the third letter of the first term. The last letter of the first term is the letter immediately coming after the first letter of the second term. On the same analogy, the first letter of the third term should be K followed by ca and C.
 23. (b) DCB. In this question, two things are to be noted. One is that the three letters in the first term are capital, while all the three in the second term are small. Since fourth term has all small letters, the third should have all capitals. Secondly, the third, second and first letter of each term

- are in natural sequence of English alphabet. Both these conditions are fulfilled at (b).
 24. (b) dfgi. There are all capital letters in the first and second terms. The fourth term has all small ones. Therefore, the third term also should have all small letters.
 25. (d) tuV. The capital letters are made small and vice versa.
 26. (b) Uvxy. First letter is capital followed by three small letters. Gap of one letter between second and third.
 27. (a) pRSq. First and last are small letters. The rhythm is 1, 3, 4, 2.
 28. (c) RIG
 29. (a) BJB
 30. (b) ZXW
 31. (a) JGP
 32. (a) SDM
 33. (a) NEP
 34. (b) FIPP
 35. (d) HSOE
 36. (a) DOO
 37. (b) BOSA
 38. (a) SRX
 39. (b) DEE
 40. (b) eg
 41. (a) px
 42. (c) qo
 43. (d) uv
 44. (a) rq
 45. (c) x
 46. (c) t
 47. (c) u
 48. (c) fh
 49. (b) f
 50. (d) I D II A III C
 IV B VB



CLASSIFICATION (ODD MAN OUT)

This type of questions are purely based on similarity or similar relationship that exists between the alphabets, words, objects or things. Items are grouped together on the basis of similarity and the one to be picked out is that which does not belong to the group.

Types of Classification:

1. **Alphabets Classification:** In this, a jumble of alphabets form a set or group.
2. **Words Classification:** In this, similar groups are found among the names, places, things, nouns, verbs, different sexes, races or any other matter as mentioned in analogy test.
3. **Jumbled Letters Classification:** In this, a jumble of alphabet when rearranged form meaningful words and form a group. The one which does not belong to the group is ticked out.

Rules:

For Alphabet:

1. Most of the rules of completion of series are applicable here.
 2. Find out the similarity in the alphabetic grouping between the vowels and consonants.
 3. Observe the frequency of vowels or consonants occurring in jumbled alphabet.
 4. Observe the capital and small letters in a group of letters.
- Note the repetition of letters and their frequency.

For Words:

Seek the possible relationship between the words to group them together.

Directions: In each of the following questions, there is one group of letters which does not belong to the other three groups. Find out this group.

Example:

I	II	III	IV
CXDW	EVFU	GTHS	AZBZ

In CXDW in the first column, C is the third letter of the alphabet and X is third letter from last. Similarly, D is the fourth letter of the alphabet and W, the fourth from last. A similar relationship exists between E & V and F & U in II column and G & T and H & S in III column. In IV, there is no such relationship between B & Z. Hence, IV does not belong to the groups of letters.

Sr.#	a	b	c	d
1.	ABDG	IJLO	PQSV	✓TUWX
2.	BLCM	KSLT	✓HUTX	MPNQ
3.	AEFA	PTUP	LPQL	✓GLMG
4.	✓KKQP	PPST	LLQR	CCHG
5.	CDCB	MNML	EFED	✓STSP
6.	AFKP	✓DIOR	EJOT	BGLQ
7.	CBPO	DCQP	EDTS	✓FEUV
8.	IHGF	NMLK	✓FGED	SRQP
9.	ADGJ	MPSV	✓BEHK	✓LORV
10.	JLMK	PRSQ	✓RUTS	ACDB
11.	(a) LLm	(b) XXb	(c) ZZi	
	✓(d) MmM	(e) PBP		
12.	(a) RaB	✓(b) DZY	(c) OIL	
	(d) AmT	(e) CxT		
13.	(a) ILB	(b) pWZ	(c) mCH	
	✓(d) gdN	(e) hDR		
14.	(a) PqR	✓(b) bCd	(c) JkL	
	(d) WxY	(e) LmO		
15.	(a) OpQ	(b) UvW	(c) EIG	
	✓(d) IJK	(e) AbC		
16.	(a) CaB	(b) eFD	(c) GiH	
	(d) OQp	✓(e) nuZ		
17.	(a) acDD	(b) EGhh	(c) iKLL	
	(d) MNpp	✓(e) QSTt		
18.	(a) NPqR	(b) STUw	(c) IJKM	
	(d) CdEG	✓(e) VWxz		
19.	✓(a) CRDT	(b) APBQ	(c) EUFV	
	(d) GWHX	(e) LNMO		
20.	(a) MMPQ	(b) NNRS	(c) QQXY	
	(d) OOTU	✓(e) PQVW		
21.	(a) P4	(b) B4	✓(c) A4	
	(d) T4	(e) X4		
22.	(a) P4	✓(b) P3	(c) P2	
	(d) P8	(e) P6		
23.	(a) Q3	(b) OI	(c) O5	
	✓(d) OQ	(e) O7		

Final
odd
is my plus
= 3.3.
that odd
POW 2

words
following
FOO words
3.3.

ARICH
product
between
questions

Seek the possible relationship between the words to group them together.

Directions: In each of the following questions, there is one group of letters which does not belong to the other three groups. Find out this group.

Example:

I	II	III	IV
CXDW	EVFU	GTHS	AZBZ

relationship

24. (a) A3P (b) Q3T (c) C3r
 (d) Y3U (e) K3F
25. (a) 8PS (b) 16PS (c) 4PS
 (d) 3PS (e) 12PS
26. (a) 13A (b) 19A (c) 15A
 (d) 17A (e) 11A
27. (a) 8p7 (b) 3P2 (c) 5P4
 (d) 8P8 (e) 4P3
28. (a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 10
 (d) 13 (e) 25
29. (a) 49 (b) 71 (c) 37
 (d) 112 (e) 133
30. (a) 4 (b) 9 (c) 16
 (d) 36 (e) 26

Directions: Find the odd man out.

Example:

a b c d
 NIHID RUUD SSIANRU INACH

In the above example, a (Hindi), b (Urdu) and c (Russian) are the names of the languages and d (China) is the name of a country. So d is odd.

- a b c d
31. NIPK RDE GEREN HIRTS
 32. BINAC ABLET AIRCH SKDE
 33. LLYI SMINEAJ SEOR TEIWH
 34. DLOG MMOANIA LVERIS NROI
 35. GDO TCA TRA WOCR
 36. PLEPA ANTPL ANANAB MGOMA
 37. LASIM GRAA AIPURJ NJABPA
 38. SSECH LFOG OLOP VAGASARK
 39. DIANI SCOWOM NARI QIRA
 40. GEL EET ANTH YSK

41. (a) House (b) igloo
 (c) bungalow (d) office
 (e) hut
42. (a) Herring (b) whale
 (c) shark (d) barracuda
 (e) cod
43. (a) Lion (b) fox
 (c) giraffe (d) herring
 (e) dog
44. (a) Jupiter (b) Apollo
 (c) Mars (d) Neptune
 (e) Mercury
45. (a) Dollop (b) clef
 (c) crab (d) condemn

- (e) sink
46. (a) Courage (b) leave
 (c) measles (d) steamer
47. (a) Chariot (b) car
 (c) bus (d) wagon
 (e) sleigh
48. (a) Ant (b) spider
 (c) bee (d) moth
 (e) midge
49. (a) Byron (b) Shelley
 (c) Keats (d) Chamberlain
 (e) Chaucer
50. (a) Delhi (b) Islamabad
 (c) Columbo (d) Pakistan

Answers With Explanations

1. (d) TUWX
 2. (c) HUTX
 3. (d) GLMG
 4. (a) KKQP
 5. (d) STSP
 6. (b) DIOR
 7. (d) FEUV
 8. (c) FGED
 9. (d) LORV
 10. (c) RUTS
 11. (d) MtM. Two initial letters are capital and the last one or the third one is small.
 12. (b) DZY. All the letters in the middle are small in all sets except that in set (b).
 13. (d) gdN. The last two letters in all the sets are capital except that in set (d).
 14. (b) bCd. The first and last letters are capital and the middle one is small. It is the vice-versa in set (b)
 15. (d) IJK. The first and last letters are capital and the middle one is small but in set (d) the last two letters are capital.
 16. (c) nuZ. In all other groups, only one letter is small.



17. (e) QSTt. In other groups, two small and two capital letters are given.
18. (e) VWxz. In other groups, there is only one small letter.
19. (a) CRDT. In all others, third letter is next of the first in alphabet and fourth is next of the second.
20. (e) PQVW. In all others, first two letters are same.
21. (c) A4. The position numbers of P, B, T and X (16, 2, 20, 24 respectively) in alphabet are divisible by 2 whereas that of A, i.e., 1 is not.
22. (b) P3. Except 3 all the numbers attached to P are divisible by 2.
23. (d) OQ. In all other sets, a prime number is paired with O. In set (d), a letter 'Q' is paired with O.
24. (c) C3r. The letters on either side of 3 are capital in all the sets except set (c).
25. (d) 3PS. In all other sets, the given numbers are divisible by 4.
26. (c) 15A. In all other sets, 'A' is paired with prime numbers.
27. (d) 8p8. In all other sets, the number given after P precedes the number given before P in the usual order. In set (d), the numbers on either side are equal to each other.
28. (b) 9. In other cases, if 2 is added, the number becomes divisible by 3.
29. (c) 37. All others are divisible by 7.
30. (e) 26. All others are squares of one or the other number.
31. (d) HIRTS
32. (a) BINAC
33. (d) TEIWH
34. (b) MMOANIA
35. (d) WOOCR
36. (b) ANTPL
37. (d) NJABPA
38. (d) VAGASARK
39. (b) SCOWOM
40. (d) YSK
41. (d) Office. People don't live in an office.
42. (b) Whale. It is a mammal, the others are fish.
43. (d) Herring. It is the only fish among mammals.
44. (b) Apollo. He is the only Greek God among Roman ones.
45. (e) Sink. In all the other words, the last two letters are consecutive letters in the alphabet, not so in 'sink'.
46. (d) Steamer. The other three words are colloquially connected with three nationalities—Dutch courage, French leave, German measles, steamer is not.
47. (e) Sleigh. It has no wheels.
48. (b) Spider. It has eight legs, all the others have six.
49. (d) Chamberlain. He was not a poet.
50. (d) Pakistan. All are capitals, only one is the name of country.
- *****



CODING-DECODING

In this type of tests, secret messages, etc. are given in code which have to be deciphered or decoded. In other words, here letters or alphabet do not stand for themselves but for some other letters, i.e., they have an artificial or code value. These artificial or code values are given according to some set principle or pattern which can be easily found by the candidate. By applying the same principle, the candidate can decode the coded word.

Types of Coding/Decoding:

(I) **Letter Coding Test:** In this, certain letters of alphabet stand for certain other letters of alphabet. For example, if LOVE is coded as MPWF, what will be the code for WAR? In this, each letter is replaced by its following letter, i.e., L by M, O by P and so on. So the code for WAR will be XBS.

(II) **Number Coding Tests:** In this type, letters are changed by the number of letters in their corresponding alphabetic position. There are several methods of number coding. The important ones are:

(i) Sometimes, position numbers of letters remain the same. For example, if FEED is coded as 6554, what will BREAD be coded as? In this case, position numbers of corresponding letters remain the same. So BREAD would be 218514.

(ii) Position numbers of letters are added. For example, if FEED is coded as 20, what is the code for BREAD? In this case, position number is added, i.e., $6 + 5 + 5 + 4 = 20$. So BREAD would be $(2 + 18 + 5 + 1 + 4 =) 30$.

(iii) Sometimes, position numbers of letters are

added but at the same time a certain number is subtracted.

(iv) Sometimes, the sum of the position numbers of letters in a word is divided by a certain number.

(III) **Coding/Decoding from Letter Matrices:** In this type, there are usually two sets of letters provided in two columns. 1st column has a set of letters in capitalized form while 2nd column has small letters in multiple choice pattern. The choice for a particular position will always be from that particular row in which item is underlined. The selection for a particular word code is always indicated by underlining the letter.

Hint: Observe the frequency of letters in both the left and right columns. Tally the frequency rate, discard those which are common or most frequent and select for decoding those which are least frequent.

Example:

Sr. No.	Col. I	Col. II				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1.	ADIMQ	c	e	f	g	h
2.	BFJMR	h	f	n	m	g
3.	DHLPS	c	p	l	t	m
4.	CGJOS	p	k	h	c	g
5.	BEIMQ	a	c	m	h	f

Answers and Explanations:

1. (b) D is coded as e. Under Col. I, M is common in 1, 2 and 5, I and Q are common in 1 and 5. Under Column II, C is common in 1, 3, 4 and 5; f is common in 1, 2 and 5; g is common in 1, 2 and 4; h is common in 1, 2, 4 and 5. Only e remains the best choice for decoding D.

2. (c) M is coded as n; m is common in 2 and 5.
3. (d) S is coded as t, examine 2, 3 and 4.
4. (b) J is coded as k, examine 3 and 4.
5. (a) B is coded as a, examine 1 and 2.

IV. Derivation and Application of Coding Rules: Sometimes, candidates are asked to find out the rules from a set of letters and apply those rules in another set of words/letters for coding/decoding.

Example:

Directions: The word METAL is coded in five different ways using five different rules as:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) N | F | U | B |
| | M | | |
| (b) L | D | S | Z |
| | K | | |
| (c) Q | I | X | E |
| | P | | |
| (d) K | C | R | Y |
| | J | | |
| (e) O | G | V | C |
| | N | | |

Observe the pattern and make out the rules and find out which one of the rules has been applied to the following codes:

- | Word | Code |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. IRON | (a) MVSR ✓ |
| 2. SILVER | (b) TJMWFS |
| 3. LEAD | (c) JCYB |
| 4. ZINC | (d) YHMB |
| 5. COPPER | (e) EQRRGT ✓ |

The rules applied in the given pattern are:

- (a) Next letter of the alphabet is the code.
- (b) Each preceding letter of the alphabet is the code. *Radless*
- (c) Each letter in fourth place from given one of the alphabet becomes the code. *Each letter*
- (d) The second preceding letter to the one given of the alphabet becomes the code. *Preceding code*

- (e) Each of the following second letter to the one given of the alphabet becomes the code.
So the answers would be:
1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a)
 - (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)
 - (e)

EXERCISE

Directions: In the following questions, digits do not carry their value, but are allotted an artificial value. These artificial values are allotted according to some set patterns. Examine the figures and values and tick the correct answer-choice.

1. If $3 = 0, 4 = 4, 5 = 8, 6 = 12$, then $7 = ?$
 (a) 7 (b) 14
 (c) 16 (d) 18
 (e) 20
3+5+4+8
2. If $35 + 48 = 40, 23 + 34 = 24, 15 + 25 = 26$, then $11 + 21 = ?$
 (a) 10 (b) 15
 (c) 18 (d) 20
 (e) 21
35+48=40, 2+3+3+4=12
3. If $2 \times 3 = 8, 3 \times 4 = 15, 4 \times 5 = 24$, then $5 \times 6 = ?$
 (a) 28 (b) 30
 (c) 32 (d) 35
 (e) 39
4. If $4 + 2 = 8, 6 + 3 = 12, 7 + 4 = 15$, then $9 + 5 = ?$
 (a) 16 (b) 17
 (c) 19 (d) 18
 (e) 23
5. If $3 \div 4 = 11, 4 \div 5 = 39$, and $5 \div 6 = 89$, then $6 \div 7 = ?$
 (a) 111 (b) 147
 (c) 167 (d) 191
 (e) 239
6. If $14 \times 25 = 5241, 32 \times 17 = 7123, 78 \times 19 = 9187$, then $46 \times 32 = ?$
 (a) 3246
 (c) 2364 (b) 2346
 (d) 4632
7. If $32 \times 41 = 15, 51 \times 34 = 47, 41 \times 52 = 37$, then $82 \times 53 = ?$
 (a) 68 (b) 64
 (c) 85 (d) 1000

8. If $8 - 3 = 7$, $6 - 1 = 8$, $14 - 6 = 12$, then $12 - 9 = ?$

- (a) 8 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 9

9. If $4 \times 5 \times 2 = 524$, $3 \times 7 \times 2 = 723$, and $6 \times 8 \times 7 = 876$, then $9 \times 4 \times 5 = ?$

- (a) 495 (b) 459
(c) 549 (d) 954

10. If $24 + 35 = 28$, $15 + 42 = 24$, and $57 + 48 = 48$, then $69 + 37 = ?$

- (a) 62 (b) 56
(c) 38 (d) 50

11. If $36 \times 92 = 9623$, $25 \times 82 = 8522$, $68 \times 75 = 7856$, then $47 \times 52 = ?$

- (a) 5742 (b) 5274
(c) 7427 (d) 5724

12. If $2 \times 8 = 4$, $3 \times 27 = 9$, $6 \times 24 = 4$, then $5 \times 40 = ?$

- (a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 4 (d) 25

13. If $3 + 2 = 7$, $4 + 3 = 10$, $5 + 4 = 13$, $6 + 5 = 16$, then $7 + 6 = ?$

- (a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 19 (d) 18

14. If $64 \times 34 = 32$, $84 \times 42 = 41$, $64 \times 36 = 33$, then $26 \times 36 = ?$

- (a) 23 (b) 13
(c) 43 (d) 31

15. If $2 \times 3 \times 5 = 523$, $6 \times 4 \times 1 = 164$, $8 \times 2 \times 4 = 482$, then $6 \times 8 \times 2 = ?$

- (a) 826 (b) 268
(c) 286 (d) 628

Directions: A businessman uses a code of URBIC DATE = Rs. 45 for secret prices of certain commodities where he takes U for Re. 1, R for Rs. 2, and so on. Pick the correct answer for each of the following questions:

16. What is the added price of RICE?

- (a) Rs. 18 (b) Rs. 19
(c) Rs. 20 (d) Rs. 21

17. The added price of BUTTER is:

- (a) Rs. 31 (b) Rs. 34
(c) Rs. 35 (d) Rs. 30

18. Rs. 27 per basket will be the added price of:

- (a) DATE (b) BREAD
(c) BARLEY (d) RICE

19. The businessman has to pay a DEBT of:

- (a) Rs. 6983 (b) Rs. 9368
(c) Rs. 9863 (d) Rs. 6938

20. The price of DATE/1000 kg is:

- (a) Rs. 6789 (b) Rs. 6.789
(c) Rs. 67.89 (d) Rs. 678.9

21. Which choice mentions the last letter of the required word in the following?

If CENPBDSUNPOS stands for DOCTOR, what does MOTVQSRTDF stand for?

- (a) R (b) S
(c) E (d) O

22. If PZQTFZ = CAMERA and YDF = INK, then the code for AMERICAN is:

- (a) ZQTYEPZD (b) ZQTFYPDP
(c) ZQTYEPZD (d) ZQTFYPZD

23. If BPQWF = STEAM and FGZQ = MORE, then the code FQPZQ means:

- (a) METER (b) MEETS
(c) METRE (d) TEAMS

24. If ABCDLMN is decoded from ZYXWMNO, OLEV ZMW KVZXV will be decoded as:

- (a) WAR AND PEACE AND PEACE (b) PEACE AND WAR
(c) PEACE AND LOVE AND LOVE (d) LOVE AND PEACE

25. If COME SOON FATHER SERIOUS is coded as AMKE QMML DYRECP QCPCMSQ, the code for CONDITION IMPROVING would be:

- (a) AMBLGTGLM (b) AMLBGRGML
(c) GKNPMTGLE (d) GKNPMTGLE
(c) AMBLGGRLM (d) AMBLGRGML
(c) GKNPMTGKE (d) NGKTPMGKE



Answers With Explanations

1. (c) 16. Add 4 to the value of next figure, i.e., $0 + 4 = 4$, $4 + 4 = 8$, $8 + 4 = 12$, $12 + 4 = 16$.
Handwritten: "This is not value"
2. (a) 10. Add the digits and double, i.e.,
 $3 + 5 + 4 + 8 = 20 \times 2 = 40$
 $2 + 3 + 3 + 4 = 12 \times 2 = 24$
 $\therefore 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 = 5 \times 2 = 10$
3. (d) 35. Multiply and add 2, 3, 4, e.g.,
 $2 \times 3 = 6 + 2 = 8$, $3 \times 4 = 12 + 3 = 15$.
Handwritten: "70 me axei ha 3. to me 100 for me"
4. (c) 19. Double the second figure and add to it the figure, e.g., in $4 + 2 = 8$, $(2 \times 2) + 4 = 8$.
 $\therefore 9 + 5 = (5 \times 2) + 9 = 19$.
5. (c) 167. The answer is the difference between the cube of the first figure and the square of the second.
6. (c) 2364. Reverse the figures and remove the multiplication sign.
7. (a) 68. Take the difference of the first two figures and the sum of the second two figures to complete the equation.
8. (a) 8. Add 2 to the correct answer in the first equation, 3 to the answer in the second equation and so on.
9. (b) 459. If you rearrange the figures on the left hand side by starting with the middle figure and then taking the extreme right followed by the extreme left, you get the answer.
10. (d) 50. Add up all figures on the left hand side and multiply by two.
11. (d) 5724

12. (a) 8. e.g., $2 \times 8 = 4$ was obtained by multiplying 2 x 4. Similarly, 5×8 gives 40.
13. (c) 19. Double the second digit on the left hand side of the equations and then solve as usual.
14. (b) 13. Join the first digit 6 and second digit 4 of the second figure and halve it.
15. (b) 268.
16. (c) Rs. 20. According to the code, $RICE = 2 + 4 + 5 + 9 = 20$
17. (a) Rs. 31. $BUTTER = 3 + 1 + 8 + 8 + 9 + 2 = 31$
18. (b) BREAD
19. (d) Rs. 6938
20. (b) Rs. 6.789
21. (c) E. The word is NURSE. The letters on either side of the actual letter are given in the question.
22. (d) ZQTFYPZD
23. (c) METRE
24. (d) LOVE AND PEACE. From the given code, the letter equation would be:

A = Z, B = Y, C = X, D = W, E = V, F = U, G = T, H = S, I = R, J = Q, K = P, L = O, M = N.

25. AMLBGRGML
 GKNPMTGLE. In the given code, each letter is preceded by one letter in the alphabet. Thus
 COME = AMKC, A is preceding C by one letter B.



WORD FORMATION TEST

This test is meant to test the ability of the students in word building. Candidates are required to form new words by suffixing or prefixing new letters or taking off from, or adding new letters to the body of given words.

Example:

1. Write a single letter which when suffixed to the following words forms new words.

WORD, INK, TRAP, LAP.

- (a) L (b) C
(c) S (d) F

Ans. is (c). New words would be
SWORD, SINK, STRAP,

SLAP.

2. Find the word formed with the letters from the word in capital letters. The letters may be used only as many times as they appear in the dictionary.

CUPBOARD

- (a) roads (b) abroad
(c) encore (d) cure

Ans. is (b).

EXERCISE

Directions: Find one of the four words given that cannot be formed from the letters of the word in capital letters.

Example: **OTHERWISE**

- (a) there (b) three
(c) wiser (d) sense

Ans. is (d).

ABILITIES

- (a) later (b) able
(c) bites (d) ties

DAUGHTER

- (a) tear (b) gate
(c) heat (d) hanger

PEACOCKS

- (a) socks (b) cape
(c) paces (d) sea

LITERATURE

- (a) treat (b) later
(c) tear (d) truth

5. SUGGESTION

- (a) tons (b) goose
(c) nuts (d) sons

6. FORTUNES

- (a) foes (b) notes
(c) sorts (d) fort
(e) surf

7. MEASURE

- (a) same (b) sure
(c) mean (d) ream
(e) mere

8. FURNISH

- (a) run (b) fish
(c) rush (d) burn
(e) runs

9. PARENTS

- (a) rates (b) sent
(c) plate (d) tape
(e) sane

10. IMPORTANT

- (a) port (b) pant
(c) map (d) top
(e) can

11. SPECIALISTS

- (a) clasp (b) slip
(c) passes (d) sill

12. ENDEARMENT

- (a) teem (b) rent
(c) deem (d) means

13. CONTAGIOUS

- (a) soon (b) gout
(c) sage (d) cons

14. HISTORICAL

- (a) lies (b) rota
(c) cast (d) last

15. METAPHYSICS

- (a) heats (b) pests
(c) teams (d) seems

Directions: Find the word formed with the letters from the word in capital letters. The letters may be used as many times as they appear in the word.

Example: **THERMOMETER**

- (a) moment (b) trees
(c) therefore (d) theme



- Ans. is (d).
- 16. STRUCTURES
 - (a) trees
 - (b) rests
 - (c) truth
 - (d) secure
 - 17. GENERATION
 - (a) nature
 - (b) nation
 - (c) general
 - (d) trains
 - 18. UNDERSTAND
 - (a) seats
 - (b) deaden
 - (c) strange
 - (d) duster
 - 19. LANGUAGES
 - (a) gales
 - (b) range
 - (c) sages
 - (d) stage
 - 20. JOURNALIST
 - (a) nation
 - (b) journey
 - (c) tourist
 - (d) ration
 - 21. INSTRUMENT
 - (a) meant
 - (b) tents
 - (c) mental
 - (d) metre
 - 22. CREATURES
 - (a) nature
 - (b) sent
 - (c) turn
 - (d) rates
 - (e) seats
 - 23. DOMESTIC
 - (a) sent
 - (b) tests
 - (c) some
 - (d) cent
 - (e) doses
 - 24. PROBLEMS
 - (a) able
 - (b) noble
 - (c) bells
 - (d) poems
 - (e) scam
 - 25. ARRANGEMENT
 - (a) gentle
 - (b) sage
 - (c) team
 - (d) games
 - (e) assent

Answers With Explanations

- 1. (a) later
- 2. (d) hanger
- 3. (a) socks
- 4. (d) truth
- 5. (b) goose
- 6. (c) sorts
- 7. (c) mean
- 8. (d) burn
- 9. (c) plate
- 10. (e) can
- 11. (c) sill
- 12. (d) means
- 13. (c) sage
- 14. (a) lies
- 15. (d) seems
- 16. (b) rests
- 17. (b) nation
- 18. (d) duster
- 19. (a) gales
- 20. (d) ration
- 21. (b) tents
- 22. (d) rates
- 23. (c) some
- 24. (d) poems
- 25. (c) team

Chief of army staff

nonnetic mental assent ***** sage

sage games word wild 07



ORDER IN CHAOS JUMBLED SPELLINGS

Here jumbled spellings of common words are given. The candidate is required to think of the correct or sensible word. Sometimes, a hint about the nature of the word is also provided.

Example:

1. Which choice mentions the last letter of the word re-arranged from the following jumbled spelling:

ROWRAPS

- (a) R *SPARROW* (b) W
(c) P (d) S

Ans. is (b). The word is SPARROW.

2. Re-arrange the jumbled spelling in the following word and tick the choice that gives the first letter of the word:

GANOLEBRA

- (a) N (b) R
(c) *BANGALORE* (d) A

Ans. is (c). The word is BANGALORE.

EXERCISE

1. Re-arrange the spellings of the following jumbled words to form sensible words and name the serial number of the stranger among them:

- (a) BYOBMA (b) DSAARM
(c) LOTACTAC (d) ANTRI

Directions: Which choice mentions the last letter of the word re-arranged from the following jumbled spellings?

2. CDOORLIEC

- (a) E (b) C *Bombay*
(c) R (d) D

3. RAPTOR

- (a) R (b) T
(c) P (d) A

4. IGOMLADR

- (a) D (b) G
(c) R (d) L *RITAN*

5. NABJLIR

- (a) L (b) B
(c) R (d) I *MAARS*

Directions: Tick the choice which gives the middle letter of the word formed by re-arranging the jumbled letters.

6. ARTGN

- (a) A (b) T
(c) N (d) G

7. EWRTI

- (a) R (b) I
(c) T (d) E

8. YOKHO

- (a) O (b) H
(c) K (d) Y

9. DASAL

- (a) A (b) L
(c) D (d) S

10. AERTW

- (a) T (b) R
(c) E (d) A

Directions: The letters of the following words, when re-arranged, make the names of countries. Tick the choice that gives the first letter of the country.

11. SAPIER

- (a) P (b) I
(c) E (d) S

12. MERYGAN

- (a) Y (b) M
(c) E (d) G

13. LEENUVZEA

- (a) E (b) V
(c) N (d) L

14. SINABISYA

- (a) S (b) B
(c) A (d) I

15. COXIME

- (a) C (b) M
(c) X (d) I

JUMBLED WORDS

In this type, the words of a sentence are jumbled up and candidates are required to re-arrange these to form a sensible sentence.

Examples:



1. Re-arrange the following jumbled words to form a sensible sentence and write the last letter of the sentence:

Throw stones in glass living houses at people should not others.

- (a) w (b) s
(c) g (d) c

Answer is (b). The sentence is "People living in glass houses should not throw stones at others".

2. Re-arrange the following jumbled words to form a sentence by omitting one extra word. Write the last letter of the word to be omitted.

Bygones are bygones be let.

- (a) s (b) e (c) t

Answer is (b). The sentence is "let bygones be bygones". The extra word is 'are'.

EXERCISE

1. If the following words are re-arranged to form a sensible sentence, with what letter would the second word begin?

Dreams of this world are wrought by more prayer than things.

- (a) d (b) w
(c) t (d) p

2. Re-arrange the following jumbled words to form a meaningful sentence by omitting one extra word. Write the last letter of the word to be omitted.

Invention of the only mother is necessity.

- (a) h (b) t
(c) y (d) n

3. Re-arrange the following words to make a sensible sentence and tick the correct answer-choice examining the truth-value of the statement.

The own axis rotates on its earth.

- (a) true (b) false
(c) ambiguous (d) can't say

Directions: Re-arrange the following jumbled words to make a sensible proverb. One extra word is to be omitted. Write the first letter of the word to be omitted.

4. Too it is to late never mend it.

- (a) i (b) n
(c) l (d) m

5. Develop box ideas to learn to the child has.

- (a) b (b) d
(c) i (d) c
(e) l

6. Impossible as determination has one a firm nothing is if.

- (a) f (b) n
(c) . (d) a
(e) d

7. Their leisure seldom enjoy an opportunity to get businessmen.

- (a) l (b) o
(c) o (d) s
(e) b

Directions: Given below are a few proverbs in a jumbled manner. Re-arrange the words to make the sentence sensible and tick mark the choice that gives the last letter of the word.

8. Who felt a never scars wound at he jests?

- (a) s (b) d
(c) a (d) e

9. Before count are chickens don't your hatched they.

- (a) s (b) t
(c) d (d) e

10. You cross bridges until don't get to them.

- (a) u (b) s
(c) t (d) m

11. Catch a thief to set a thief.

- (a) h (b) o
(c) f (d) t

12. Spirit but is weak the willing flesh is.

- (a) t (b) s
(c) k (d) g

Return



13. Summer does not make a swallow
one.
(a) r (b) s
(c) t (d) e
14. Brooks noisy are rivers shallow,
move deep silent majesty with.
(a) s (b) y
(c) w (d) t
15. That are with thoughts noble they
accompanied are never alone.
(a) t (b) d
(c) s (d) e

Answers With Explanations

Jumbled Spellings

1. (d) ANTRI. The words are Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Train.
2. (a) E. The word is CROCODILE.
3. (b) T. The word is PARROT.
4. (a) D. The word is MARIGOLD.
5. (a) L. The word is BRINJAL.
6. (a) A. The word is GRANT.
7. (b) I. The word is WRITE.
8. (a) O. The word is HOOKY.
9. (b) L. The word is SALAD.
10. (a) T. The word is WATER.
11. (a) P. The country is PERSIA.
12. (d) G. The country is GERMANY.
13. (b) V. The country is VENEZUELA.
14. (c) A. The country is ABYSSINIA.
15. (b) M. The country is MEXICO.

Jumbled Words

1. (c) t. The sentence is:
More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.
2. (c) y. The sentence is:
Necessity is the mother of invention. The superfluous word is ONLY.

3. (a) true. The sentence is:
The earth rotates on its own axis.
4. (a) i. The word to be omitted is it.
5. (a) b. The word to be omitted is box. The sentence is "The child has to learn to develop ideas".
6. (d) a. The word to be omitted is as. The sentence is "Nothing is impossible if one has a firm determination".
7. (c) t. The word to be omitted is their. The sentence is "Businessmen seldom get an opportunity to enjoy leisure".
8. (b) d. He jests at scars who never felt a wound.
9. (c) d. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
10. (d) m. Don't cross bridges until you get to them.
11. (c) f. Set a thief to catch a thief.
12. (c) k. The flesh is willing but the spirit is weak.
13. (a) r. One swallow does not make a summer.
14. (b) y. Deep rivers move with silent majesty, shallow brooks are noisy.
15. (c) s. They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.

SEQUENCE TEST

In this test, one is required to keep in view the correct sequence of days of the week, months of the year, sequence of letters of alphabet, of words in dictionary, etc.

Example:

1. If 7th of the month falls 2 days preceding Sunday, what day of the week will follow the 27th of the month?

- (a) Friday (b) Saturday
(c) Thursday (d) Monday

Ans. is (a). The day which falls two days before Sunday is Friday. Therefore, the day next to 27th, that is 28th will also be Friday.

2. How many letters in the line below come after K, but before the second R and after the first T? AABKMXJT TVCRRPL.

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Ans. is (d).

3. Tick the choice that gives the logical sequence of (i) Tomorrow, (ii) Yesterday, (iii) Today.

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (ii), (iii), (i)
(c) (iii), (ii), (i) (d) (iii), (i), (ii)

Ans. is (b).

EXERCISE

Directions: Read the following questions carefully and tick the correct choice:

1. The day that dawns three days after tomorrow is Friday. What day of the week dawned two days before yesterday?

- (a) Saturday (b) Sunday
(c) Wednesday (d) Friday

2. How many consonants are there between the second and the fourth vowel in the alphabet?

- (a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

3. How many times will you write the numeral 2 if you write all the numbers from 201 to 300?

- (a) 9 (b) 20
(c) 100 (d) 119

4. If 15th of the February of a leap year fell 3 days following Friday, what day of the week will dawn on 10th of the next month?

- (a) Wednesday (b) Thursday
(c) Friday (d) Saturday

5. Name the letter which precedes the letter which is to the right of the central letter in the word STIMULATE.

- (a) L (b) U
(c) M (d) A

6. If the five vowels, AEIOU have the value of first five Prime Numbers respectively, what is the aggregate of such numbers?

- (a) 11 (b) 18
(c) 27 (d) 28

7. In the alphabet, the placing of the vowels are as follows:

A = 1st, E = 5th, I = 9th, O = 15th, U = 21st.

If the number of placings were in the reverse order, which consonants would these vowels have substituted?

- (a) ZWSMG (b) ZVRKF
(c) ZVQLD (d) ZVRLF

8. Write the letter which precedes the third consonant after the fourth vowel of the alphabet.

- (a) O (b) P
(c) Q (d) R

9. How many 3s in the following series are preceded by 6s and followed by 2s?

156 327 263 362
362 362 576 328

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

10. Arrange the following letters in such a way that a vowel is followed by two consonants. The vowels and the consonants should

Law of mass

Law of mass action

action

motion of law calls law of motion

Law of inertia

EXERCISE

of the atom

called Had

be arranged in their natural order independently.

Point out the middle letter.

PURBYMQIZADWHEL

11. (a) H (b) M
(c) I (d) L
- Arrange the following letters in their proper order and tick mark the letter that is placed left to the middle one.
WPBRHZI

12. (a) P (b) R
(c) I (d) H
- Arrange the following letters in the reverse order and point out the consonant to the left of the middle letter.
OLTHQSJRP

13. (a) P (b) O
(c) L (d) Q
- When the day after tomorrow is yesterday, that day will be as far from Wednesday as the day was from Wednesday when the day before yesterday was tomorrow. What day is it?

- (a) Wednesday (b) Thursday
(c) Tuesday (d) Friday

Directions: Study the following series of letters and answer the questions that follow.

ABCDEFEDGHIKJMNORQPSTUXWVYZ.

14. How many letters are not in their usual place in the alphabetic order?

- (a) 7 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 8

15. How many sets of two or more letters have letters in the alphabetic order?

- (a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 11

16. Which letter is exactly in the middle of H and P?

- (a) N (b) O
(c) L (d) R

17. Some letters are sandwiched between wrong letters, i.e., the preceding letter (in the alphabetic order) is on the right and the next letter on the left. Write them down.

- (a) CIOU (b) BHNT

- (c) EKQW (d) GJPV
18. Which letters occupy fifth position towards right and seventh position towards left of the fourteenth letter from the beginning?

- (a) HT (b) SG
(c) SH (d) QG

Directions: Answer the question on the basis of the following series:

4, 2, 3, 5, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 3, 6, 7, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 2, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3, 9, 4, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2.

Answers With Explanations

1. (d) Friday
2. (b) 8
3. (d) 119
4. (b) Thursday
5. (b) U. The letter to the right of central letter is L which is preceded by U.
6. (d) 28
7. (d) ZVRLF. In the reverse order Z replaces A, V replaces E and so on.
8. (c) Q. The fourth vowel is O. The third consonant from O is R which is preceded by Q.
9. (a) 2
10. (b) M. ABDEHLJMPOQRUWY. 'M' is the middle letter.
11. (c) I. BHIPRWZ. P is the middle letter and I is placed on left of it.
12. (d) Q. Reverse order is TSRQPOLSH. Q is on the left of the middle letter P.
13. (a) Wednesday. This is the same thing as saying 3 days ago is as far from today as 3 days from now.
14. (d) 8
15. (a) 5
16. (c) L
17. (c) EKQW
18. (b) SG

COMMONSENSE TEST

In this type, the candidates are required to make use of their commonsense only. They have to draw upon their own experience to arrive at the answer.

Examples:

- Which is heavier of the two—a pound of feather or a pound of gold?
(a) feather (b) gold
(c) neither
Ans. (c).
- It takes two minutes to boil an egg. How many minutes will it take to boil 5 eggs together?
(a) 2 (b) 10
(c) 30 (d) 5
Ans. (a).
- While weaving a shawl, the layers in one direction are 2 inches white and 2 inches red, and the layers in the other direction are 2 inches white and 2 inches green. What will the pattern of the shawl be composed of?
(a) Squares of two colours (b) Squares of three colours
(c) Squares of four colours (d) Rectangle of four colours
Ans. (c).

EXERCISE

- 4 boys and 3 girls do as many sums in 5 minutes as 3 boys and 5 girls do in 4 minutes. Who works faster?
(a) boys (b) girls
(c) neither (d) both equal
- A clock seen through a mirror reads a quarter to nine. What is the actual time?
(a) 1.15 (b) 9.30
(c) 3.15 (d) 9.15
- If a cricket match starts at 10.00 A.M. in England, at what time can we hear its commentary on the wireless in Pakistan?
(a) 10.00 P.M. (b) 4.30 P.M.
(c) 3.00 P.M. (d) 2.30 P.M.
- Suppose an air-conditioned tunnel is dug through the earth. Its one

end is in Pakistan and the other is in Brazil. It passes through the center of gravity. A piece of stone is dropped into it. What will happen to the stone?

- (a) It will come out at the other end
(b) Can't say
(c) It will keep on moving from end to end inside the tunnel
- A child learning alphabet (English) can draw only straight lines. How many capital letters can he write?
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 18
- The students of the same I.Q., age, educational qualification start pronouncing all the letters of the alphabet—one from A to Z and the other from Z to A. Who will finish the count first?
(a) He who counts from A to Z
(b) He who counts from Z to A
(c) Both will finish together
- The number of letters in English alphabet is 26. If the number of consonants were equal to the number of vowels and the number of vowels were equal to the number of consonants. What will be the total number in that case?
(a) Less than 26 (b) More than 26
(c) None of these (d) Can't say
- A counts the letters in the alphabet, leaving out vowels. B counts the letters leaving out the 5th letter every time. Whose count is more?
(a) A's (b) B's
(c) Equal (d) Can't say
- There are two camels—one facing the East and the other facing the West. A truss of hay is placed between them. Can they eat grass without moving their legs?
(a) Yes (b) No
(c) Can't say
- An electric train is running from East to West. It is windy day. The

- wind is blowing from West to East. In which direction will the smoke go?
- (a) West to East (b) East to West
(c) North to South (d) None of these
11. Suppose you can jump 5.5 ft. high. After eating two slices of bread, how high can you jump? Your weight is 50 kg.
- (a) More than 5.5 ft. (b) Less than 5.5 ft.
(c) Same height (d) Can't say
12. A man had 11 buffaloes. All but seven died. How many were left?
- (a) 18 (b) 11
(c) 4 (d) None of these
13. The front wheels of a tractor are smaller than the rear wheels. Which of them travel faster?
- (a) Front wheels (b) Rear wheels
(c) Both of them have equal speed (d) Can't say
14. Take any number, subtract from it the sum of its digits, the result will always be divisible by:
- (a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 11
15. Mr. Aslam, after extracting a promise from his pretty secretary that she would only answer in 'yes' or 'no' said to her, "You will not say 'no' if I asked you to spend the evening with me". He had her company for the evening because:
- (a) She wanted to go, so she said 'yes'
(b) She had no choice as both 'yes' and 'no' meant the same
(c) She had refused yet the boss took her
(d) None of the above
16. In 2 hours, the minute hand of a clock rotates through an angle of:
- (a) 60° (b) 720°
(c) 360° (d) 180°
17. It took 20 days for all the leaves to fall from a tree. If the number of leaves that fell each day was twice that of the previous day, on which day was the tree half bare?
- (a) 10th day (b) 19th day

- (c) 9th day (d) None of these
18. A wheel has 16 spokes. How many spaces are there between the spokes?
- (a) 16 (b) 15
(c) 17 (d) Can't say
19. Sadia bought a camera and case for Rs. 120. If the camera costs Rs. 100 more than the case; how much did the camera cost?
- (a) Rs. 100 (b) Rs. 110
(c) Rs. 120 (d) Rs. 90
20. Two boys were overhead discussing the number of pets each had. First boy: "If I had one of yours, I would have as many as you". Second boy: "If I had one of yours, I would have twice as many as you". How many pets does each boy have?
- (a) 5, 7 (b) 3, 5
(c) 2, 4 (d) 5, 3

Answers With Explanations

1. (b) girls
2. (c) 3.15
3. (c) 3.00 P.M.
4. (c) It will keep on moving
5. (c) 15
6. (a) He who counts from A to Z
7. (c) None of these
8. (c) Equal
9. (a) Yes
10. (d) None of these
11. (c) Same height
12. (d) None of the above
13. (c) Both of them have equal speed
14. (c) 9
15. (b) She had no choice
16. (b) 720°
17. (b) 19th day
18. (a) 16
19. (b) 110
20. (a) 5, 7

COMPARISON OF RANKING TEST

Relative positions or ranking of different groups of persons or objects are given. The candidates are required to establish the ranking or position of other individuals in the same group with respect to one another.

Examples:

1. In a class, Ali secures high marks than Aslam. Harris secures more marks than Ali. Who secures the lowest marks?

- (a) Ali (b) Harris
(c) Aslam (d) None of them

2. In an establishment, Abida holds a senior position to Raheem and Aalia holds a junior post to Raheem. Who holds the junior most position?

- (a) Raheem (b) Abida
(c) Aalia (d) None of them

Answers:

1. (c) Aslam
Harris > Ali. The proper order should be Harris > Ali > Aslam. Thus, Aslam secures the lowest marks.

2. (c) Aalia
Abida's position > Raheem's position.
Raheem's position > Aalia's position. The proper order should be Abida's position > Raheem's position > Aalia's position. Thus, Aalia holds the junior most position.

EXERCISE

1. A is older than B and B is older than C. Who is the youngest?

- (a) C (b) B
(c) A

2. In a class, Laila secures higher marks than Sadia and Ridda secures less marks than Sadia. Who secures lowest marks?

- (a) Laila (b) Ridda
(c) Sadia (d) None of them

3. Rahim, Shamim and Munir are studying in the same class. (i) Rahim is brighter than Shamim, and (ii) Shamim is weaker than Munir. Therefore the relative positions of Rahim and Munir are as under:

- (a) Rahim is brighter than Munir (b) Munir is brighter than Rahim

(c) No definite conclusion can be made

4. Amjad is taller than Asif. Akram is taller than Amjad but younger than Asif. Who is the shortest?

- (a) Amjad (b) Asif
(c) Akram (d) Can't say

5. Anam is bigger than Hiba. Saba is bigger than Hina. Sana is not as big as Saba but is bigger than Hiba. Hina is not as big as Hiba. Which is the smaller?

- (a) Hiba (b) Anam
(c) Sana (d) Hina

6. A report says — The number of bus accidents is more than that of car accidents. The number of car accidents is less than the number of truck accidents, the number of truck accidents is less than the number of bus accidents. Which of the following conclusions do you draw from the report?

- (a) There are more buses on roads (b) There are more trucks on roads
(c) Truck drivers are very careless (d) None of these

7. If Sadia runs less fast than Sonia, and Maria runs as fast but not faster than Mashal, then Mashal runs:

- (a) as fast as Sadia
 (b) faster than Sonia
 (c) faster than Sadia
 (d) less fast than Sadia

8. Ali, Saad and Hassan are wise. Akram, Ali and Hamza are industrious. Akram, Hassan and Hamza are honest. Ali, Saad and Hamza are sportsmen. Find out which of them is not wise but is a sportsmen.

- (a) Ali
 (b) Akram
 (c) Hassan
 (d) Hamza

9. Anam works more than Rabia. Sana works as much as Hamid. Hina works less than Sabir. Rabia works more than Sana. Who works most of all?

- (a) Anam
 (b) Rabia
 (c) Sana
 (d) Hamid
 (e) Sabir

10. Harris, Sania and Aalia are up on a ladder in the following order:

A. Harris is higher than Sania

B. Sania is lower than Aalia

X. Aalia is higher than Harris

Y. No definite conclusion can be made

- (a) Statement at X is valid
 (b) Statement at Y is valid
 (c) Both X and Y are valid
 (d) Both X and Y are invalid

Answers With Explanations

1. (a) C
 which means $A > B; B > C$
 which means $A > B > C$. Thus, C is the youngest.
 2. (b) Ridda

Laila's marks $>$ Sadia's marks

Sadia's marks $>$ Ridda's marks

which means, Laila's marks $>$ Sadia's marks $>$ Ridda's marks. Thus, Ridda secures the lowest marks.

3. (c) No definite conclusion can be made.

Rahim $>$ Shamim; Shamim $<$ Munir. No definite conclusion can be made as both Rahim and Munir are brighter than Shamim and no comparison is given between Rahim and Munir.

4. (b) Asif

5. (d) Hina

6. (a) There are more buses on roads.

7. (c) Faster than Sadia

8. (d) Hamza

9. (a) Anam

10. (b) Statement at Y is valid

BLOOD RELATION TEST

This test involves the candidates' knowledge of blood relations.

Examples:

- If Ali is brother of the son of Salman's son, what relation is Ali to Salman?
 (a) Brother (b) Son
 (c) Cousin (d) Grandson
 Ans. (d).
- A man was going mosque. He met a man with seven wives. Each wife carried a child in her arms. How many were going to the mosque?
 (a) 50 (b) 25
 (c) 20 (d) 16
 Ans. (d).

EXERCISE

- X and Y are two brothers. B is A's brother but A is the mother of X. What is B to Y?
 (a) Brother (b) Father
 (c) Uncle (d) Mother
- K is the brother of Y. Y is the wife of Z. Z is the son of W. W is the wife of V. What is V to X?
 (a) Father-in-law (b) Son-in-law
 (c) Mother-in-law (d) Brother-in-law
 (e) Father
- B is the daughter of the wife of A's mother's only son. What is the relation between B and A?
 (a) Father and daughter (b) Mother and daughter
 (c) Niece and aunt (d) Daughter-in-law and mother-in-law
- Looking at a portrait a man said, "That man's father is my father's son. Brothers and sisters I have none." At whose portrait was the man looking?

- When Amjad was asked how many children he had, he replied that each of his sons has as many sisters as brothers, but each of his daughters has twice as many brothers as sisters. How many sons and daughters does Amjad have?
 (a) 5, 7 (b) 3, 5
 (c) 4, 3 (d) 5, 4
 Data: A man has three sons, and each of his sons has three sons. In figuring: one man and his father are a pair of "father and son". The same man and his son are a pair of "father and son". In other words, any one person may figure in any number of pairs, so long as he is paired with a different person each time. Knowing this, answer the following:
- How many pairs of cousins are there?
 (a) 3 (b) 9
 (c) 12 (d) 27
- How many pairs of father and son are there?
 (a) 6 (b) 12
 (c) 18 (d) 9
- How many pairs of brothers are there?
 (a) 9 (b) 11
 (c) 12 (d) 15
- How many pairs of uncle and nephew are there?
 (a) 18 (b) 17
 (c) 16 (d) 15
- How many pairs of grandfather and grandson are there?
 (a) 8 (b) 7
 (c) 9 (d) 10
- How many people are there in the group?

- (a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 20 (d) 25
12. A retiring President was asked who would succeed him as head of the firm, and he replied, "The father of my successor is my father's son, but I have no brothers or sons." Who will succeed him?
(a) Himself (b) His nephew
(c) His daughter (d) His sister
13. A husband and wife had five married sons and each of these had four children. How many members are there in the family?
(a) 50 (b) 40
(c) 32 (d) 36
14. Aslam is the son of my father's sister's brother's wife's daughter's grandchild. What is the closest relationship to me that Aslam could have?
(a) Son (b) Cousin
(c) Nephew (d) Father
15. (A) K is the brother of J. (B) M is the sister of K. (C) P is the brother of N. (D) N is the daughter of J. (E) S is the father of M. Who is the uncle of P?
(a) M (b) K
(c) N (d) S
16. While walking with his friend, Tariq meets another man whose mother is the wife of Tariq's father's only son. How is the man related to Tariq?
(a) Nephew (b) Son
(c) Cousin (d) Uncle
(e) Father
17. Showing the lady in the park, Sadia said, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is Sadia related to that lady?
(a) Brother (b) Cousin
(c) Father (d) Uncle
(e) Sister

18. Introducing a man, a woman said, "His wife is the only daughter of my father". How was that man related to the woman?
(a) Brother (b) Father-in-law
(c) Maternal Uncle (d) Husband
(e) None of these
19. Pointing to someone I said, "She is my father's sister and she is the only daughter." How many children did my paternal grandparents have in all?
(a) Two sons (b) One daughter
(c) One son and one daughter (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these
20. Read the following statements carefully and answer the question. A is the father of C, but C is not his son. E is the daughter of C, F is the spouse of A. B is the brother of C, D is the son of B. G is the spouse of B, H is the father of G. Then who is the Grandmother of D?
(a) H (b) A
(c) C (d) F
(e) None of these
21. A is the brother of B and C, D is C's mother, E is A's father. Which of the following statements cannot be said to be definitely true?
(a) E is B's father (b) E is D's husband
(c) A is D's son (d) B is E's son
(e) D is A's mother
22. Introducing a woman, a man said, "Her mother's husband's sister is my aunt". How is the man related to the woman?

- (a) Cousin (b) Nephew
 (c) Brother-in-law (d) Uncle
 (e) None of these
23. Pointing to a man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter-in-law of my mother-in-law". How was the man related to the woman?
 (a) Husband (b) Son
 (c) Husband's brother (d) Brother
 (e) Sister's husband
24. Pointing to his son's portrait, man said to a woman, "His mother is the only daughter of your mother". How was the woman related to the man?
 (a) Sister (b) Mother
 (c) Wife (d) Daughter
 (e) None of these
25. Pointing to a girl in the photograph Adeel said, "Her mother's brother is the only son of my mother's father". How is the girl's mother related to Adeel?
 (a) Mother (b) Sister
 (c) Aunt (d) Grandmother
 (e) None of these

Answers With Explanations

1. (c) Uncle *Explanations*
 2. (a) Father-in-law (25)
 3. (c) Father and daughter (26)
 4. (b) His son's (27)
 5. (c) 4, 3. If each son has as many sisters as brothers, then there must be one son more than the number of daughters. Four sons and three daughters will meet the requirement that each daughter has twice as many brothers as sisters.
 6. (d) 27

7. (b) 12
 8. (c) 12
 9. (a) 18
 10. (c) 9
 11. (b) 13
 12. (c) His daughter
 13. (c) $32. 2 + (2 \times 5) + (5 \times 4) = 32$
 14. (d) Father
 15. (b) K. From C and D—J is the father of P and B (i). From A—K is the brother of J (ii).
 ∴ From (i) and (ii) K is the uncle of P.
 16. (b) Tariq's father's only son—Tariq. Tariq's wife is the mother of his son. So the man is Tariq's son.
 17. (e) Sister
 18. (d) Husband
 19. (d) Cannot be determined
 20. (d) F
 21. (d) B may be daughter of E
 22. (a) Cousin
 23. (b) Son
 24. (c) Wife
 25. (a) Mother

Exercise

جواب

Answer with explanation.

PROBLEM OF AGE

Here questions involving simple arithmetical rules of addition (+) and subtraction (-) are given.

Examples:

1. Three years ago, Rania was 8 years younger than Anjum. What is the difference between their ages today?

- (a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 8

Ans. (d)

2. Amir is older than Nadeem by 4 years, and Danish is younger than Saleem by 4 years. But Saleem's age is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Amir. If Danish's age is 8 years, how many times is Nadeem in age to Saleem's age?

- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

Ans. (d)

EXERCISE

1. When I am as old as my father is now I shall be five times the present age of my son. By then my son will be eight years older than I am now. The combined ages of my father and myself total 100 years.

How old is my son?

- (a) 13 years (b) 12 years
(c) 11 years (d) 10 years

Data: Kashif is four years older than Raheel. Raheel will be twelve years old in six month's time.

Amina who is Raheel's sister, is a year older than Kashif but six month's younger than her cousin Nadia.

2. How old is Kashif?
(a) 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ years (b) 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
(c) 16 years (d) 15 years

3. How old is Amina?
(a) 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ years (b) 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
(c) 15 years (d) 16 years

4. How old is Raheel?
(a) 15 years (b) 16 years
(c) 17 years (d) 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ years

5. How old is Nadia?
(a) 16 years (b) 15 years
(c) 17 years (d) 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ years

6. If Basit is a year older than Majid, Majid is two years older than Jamshaid, Jamshaid is a year younger than Saqib, Saqib is two years younger than Basit, and Amir is two years younger than Jamshaid, which of the given choices is in the order from the oldest to the youngest? (Ages are computed in whole numbers only and no two people are of the same age.)

- (a) Basit, Majid, Jamshaid, Saqib, Amir
(b) Basit, Majid, Saqib, Amir, Jamshaid
(c) Basit, Majid, Saqib, Jamshaid, Amir
(d) Basit, Jamshaid, Majid, Amir, Saqib
(e) Majid, Jamshaid, Basit, Amir, Saqib

7. I was 12 years old in 1956. So I was 5 years old in:

- (a) 1950 (b) 1948
(c) 1947 (d) 1949

8. Sajid will be 4 times as old in 30 years as he is now. How old is Sajid now?

- (a) 10 years (b) 8 years
(c) 4 years (d) 2 years

9. Ayesha is 24. She is twice as old as Benish, when she was as old as Benish is now. What is Benish's present age?

- (a) 14 years (b) 16 years
(c) 20 years (d) 18 years

10. Today is Sana's birthday. One year from today, she will be twice as old as she was 10 years ago. How old is Sana today?

- (a) 20 years (b) 22 years

- (c) 21 years (d) 19 years
11. The ages of Mohsin, Rameez and Sajid total 47 years. What was the total of their ages three years ago?
 (a) 44 years (b) 38 years
 (c) 41 years (d) 40 years
12. Sajaad is twice as old as Ghani and four years older than Khalid, Khalid is eight. How old is Ghani?
 (a) 2 years (b) 4 years
 (c) 6 years (d) None of these
13. There are four sisters—Kamila, Kulsoom, Kshaf and Khalida. Kamila is older than Khalida by 5 years and Kulsoom is younger than she by the same number of years. Kshaf is younger than Khalida by 5 years. If Kamila was born in 1915, in what year was the youngest sister born?
 (a) 1920 (b) 1910
 (c) 1930 (d) 1925
14. Three years ago, Raheela was 5 years older than Rizwan. What is the difference between their ages today?
 (a) 3 years (b) 4 years
 (c) 5 years (d) 2 years
15. A father tells his son, "I was of your present age when you were born." If the father is 36 now, how old was the boy 5 years back?
 (a) 15 (b) 13
 (c) 17 (d) 20

Answers With Explanations

1. (a) 13 years
2. (a) 15 1/2 years. (12 years - 6 months = 11 1/2 years)
 i.e., Raheela's age. As Kashif is 4 years older than Raheela, his age is 11 1/2 + 4 = 15 1/2 years.
3. (b) 16 1/2 years
 Amina is a year older than Kashif

- ∴ her age is 15 1/2 years + 1 year = 16 1/2 years
4. (d) 11 1/2 years.
 Raheela will complete twelve years in six months.
 ∴ his age is 12 years - 6 months = 11 1/2 years.
5. (c) 17 years
 Amina is six months younger than Nadia, Nadia is six months older than Amina.
 ∴ her age is 16 1/2 years + 6 months = 17 years.
6. (d) Basit, Jamshaid, Majid, Amir, Saqib
7. (d) 1949. 12 years - 5 years = 7 years
 ∴ 1956 - 7 = 1949
8. (a) 10 years
9. (d) 18 years
10. (c) 21 years
 One year from today she will be 22, and twice as old as she was 10 years ago, i.e., when she was 11.
11. (b) 38 years
12. (c) 6 years
13. (d) 1925
14. (c) 5 years
 The difference in their ages will always remain the same.
15. (b) 13.

DIRECTION SENSE TEST

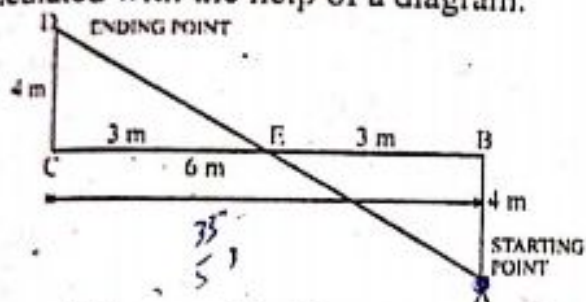
In this test, the candidates are required to make use of a keen sense of direction and also keep a track of the distance covered in each direction.

Examples:

1. Saeed travels 4 miles towards north. He turns to the left and travels 6 miles. Then he turns right and travels 4 miles. How far is he from the starting point?

- (a) 5 miles (b) 6 miles
(c) 10 miles (d) 8 miles

Ans. (c) 10 miles. It can be calculated with the help of a diagram.



$$BC = 6 \text{ miles}$$

$$\therefore CE = BE = 3 \text{ miles}$$

$$(DE)^2 = (CE)^2 + (CD)^2 = (3)^2 + (4)^2 = 25$$

$$\therefore DE = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\text{Likewise } AE = 5$$

$$\therefore AD = AE + ED = 10 \text{ miles}$$

2. If I stand on my head with my face pointing southwards, in which direction will my right hand point?

- (a) West (b) North
(c) East (d) South-East

Ans. (c) East.

EXERCISE

1. If Amina starts from point A and walks 5 miles, then turns left and walks 4 miles towards north, turns left again and walks 3 miles, in which direction is she going at the end?

- (a) West (b) North
(c) South (d) East

2. The time on Usman's watch is a quarter to three. If the minute

hand points to north-east, in which direction does the hour hand point?

- (a) South-West (b) South-East
(c) North-West (d) East-West

3. A man walks 7 miles eastwards, turns right and travels 3 miles and further turns right and travels 11 miles. How far is he from the starting point?

- (a) 5 miles (b) 3 miles
(c) 6 miles (d) 8 miles

4. A and B start walking in opposite directions. A covers 3 miles and B 4 miles. Then A turns right and walks 4 miles and B turns left and walks 3 miles. How far each is from the starting point?

- (a) 4 miles (b) 6 miles
(c) 8 miles (d) 5 miles

5. A man started walking from a point towards south. He turned right at right angles, then again right at right angles. In what direction was he ultimately walking?

- (a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

6. I went 15 m to the north, then I turned west and covered 10 m, then I turned south and covered 5 m, and then I turned east and covered 10 m. In which direction am I from the house?

- (a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

7. Naveed went 10 m to the east, then turned north and walked another 5 m. Then he turned west and covered 15 m. How far is he from the starting point?

- (a) 5 m (b) 2 m
(c) 3 m (d) 15 m



8. A is east of B and west of C. H is south-west of C. B is south-east of X. Which is the farthest west?

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) X

9. Mr. X travels towards north $3\frac{1}{2}$ kms. Then he turns left and travels towards west for $1\frac{1}{2}$ kms, then turns left and travels for $3\frac{1}{2}$ kms. How far is he from the starting point?

- (a) 7 kms (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ kms
(c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ kms (d) $1\frac{1}{2}$ kms

10. You have started from a place. After walking for a kilometer, you turn to the left. Then walking for half a km, you again turn to the left. You are going eastwards. In what direction did you originally start?

- (a) West (b) East
(c) South (d) North

11. A walks 10 meters in front and 10 meters to the right. Then every time turning to his left, he walks 5, 15 and 15 meters respectively. How far is he now from his starting point?

- (a) 10 meters (b) 20 meters
(c) 5 meters (d) 15 meters
(e) 23 meters

12. Starting from a point P, a man walked 20 meters towards south. He turned left and walked 30 meters. He then turned left and walked 20 meters. He again turned left and walked 40 meters and reached a point Q.

How far and in which direction is the point Q from the point P?

- (a) 20 meters west (b) 10 meters east
(c) 10 meters west (d) 10 meters north
(e) None of these

13. Starting from a point, Saleem walked 12 meters towards north,

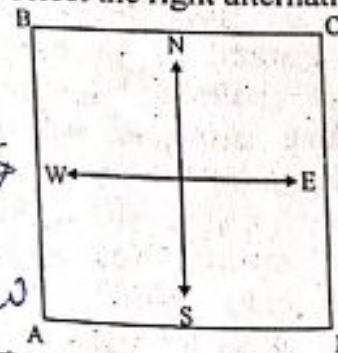
he turned right and walked 10 meters, he again turned right and walked 12 meters, then he turned left and walked 5 meters. How far is he now and in which direction from the starting point?

- (a) 27 meters towards east (b) 5 meters towards east
(c) 10 meters towards west (d) 15 meters towards east
(e) None of these

14. Ameen started walking towards south. After walking 15 meters, he turned to the left and walked 15 meters. He again turned to his left and walked 15 meters. How far is he from his original position and in which direction?

- (a) 15 meters, North (b) 15 meters, South
(c) 30 meters, East (d) 15 meters, West
(e) None of these

Directions: A, B, C and D are standing on four corners of a square piece of plot as shown in the given figure. They start moving, and the movements are explained in each of the questions. Read the questions (15 to 18) and select the right alternative.



15. From the original position, D starts crossing the field diagonally. After walking half the distance, he turns right; walks some distance and turns left. Which direction is D facing now?

- (a) South-east (b) North-west
(c) South-west (d) North
(e) North-east

16. B travelled straight to C, a distance of 10 km. He turned right and walked 7 km. towards D, again he turned right and walked 8 km. and then finally turned right and walked 7 km. How far is he from his original position?

- (a) 7 km (b) 8 km
 (c) 2 km (d) 3 km
 (e) None of these

17. A, B, C and D walk diagonally to opposite corners and from there B and C walk one and a half side anti-clockwise while A and D walk one side clockwise along the sides. Where is D now?

- (a) At the north-west corner (b) At the north-east corner
 (c) At the south-west corner (d) At the north corner
 (e) None of these

18. A and D walk one and a half length of the side clockwise and anti-clockwise respectively. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) A is at midpoint between B and C and D at the corner originally occupied by A.
 (b) A and D are both at the midpoint between C and D.
 (c) A and D are both at the midpoint between B and C.
 (d) D is at midpoint between B and C and A is at the midpoint between original side of C and D.
 (e) None of these

19. Akram is 40 meters south-west of Raheel. Basit is 40 meters south-east of Raheel. Basit is in which direction of Akram?

- (a) South (b) West
 (c) East (d) North-East
 (e) None of these

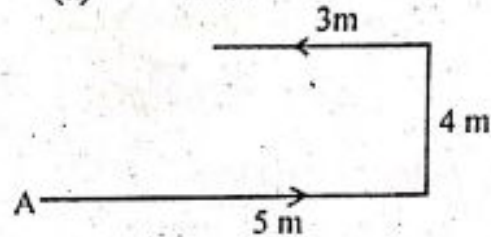
20. Salma wants to go to the market. She starts from her home which is in the north and comes to the crossing. The road to her left ends

in a park and straight ahead is the office complex. In which direction is the market?

- (a) East (b) West
 (c) North (d) South
 (e) None of these

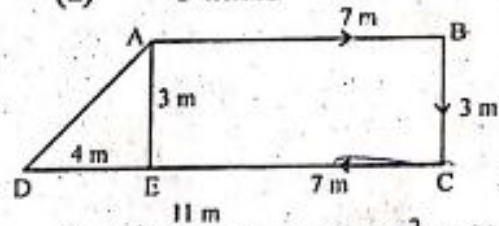
Answers With Explanations

1. (a) West



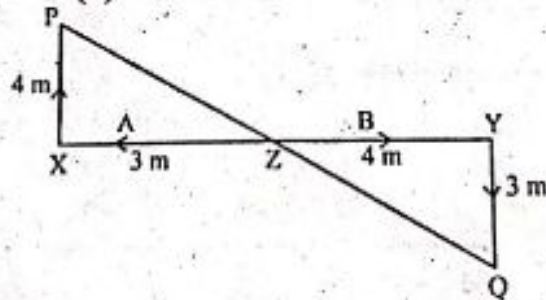
2. (a) South-west

3. (a) 5 miles

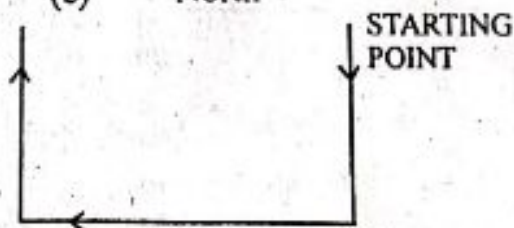


Apply the formula $(AD)^2 = (AE)^2 + (DE)^2$ to get the distance AD.

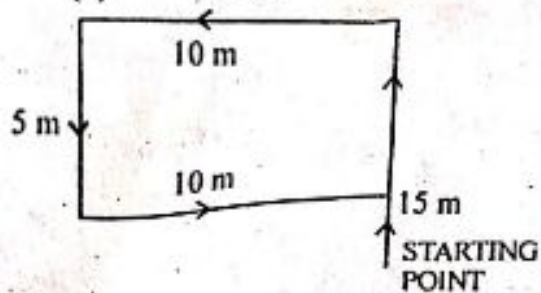
4. (d) 5 miles



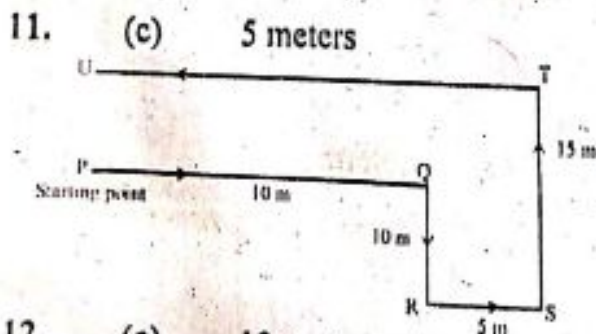
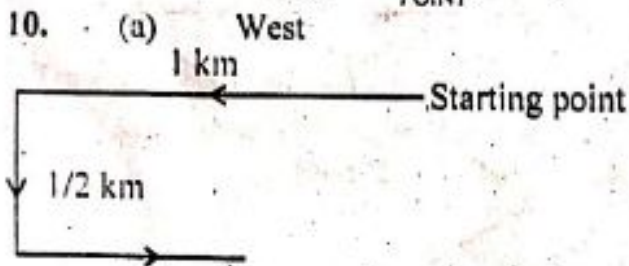
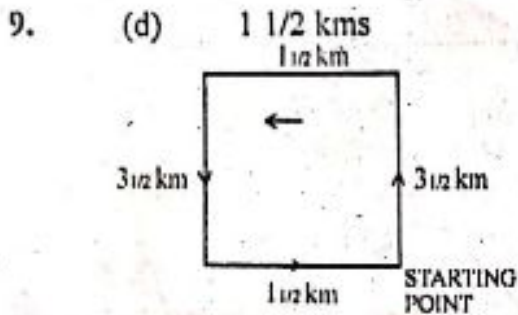
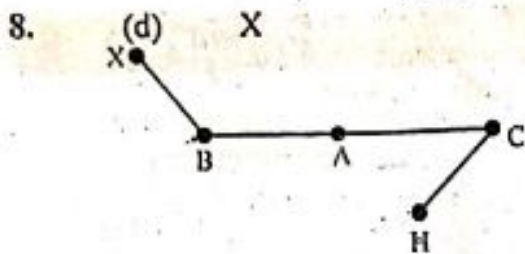
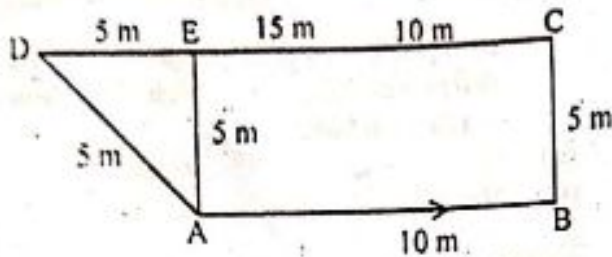
5. (c) North



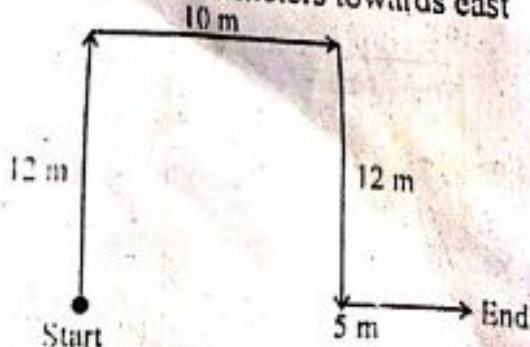
6. (c) North



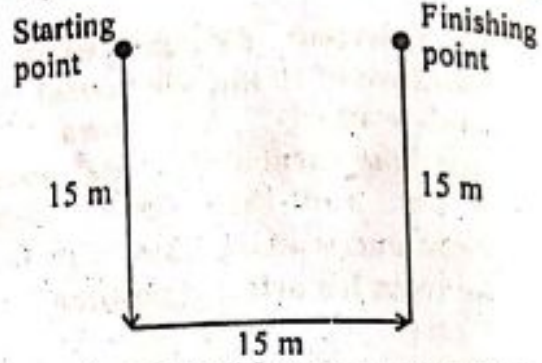
7. (a) 5 m



12. (c) 10 meters west
 13. (d) 15 meters towards east

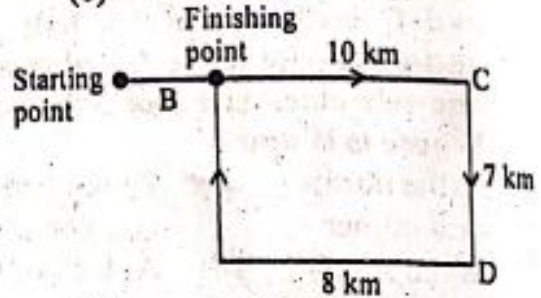


14. (c) None of these

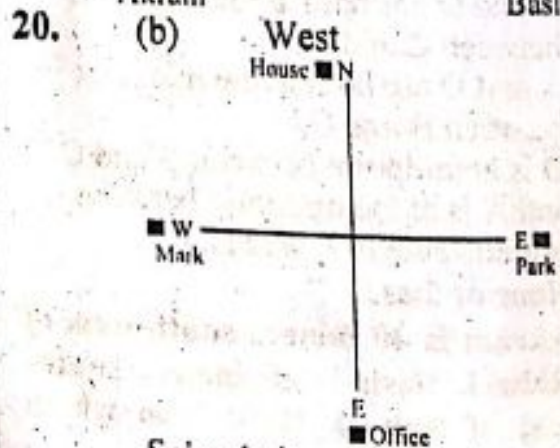
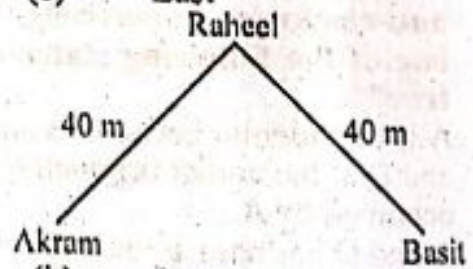


Ameen is 15 meters away in the east direction from the starting point.

15. (b) North-west
 16. (c) 2 km



17. (b) At the north-east corner
 18. (c) A and D are both at the midpoint between B and C
 19. (c) East



Salma's house is in the north and so she is walking towards south. So, the park will be in the east. The office which is straight ahead will be in the south. So the market will be in the west.



PROBLEMS BASED ON NUMBER SYSTEM

1. How many 3s are there in the following number sequence which are immediately preceded by 6 but not immediately followed by 7?

2 3 7 4 3 5 6 3 7 4 6 3 8 9 6 3 5 1 8
3 7 2 4 2 8 6 3 9

- (a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
(e) None of these
2. A number is greater than 6 but less than 10. Also it is greater than 7 but less than 9. The number is:
- (a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

Directions: (Questions 3 to 7): In each of the following questions, which one pair is different from the other four?

3. (a) 31-13 (b) 65-56 (c) 86-92
(d) 29-92 (e) 81-18
4. (a) 8-27 (b) 6-21 (c) 9-30
(d) 4-15 (e) 5-19
5. (a) 20-26 (b) 8-20 (c) 10-28
(d) 20-45 (e) 20-36
6. (a) 2-6 (b) 20-7 (c) 44-20
(d) 80-9 (e) 72-53
7. (a) 62-37 (b) 84-20 (c) 85-60
(d) 80-55 (e) 50-25

8. How many 7s are there immediately preceded by 6 but not immediately followed by 5 in the following series of numbers?

3 4 5 7 8 9 2 1 6 7 5 4 3 1 5 7 6 8 4
2 5 1 7 6 4 3 7 6

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6
(e) None of these

9. Which of the following will be the middle digit of the middle number after reversing the digits of the following numbers?

389 675 493 728
536

- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 8 (d) 9
(e) None of these

10. How many 9s are there in the following number sequence which are immediately preceded by 3 but not immediately followed by 4?

2 3 9 5 1 3 9 6 7 3 9 4 8 9 3 4 9 3 2
3 9 8 3 9 3

- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 1 (d) 4
(e) None of these

11. In a queue of 13 persons buying tickets from a counter, if every second person from the counter is female and the person at the beginning and at the end of the queue is also female, how many persons in the queue are male?

- (a) 7 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 8
(e) None of these

12. How many numbers from 6 to 66 are divisible by 7?

- (a) 9 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 10
(e) 11

13. How many numbers from 11 to 50 are there which are exactly divisible by 6 but not by 4?

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 1
(e) None of these

Directions: A boy is asked to put in a basket one mango when ordered 'One', one orange when ordered 'Two', one apple when ordered 'Three' and is asked to take out from the basket one mango and one orange both when ordered 'Four'. Sequence order:

1 2 3 3 2 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 2 3 3 1 4 1 1

3-2 3 4

M
F
M
F
M
F
M
F
M
F
F



14. How many fruits will be in the basket at the end of the above sequence order?
 (a) 10 (b) 11
 (c) 12 (d) 13
 (e) None of these

15. How many mangoes were in the basket at the end of the above sequence order?
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
 (e) None of these

16. In a row of 36 pupils, the first boy is followed by one girl, the second boy is followed by two girls, the third boy is followed by three girls and so on, like this. What is the number of girls in the second half of the row?
 (a) 12 (b) 15
 (c) 16 (d) 28
 (e) None of these

17. In the series given below, how many even numbers are immediately preceded by 6 as well as immediately followed by 3?
 6 6 5 6 8 3 9 4 3 6 7 3 6 4 3 2 8 6 4 6 8 2 6 6 3.
 (a) 4 (b) 6
 (c) 3 (d) 8
 (e) 1

18. How many numbers from 1 to 100 are there each of which is not only exactly divisible by 4 but also has 4 as a digit?
 (a) 7 (b) 10
 (c) 20 (d) 21
 (e) More than 21

Directions: Answer questions 19 and 20 on the basis of series given below:

4 6 4; 6 9 8; 3 2 4; 6 8 7; 5 4 3; 2 5 9

19. If three numbers of each set were added together, which set would have the highest total?
 (a) 1st (b) 2nd

- (c) 3rd (d) 5th
 (e) None of these
 20. Which number occurs only once?
 (a) 5 (b) 7
 (c) 3 (d) 2
 (e) None of these

Answers With Explanations

1. (c) 2 3 7 4 3 5 6 3 7 4 **6 3 8 9**
3 5 1 8 3 7 2 4 2 8 **6 3 9**
2. (a) 8
3. (c) 86-92. In other pairs, the two digits are interchanged
4. (e) 5-19. Second number = first number $\times 3 + 3$
5. (e) 80-36. Difference of two numbers in the pair is a multiple of 8
6. (d) 20-9. The sums of the two numbers are cubes
7. (b) 82-20. Difference of numbers is 25
8. (e) None of these
9. (d) 9
10. (d) 4
11. (c) 6
12. (a) 9
13. (b) 3, 18, 30, 42
14. (b) 11
15. (b) 2
16. (b) 15
17. (c) 3
18. (a) 7
19. (b) 2nd. $6 + 9 + 8 = 23$
20. (b) 7



NON VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TESTS

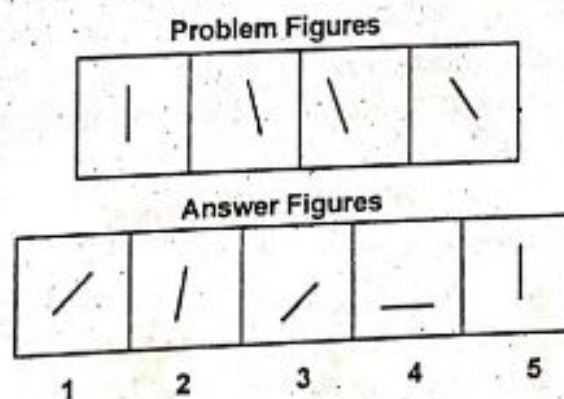
Non-verbal intelligence tests, also known as matrices test, require utmost presence of mind, lot of common sense, unwavering attention and sharp wit. These tests do not require any proficiency in any language to solve the problem. Moreover, a candidate is not required to draw any figure or diagram. The question in these tests is the problem in form of figures, designs and drawings. With every question, various alternate answers are given and the candidate is required to spot the correct answer and to write its number only in the space provided for it in the separate answer-sheet.

Non-verbal tests can be of various types depending upon its relation with the objects, nature of functioning etc. But for briefly, we shall be discussing only the most relevant and commonly used test. These are mainly of three types, viz.

- (i) Series,
- (ii) Analogies, and
- (iii) Classification

Series :

Series are those types of figures where the occurrence of each item becomes a series in itself. The movement or position of the figure can be predicted on the basis of the occurrence of the previous figures. These make a series of occurrence. For example, in the first diagram if one line is shown, the second diagram has more than one lines. Similarly, the number of lines go on increasing with some constant ratio. As illustrated below:



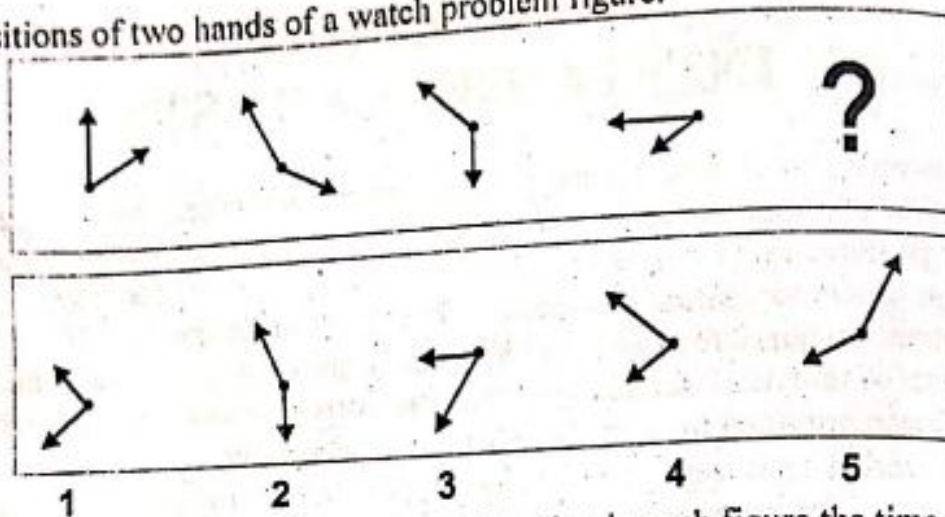
The four figures on the left hand side are called problem figures. These four problem figures make a series. That means they change from left to right in a specific order. We have to answer a query on the basis of these figures that if the figures continue to change in the same order what would be the shape of the fifth figure. The five figures on the right hand side are called Answer figures. They are indicated by letters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. We have to select the fifth most appropriate figure from the set of these five figures.

If we look at the above figure we find that the line in the problem figures are falling down from left to right. The position of the fifth item would be lying flat or horizontal. Answer Figure 4 is the appropriate answer.

In order to make our analysis more clear we shall take another example, showing



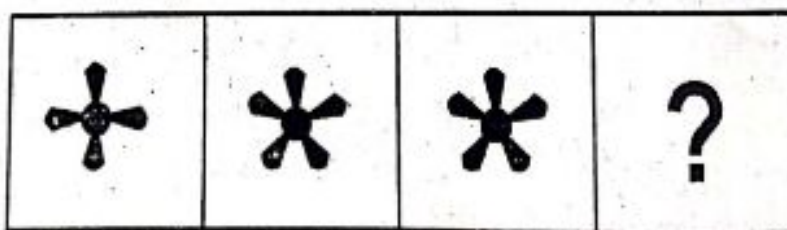
different positions of two hands of a watch problem figure.



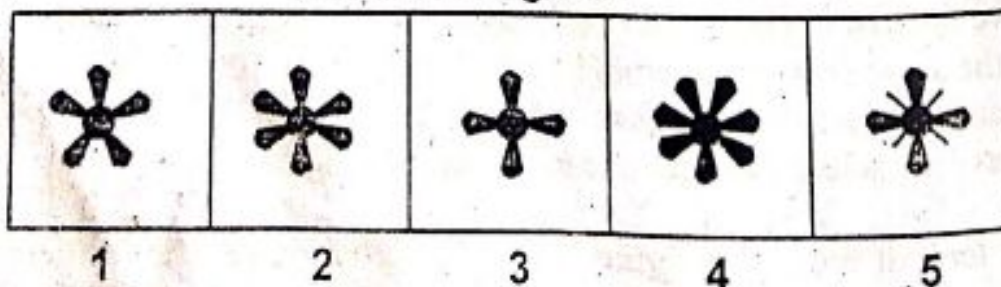
From the above problem figure it is clear that in each figure the time difference is one hour and fifty-five minutes. First figure shows the time as 2 O'clock the second figure is Five minutes to four whereas the third figure shows ten minutes to six and the last (fourth) figure shows quarter to eight. If we again add one hour and fifty-five minutes the answer will be Twenty minutes to ten. In the answer figure the minute hand should be at 8 and hour hand should be nearer to 10. Thus figure 1 in the answer figure is correct.

Analogies. In analogies type of non-verbal test the figures, designs or drawings are given in two times. The first represent the problem figures, where one of the item is missing. The candidate has to analyze the problem from the given set of other figures, which is generally named as 'answer figures'. The appropriate figure number is to written in the vacant column box. Analogy means an agreement or correspondence in certain respect between the things which are otherwise different. Sometimes, the problem figure is presented into two units. The first unit contains two figures and the second unit contains one figure and a question mark is placed in the space allotted for fourth figure. The candidate has to find out which one of the answer figures should be in place of the question mark.

Problem Figures



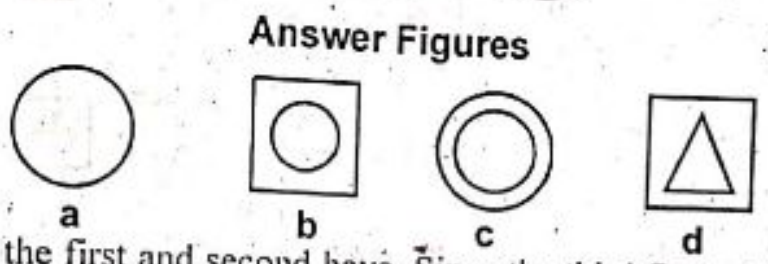
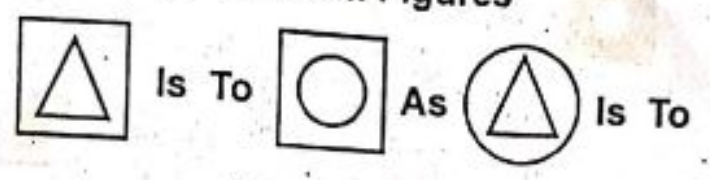
Answer Figures



In the above problem figure there exists a relationship between first and second

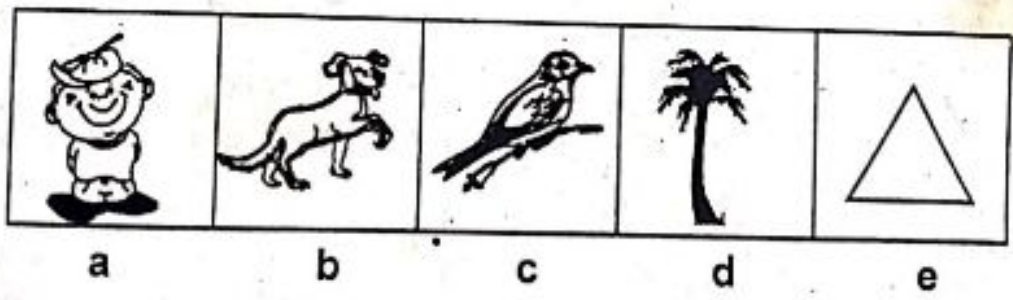
figure. The first figure is made of four rings and the second figure contains five rings. The third figure is made of five rings where the fourth figure is to find out from the answer figure. Thus, choice 2 is correct as it has one more ring than the third. Sometimes, the first two figures are shown as follows:

Along with the below three figures the answer pattern is expressed as:
From the above description we can say that the third and fourth figures must have



the same relationship as the first and second have. Since the third figure 'C' is a circle so the fourth should have two circles. Hence answer figure 'C' is the correct choice.

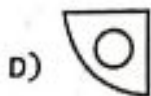
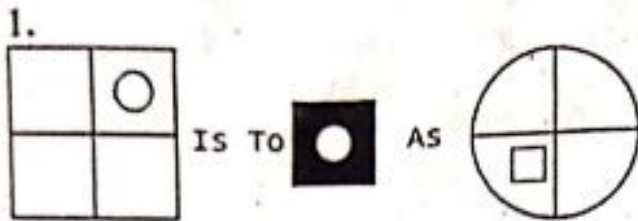
Classification. In classification the problem figure is also given in the answer figure. In the answer figure all except one figure does not have any relationship with the other. In other words one figure does not belong to the whole class. The candidates have to find out which figure does not belong to the class specified. As illustrated in the following example:



In the above example, there are the five figures. The first four belong to one class as they represent living being whereas the fifth is triangle, does not belong to the living being. Thus the correct choice is E.

The question on classification are, generally asked as. Find the odd man out which means that the item which does not fit with the given class must be located.

NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TESTS SOLVED PROBLEMS FIGURES



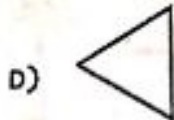
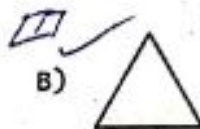
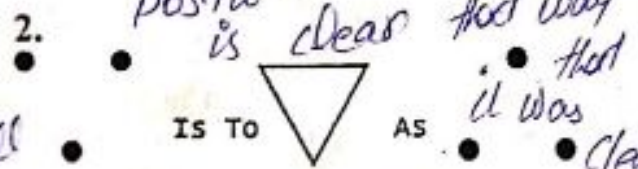
2nd position

2.

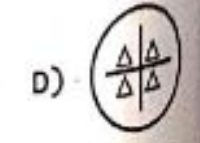
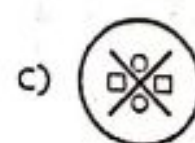
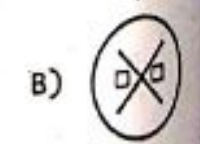
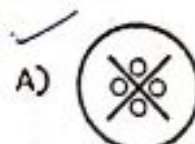
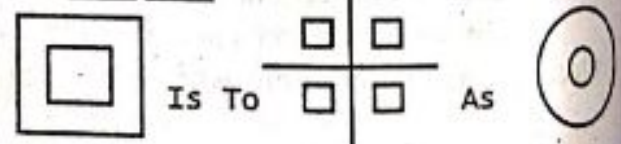
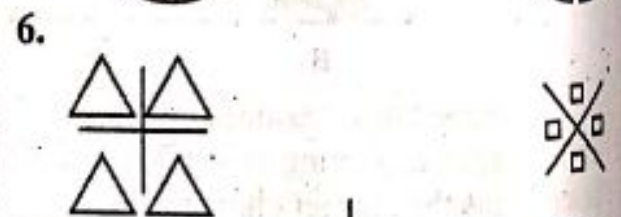
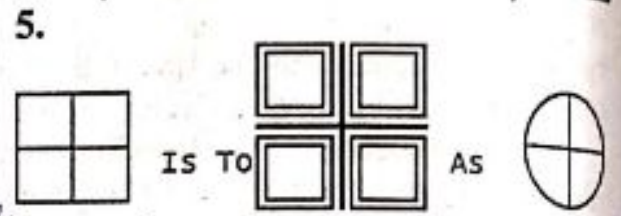
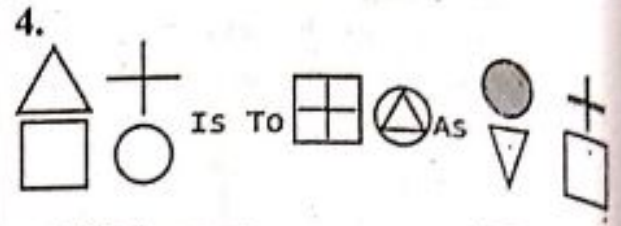
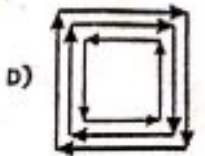
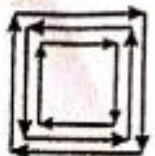
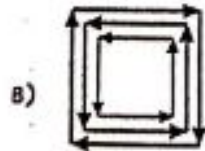
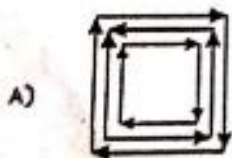
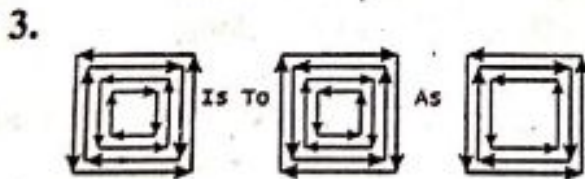
position is clear that way that it was clear.

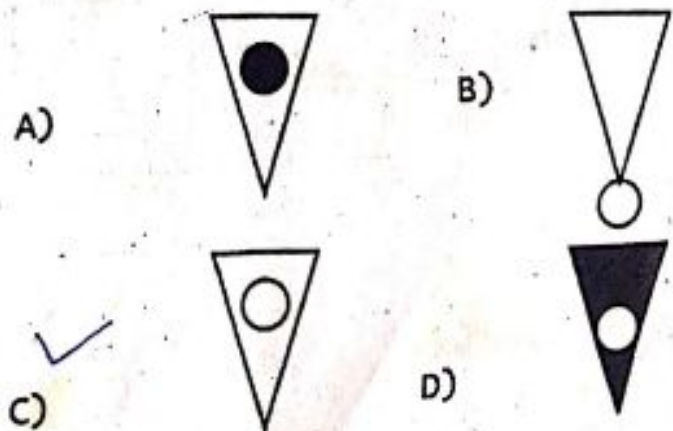
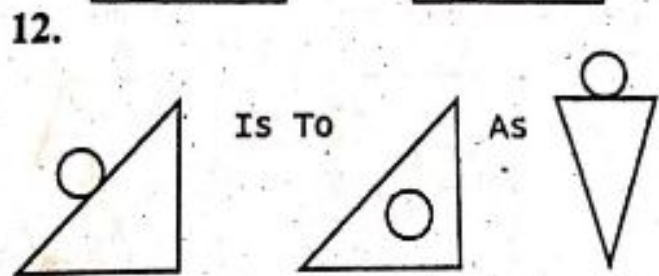
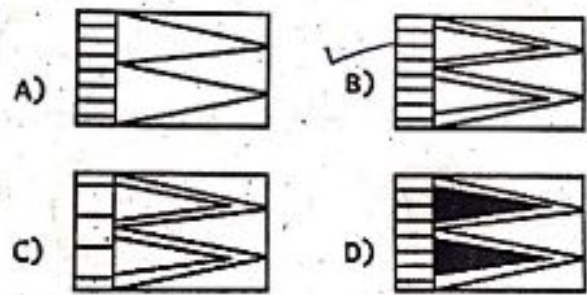
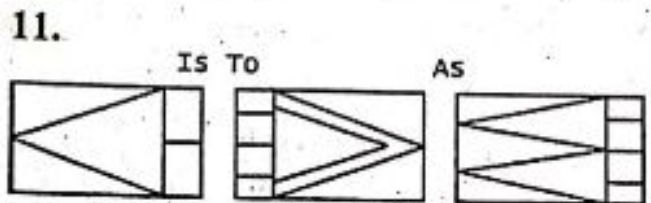
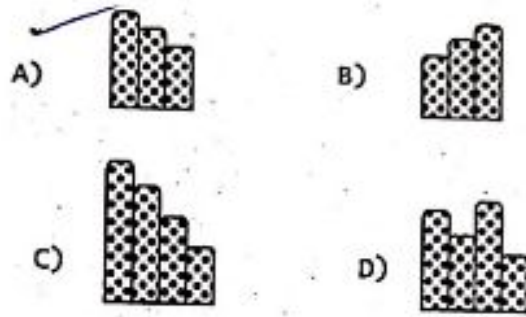
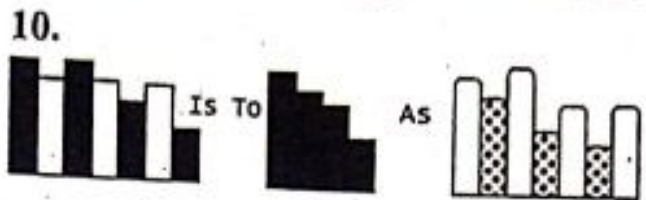
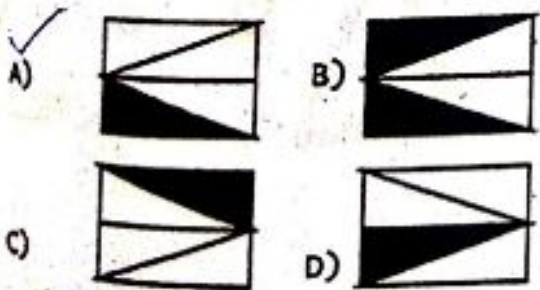
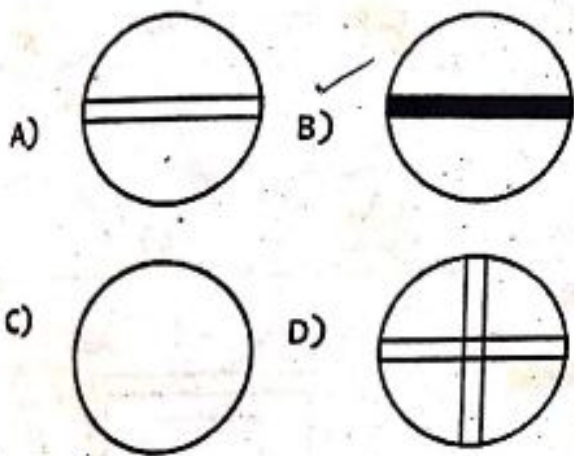
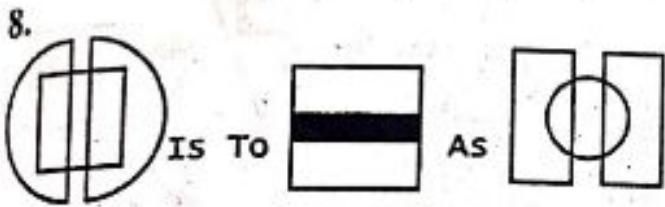
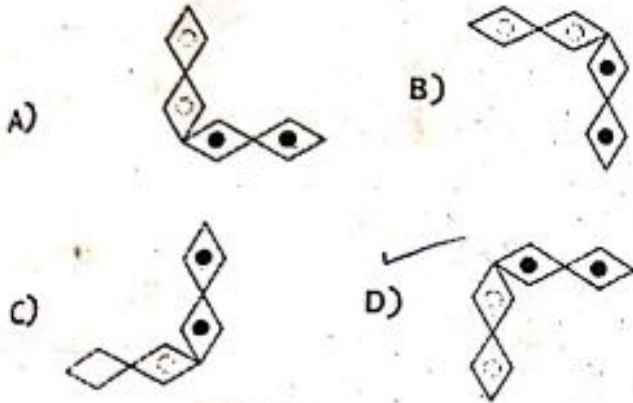
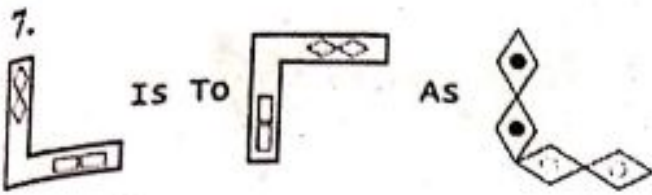
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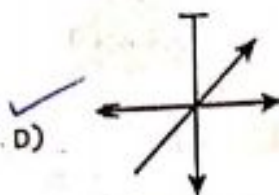
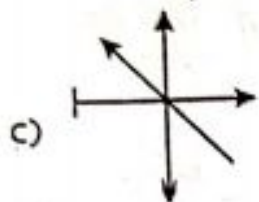
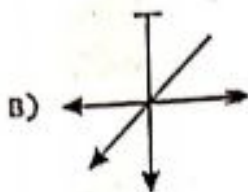
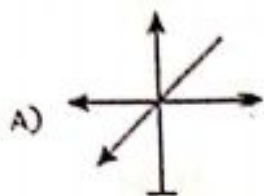
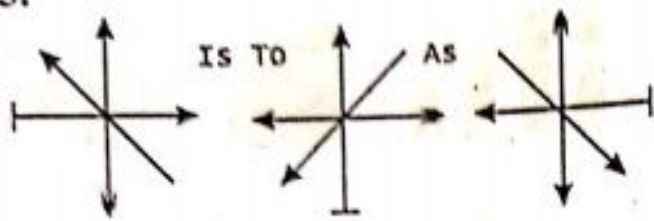
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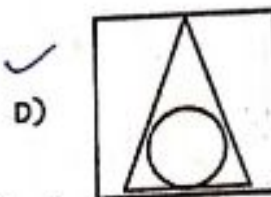
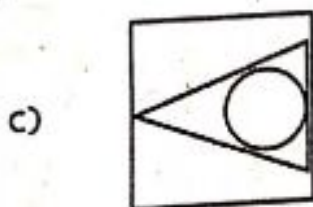
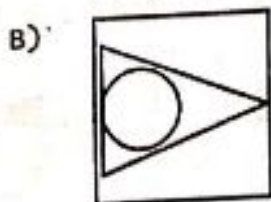
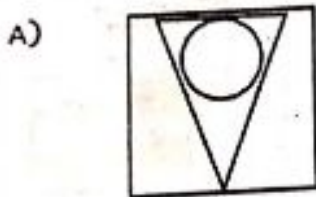
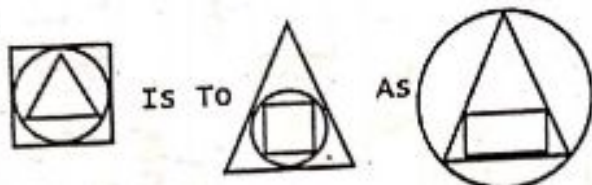




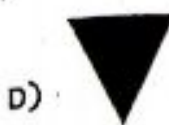
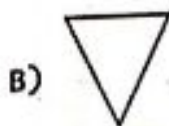
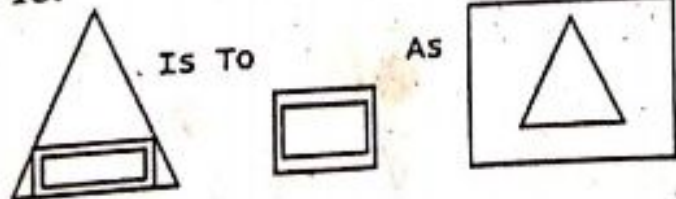
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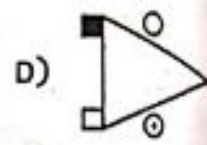
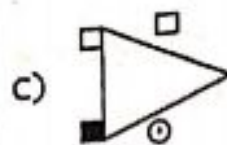
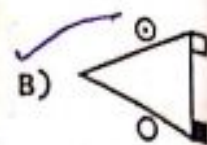
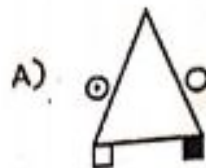
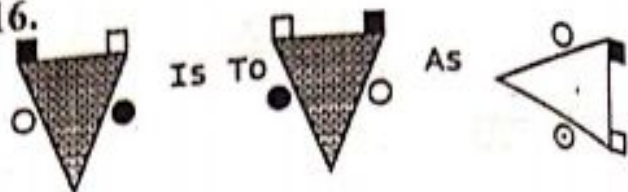
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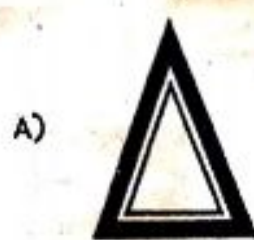
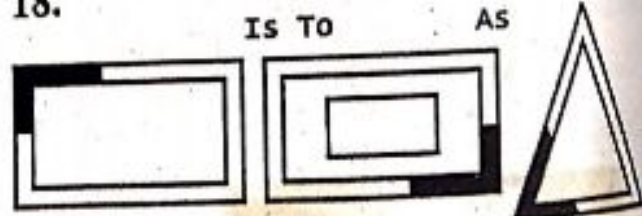
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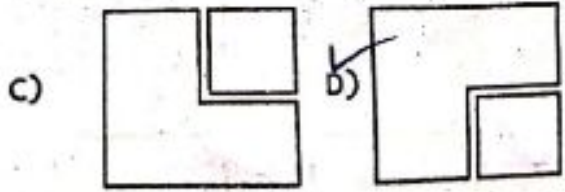
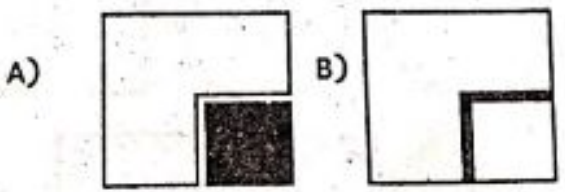
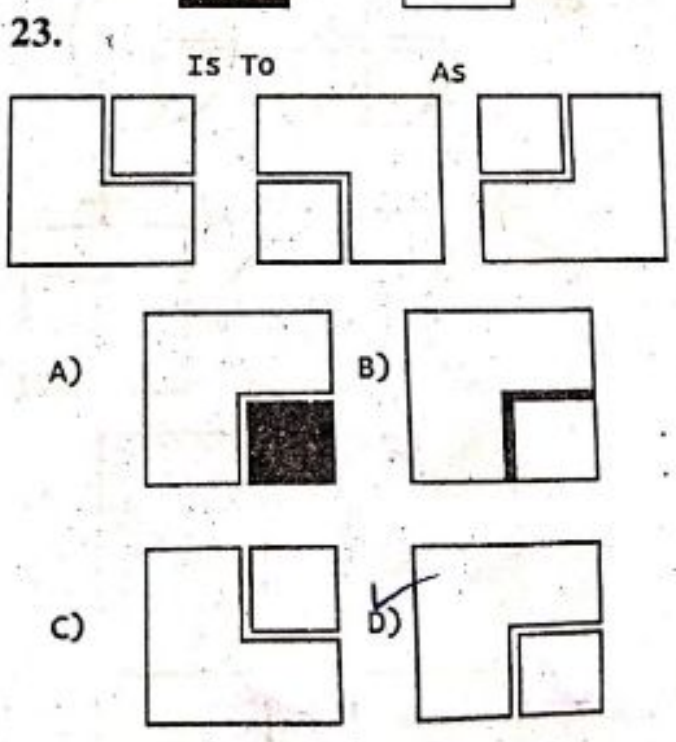
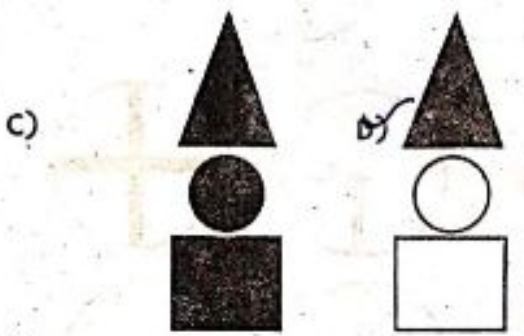
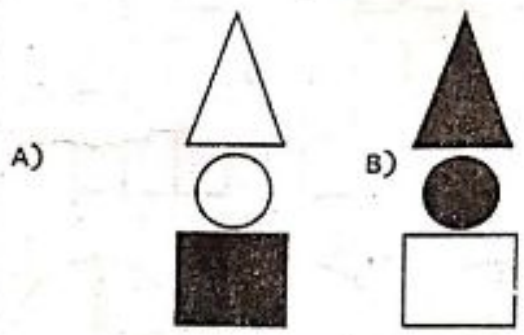
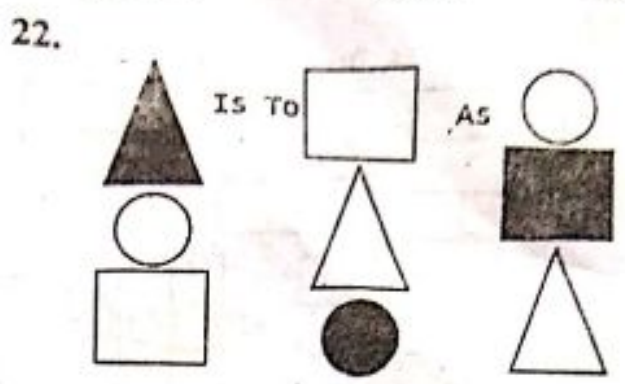
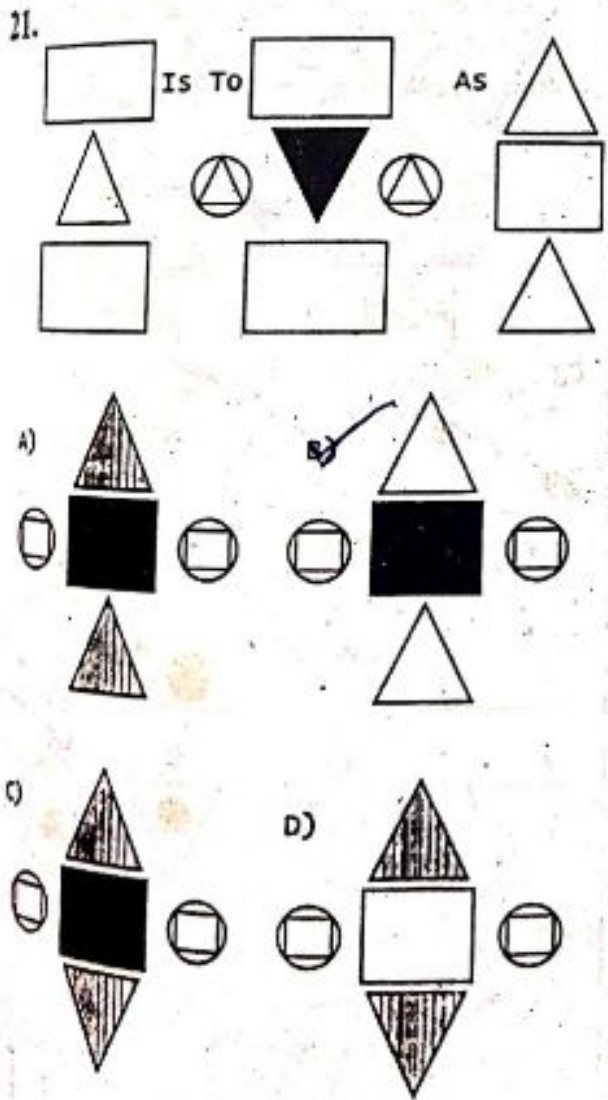
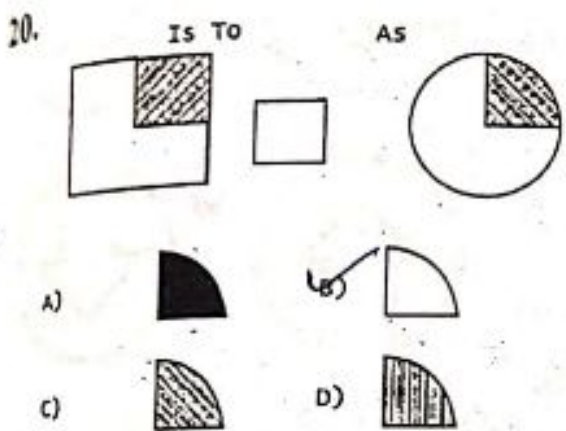
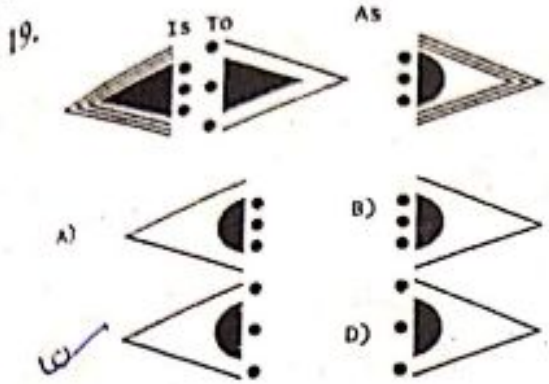


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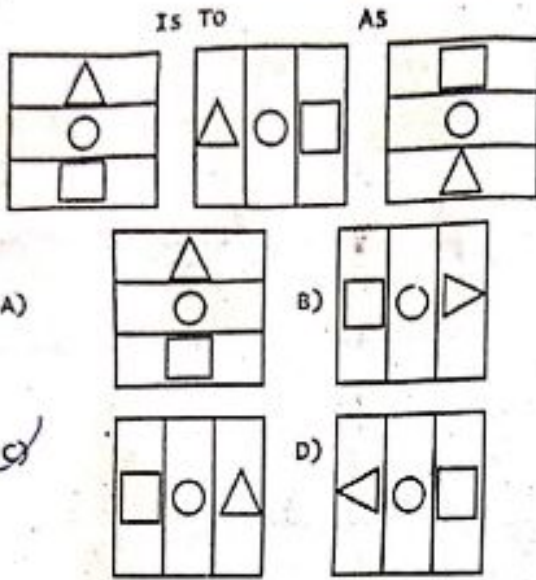


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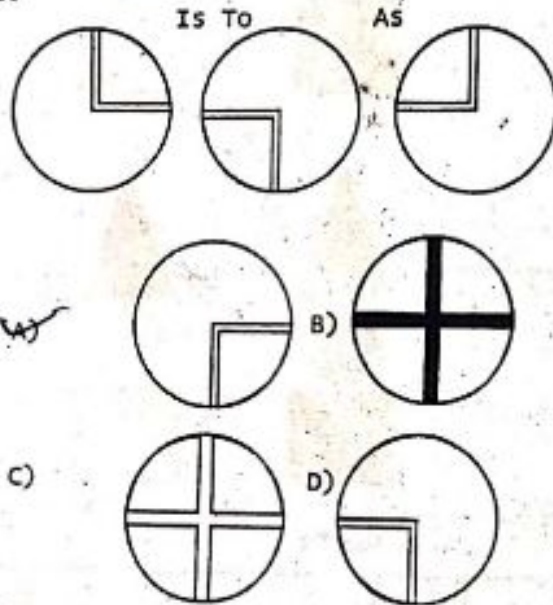




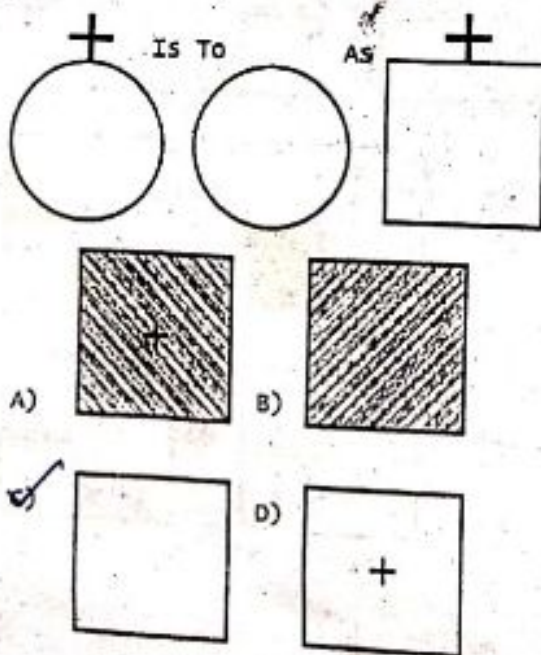
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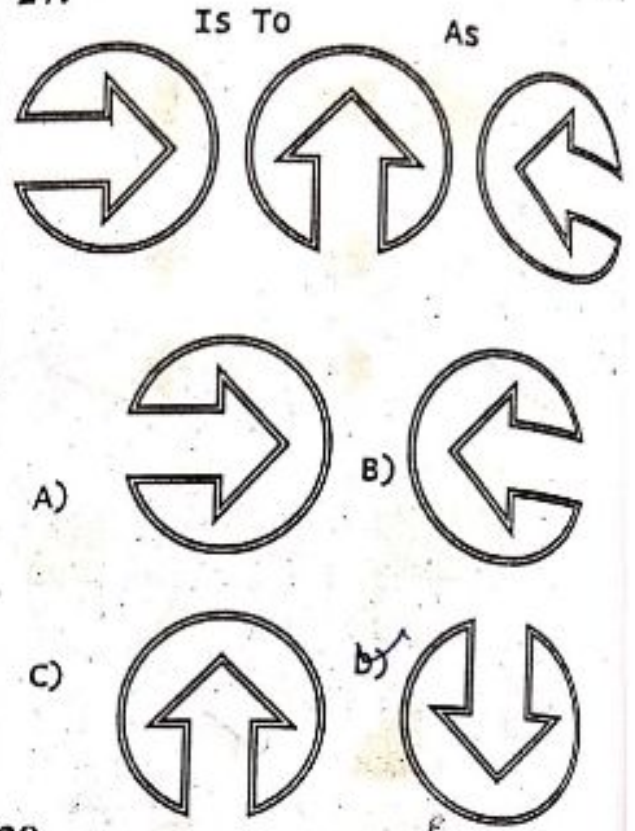
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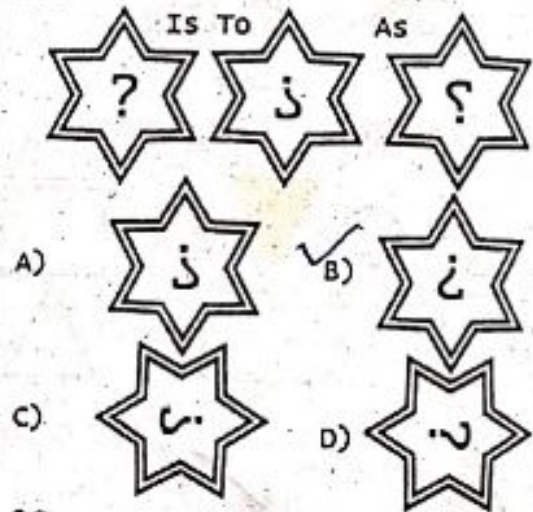
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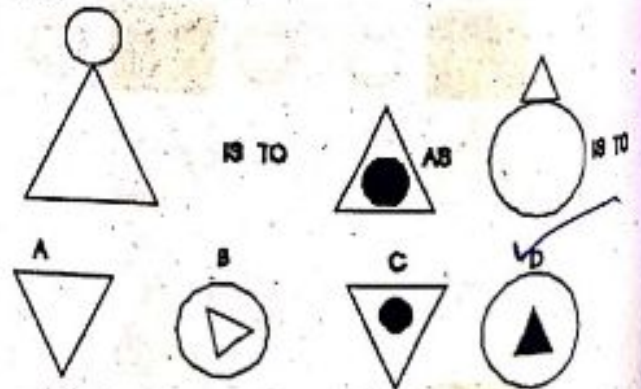
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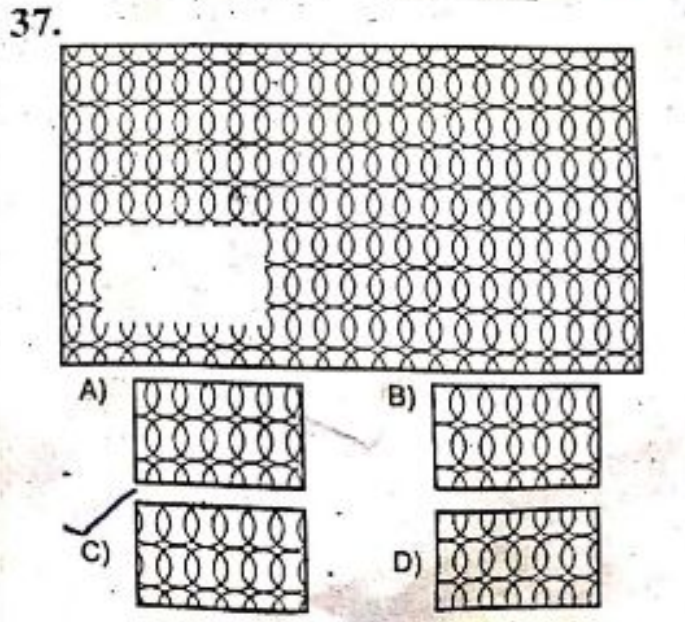
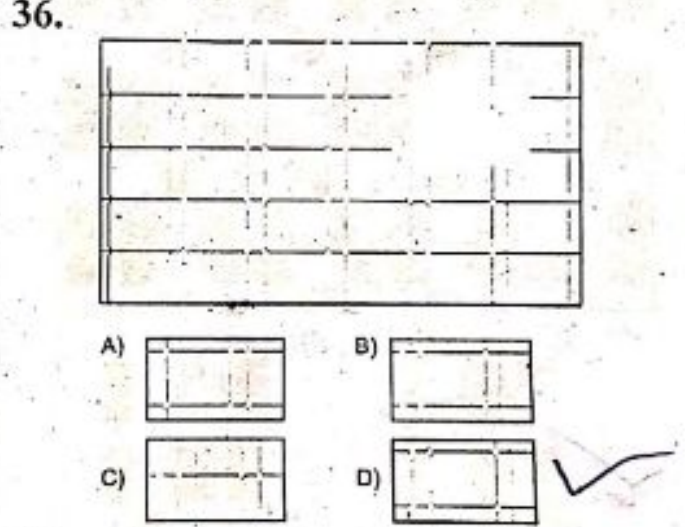
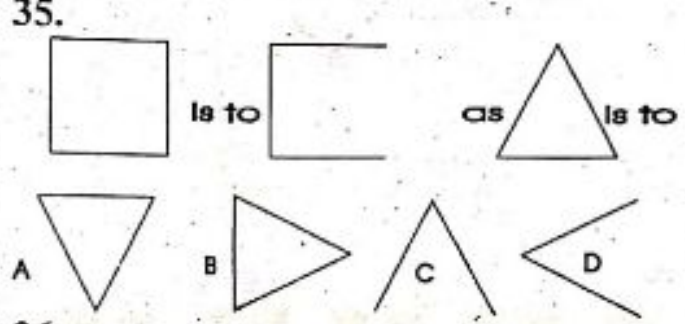
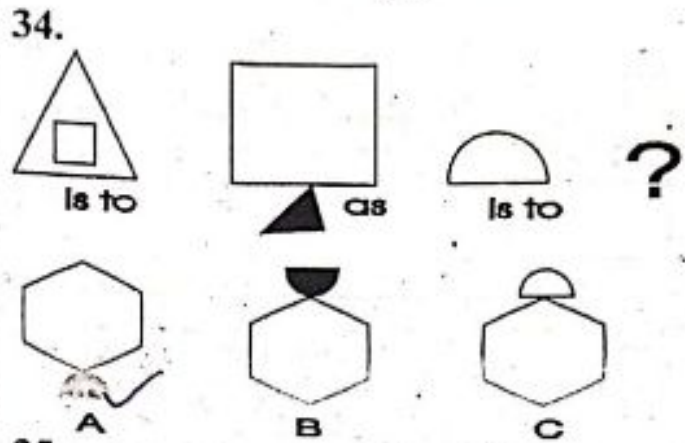
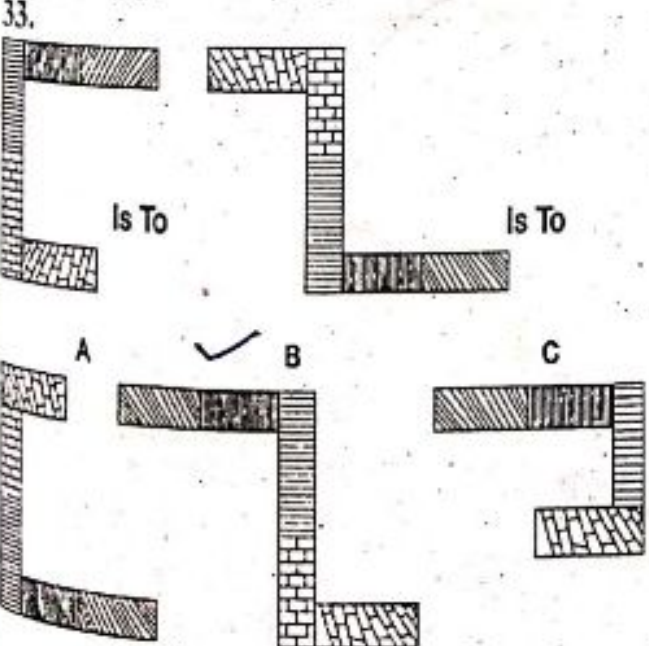
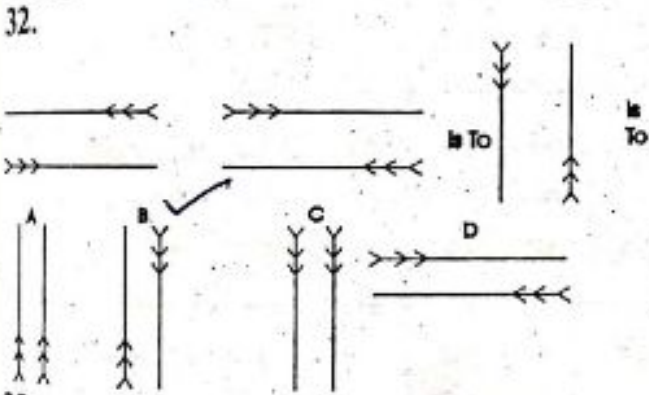
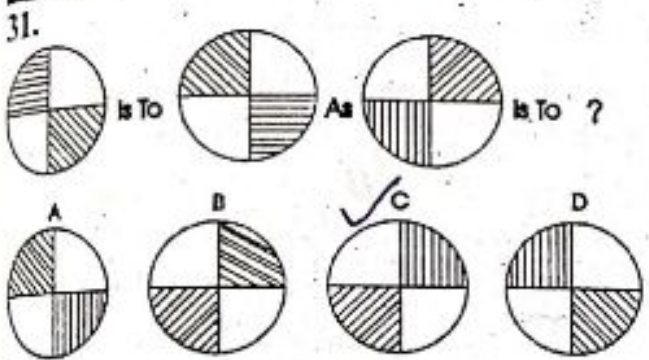
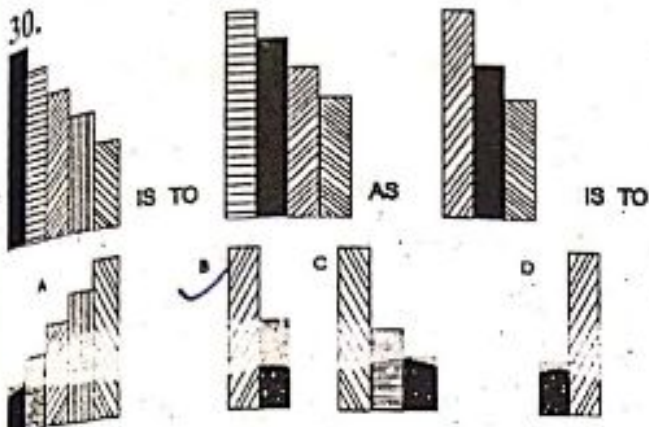


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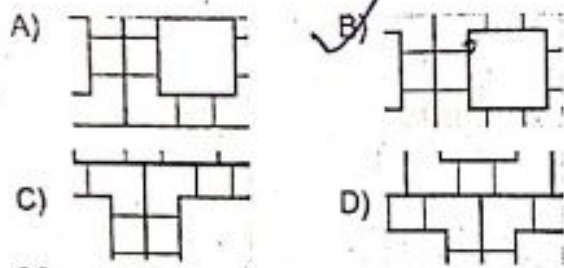
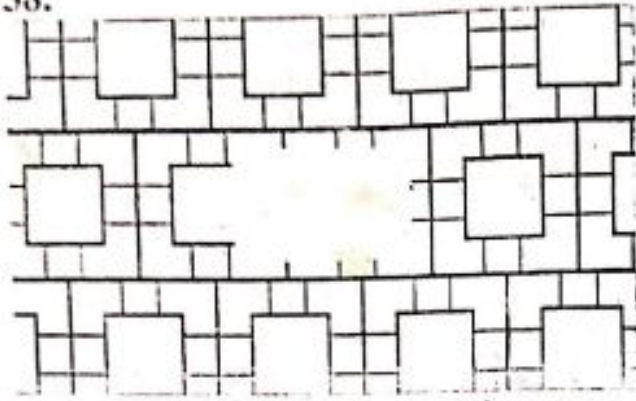
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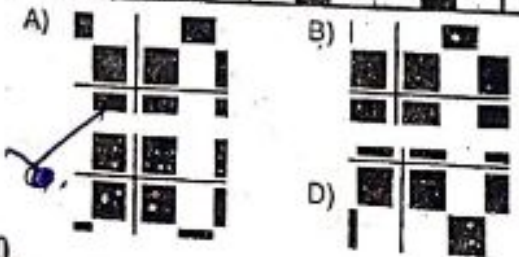
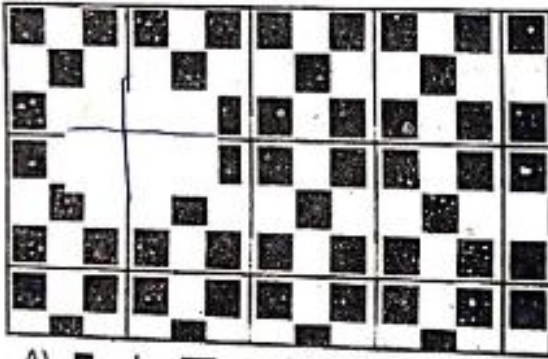




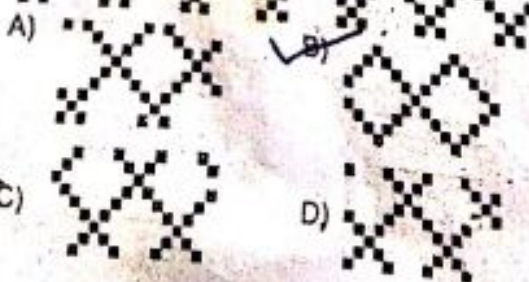
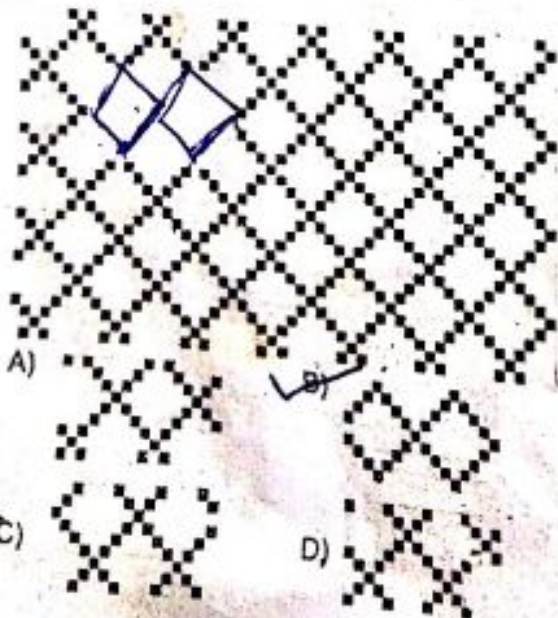
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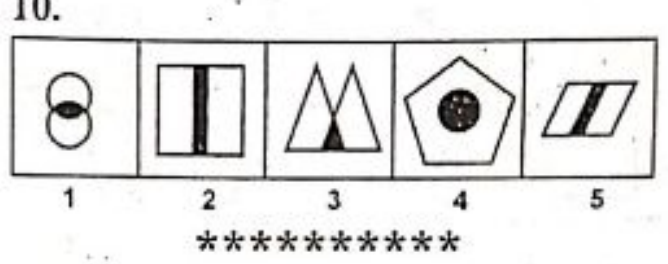
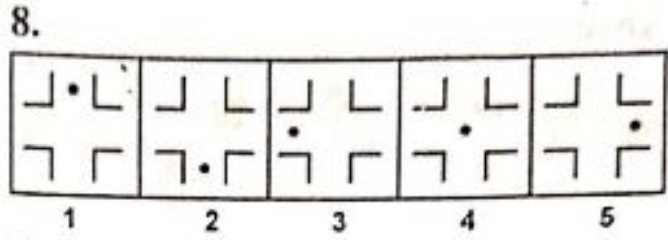
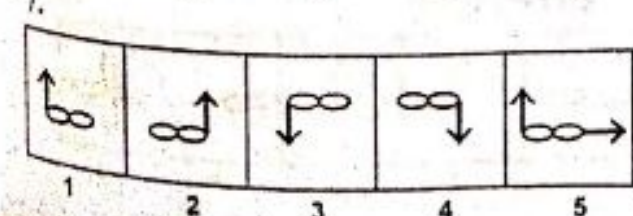
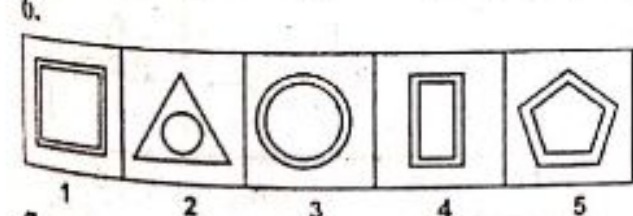
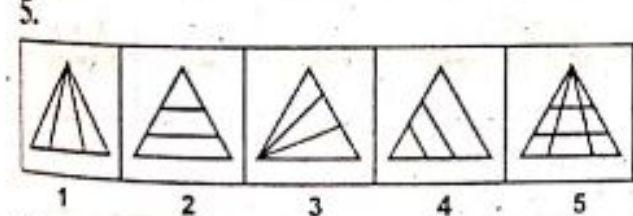
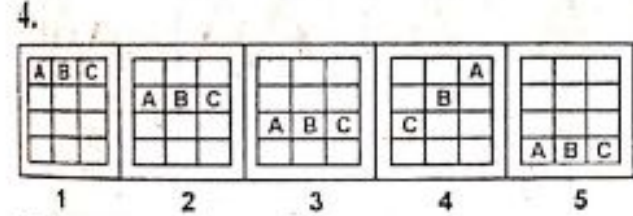
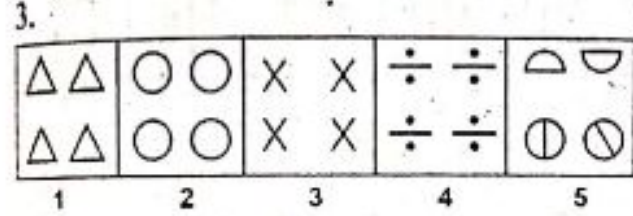
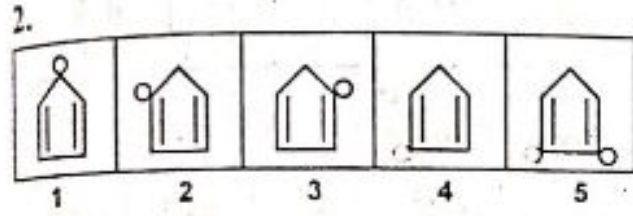
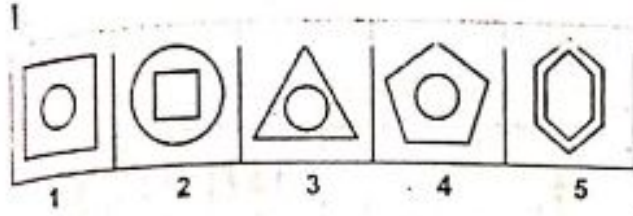


ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D
5.	B	6.	A	7.	D	8.	B
9.	A	10.	A	11.	B	12.	C
13.	D	14.	D	15.	C	16.	B
17.	A	18.	D	19.	C	20.	B
21.	B	22.	D	23.	D	24.	C
25.	A	26.	C	27.	D	28.	B
29.	D	30.	B	31.	C	32.	B
33.	B	34.	A	35.	D	36.	D
37.	C	38.	B	39.	C	40.	B

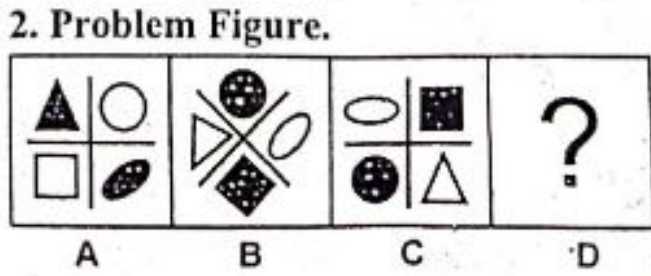
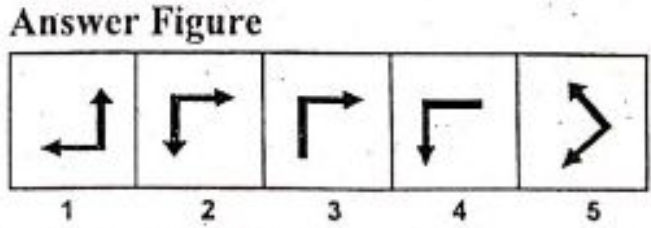
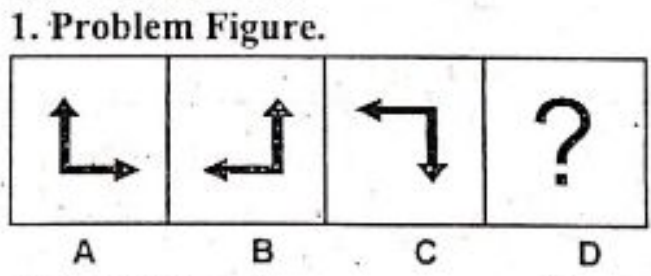
CLASSIFICATION

Directions: The following problem figures themselves are also the answer figures. Out of the five figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, four are similar in a certain way. One figure is not like the other four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

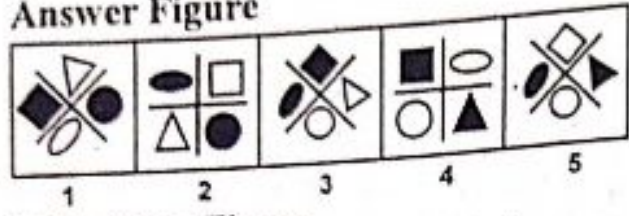


ANALOGIES

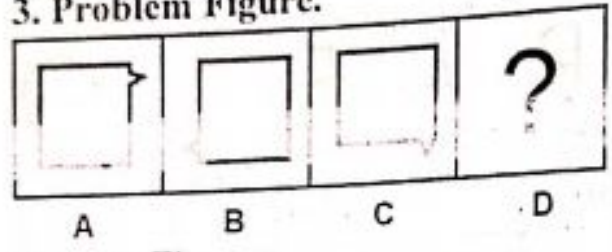
Directions: In the problem figures, there is a definite relationship between figures A and B. Establish the similar relationship between figures C and D by choosing a suitable figures from the set of answer figures given below:



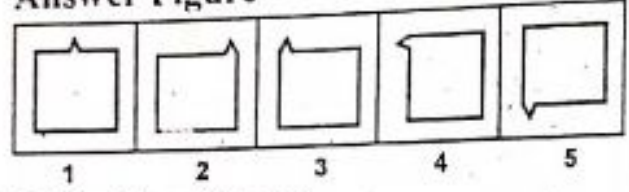
Answer Figure



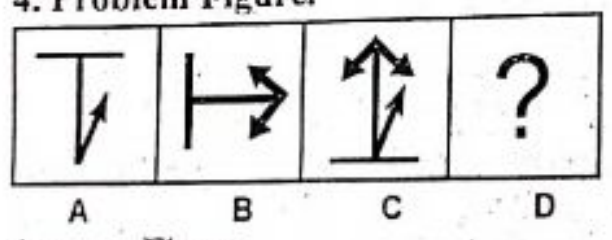
3. Problem Figure.



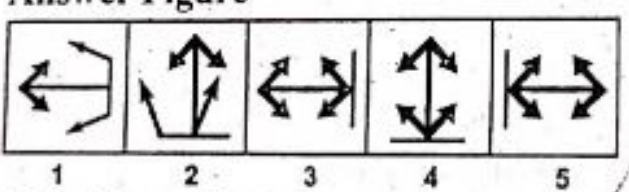
Answer Figure



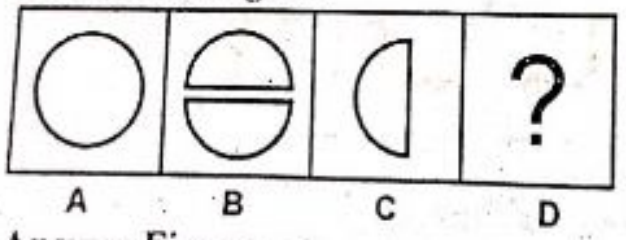
4. Problem Figure.



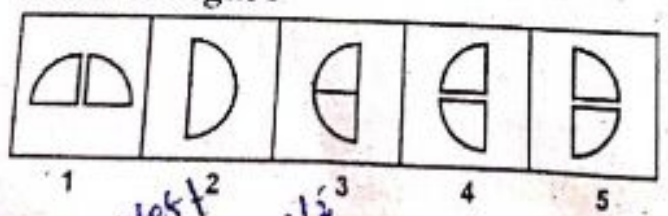
Answer Figure



5. Problem Figure.



Answer Figure

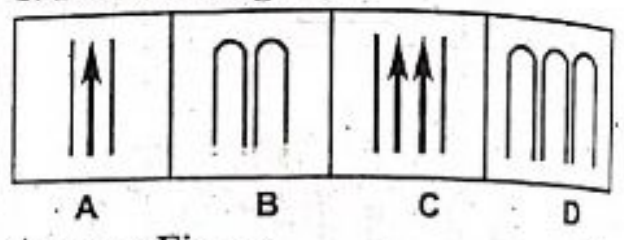


Handwritten notes: South, East, West, North.

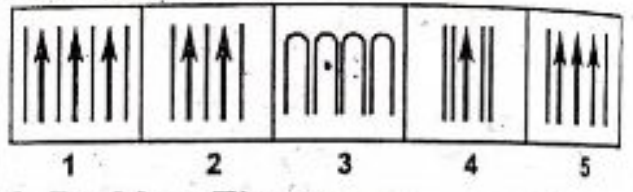
SERIES

Directions: There are two sets of figures. One set is called problem figures. Other set is called answer figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. What you have to do is to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the series as given in the problem set figures.

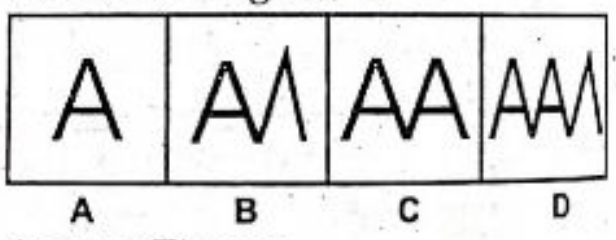
1. Problem Figure.



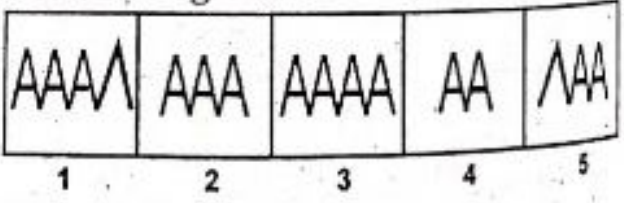
Answer Figure



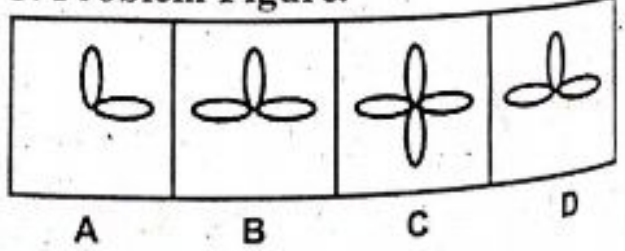
2. Problem Figure.



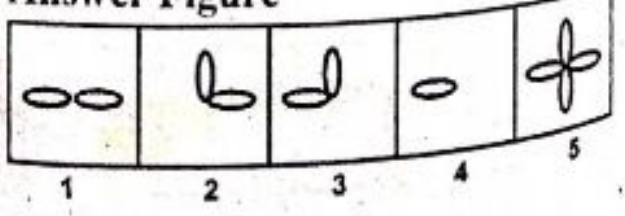
Answer Figure



3. Problem Figure.

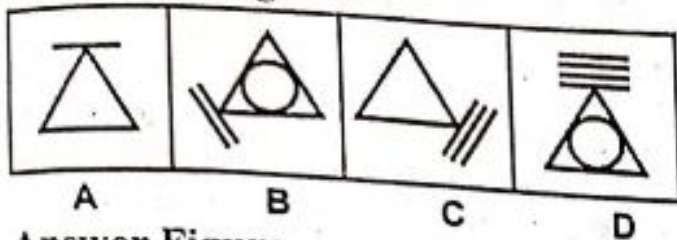


Answer Figure

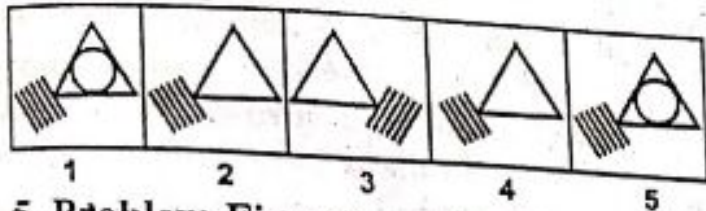




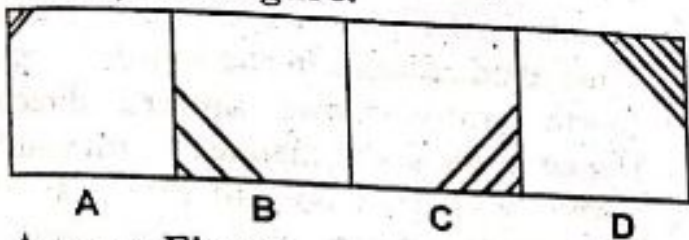
4. Problem Figure.



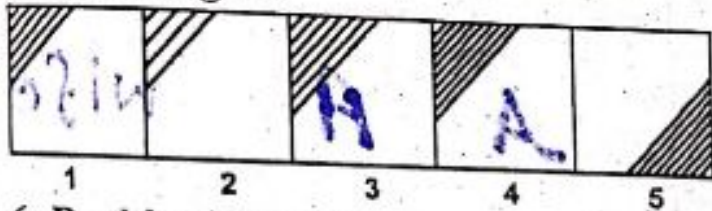
Answer Figure



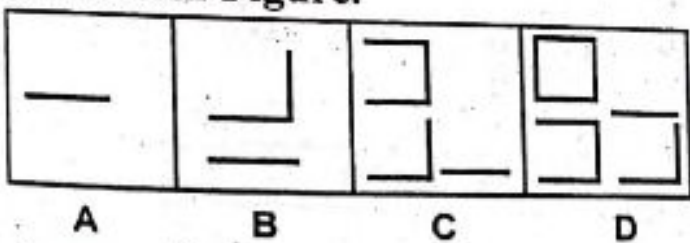
5. Problem Figure.



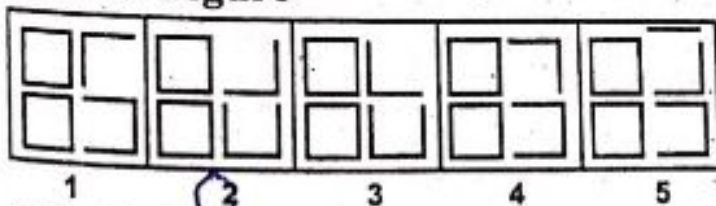
Answer Figure



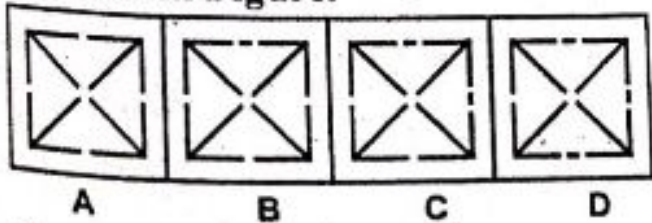
6. Problem Figure.



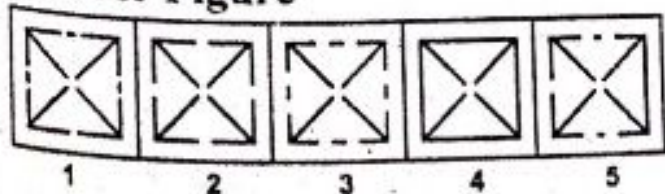
Answer Figure



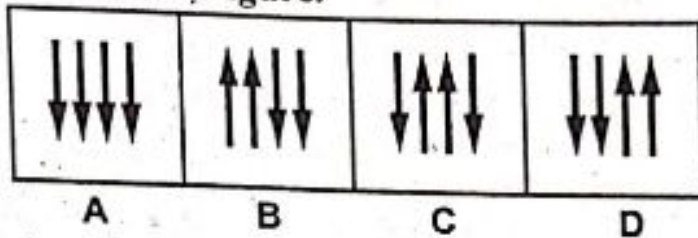
7. Problem Figure.



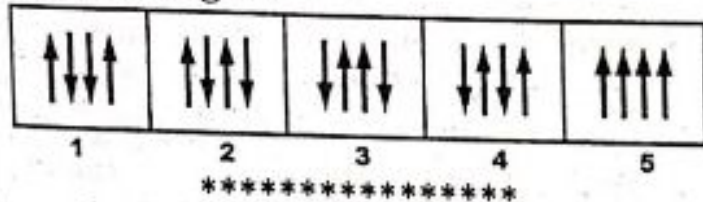
Answer Figure



8. Problem Figure.



Answer Figure



Explanatory Answers

CLASSIFICATION:

1. (5) Except figure 5, each figure is made up of two different types of units contain at least one circle. 2. (5) Figure 5 contains two circles whereas in all other figures only one circle is attached to the end. 3. (5) Except figure 5 all other figures contain identical figures in each square. 4. (4) Except in figure 4 each figure contain A, B and C are in the straight row horizontally. 5. (5) Except figure 5 each other triangle is divided into 3 parts whereas figure 5 is divided into more than three parts. 6. (2) Except figure 2, all other contain similar figures whereas figure 2 contains circle in triangle. 7. (5) All figures except 5 contain one arrow at one end. Figure 5 contains two arrow heads. 8. (4) Figure 4 contains dot in the centre of the crossing whereas in all other figures dots lie in the lane. 9. (1) A, E, I and O are vowels of English Alphabet whereas P is consonant. 10. (4) Except in figure 4, common part of the each figure is blackened.

ANALOGIES

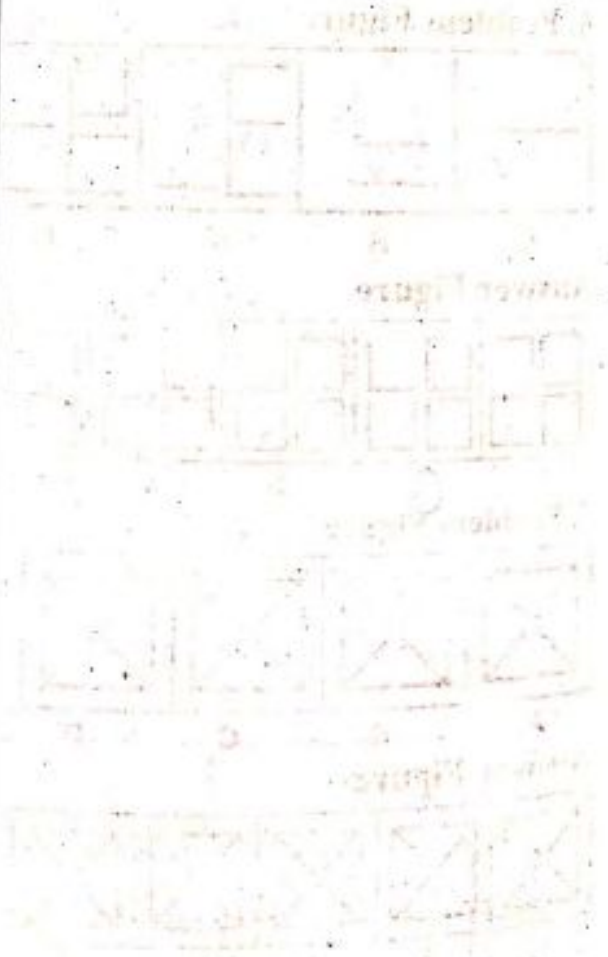
1. (2) Figure A when rotated through an angle of 90° in the anti-clock wise direction gives figure B on analogy we get the answer figure 2 for the problem figure C. 2. (5) Figure A is rotated anti-clock wise through an angle of 45° . Black portion turn into white and vice versa to give figure B. On analogy in figure C give answer figure as 5. 3. (3) Figure B can be obtained from figure A by rotating it through an angle of 180 degree. On analogy answer figure is obtained by rotating figure C. 4. (3) Figure B can be obtained by rotating figure A by 90° , and adding one arrow. On analogy the answer figure (3) is obtained by changing it 90° and adding one arrow. 5. (4) Figure B is obtained by dividing figure A into two-equal parts and on analogy answer figure (4) is obtained by dividing the figure C into two equal parts.

SERIES:

1. (5) One arrow is increased in alternate figure. The next item in the problem figure will be as shown in Answer figures 5. 2. (2) The number of capital letters 'A' is increased by one in alternate figure. The fifth item in the series will be as shown in answer figure 2. 3. (2) The number of leaves first increase by one and then decrease in the same manner. Hence the next item in the series will be as shown in answer figure 2. 4. (4) The problem figure rotate in the anti-clockwise direction through an angle of 120° and then draw one line parallel to the one already there to obtain problem figure 2. Alternate figures contain circle inside the triangle. Hence the answer figure 4 will be an appropriate choice. 5. (1) The number of straight lines in each corner increases by one each time in anti-clock wise direction. The answer

figure 1 will show a serial trend. 6. (5) In first figure one line is added whereas in second figure two more lines are added. The process goes on. Hence answer figure 5 will form a series. 7. (3) Each time one side of the square is cut into three pieces. This process continues in a clock-wise direction. The next item in the series will be 3 answer figure. 8. (1) In the problem figure 1 all the arrows show upward direction. In the second figure two arrows, first and second, show upwards direction. In the third figure, second and third show upwards direction. In the fourth, third and fourth arrow shows upward direction. Hence in the serial manner fourth and first arrows will have upward direction. Thus answer figure 1 is an appropriate choice.

A A wife



بھرتی کا طریقہ (Selection Procedure)

پاکستان نیوی میں بطور سیلر شمولیت اختیار کریں

مختلف شعبہ جات میں اعلیٰ پیشہ ورانہ مہارت (بشمول انجینئرنگ میں ڈپلومہ) کے مواقع

1- اہلیت کی شرائط:

☆ ازدواجی حیثیت: غیر شادی شدہ

☆ قومیت: پاکستان کے مرد شہری

براج	تعلیمی قابلیت	عمر	قد (کم از کم)
ٹیکنیکل	میٹرک (سائنس/آرٹس) مجموعی طور پر کم از کم 65 فیصد نمبر	16 سے 20 سال	5 فٹ 4 انچ (162.5 سینٹی میٹر)

2- طریقہ انتخاب اور بھرتی کا پروگرام:

☆ آن لائن رجسٹریشن پاکستان بحریہ کی ویب سائٹ (www.joinpaknavy.gov.pk) پر کی جاسکتی ہے۔

☆ اہل امیدواران مندرجہ ذیل دستاویزات کی اصل اور تصدیق شدہ فوٹوکاپی کے ہمراہ ذاتی طور پر کسی بھی نیول ریکروٹمنٹ اور سلیکشن سنٹر آ کر مقررہ تاریخوں کے دوران رجسٹریشن کرا سکتے ہیں۔

دستاویزات:

☆ تعلیمی اسناد (2 سیٹ) ☆ 4 عدد پاسپورٹ سائز تصاویر

☆ نادرا شناختی کارڈ ب فارم ☆ ڈومیسائل سرٹیفکیٹ

☆ ڈائریکٹر ریکروٹمنٹ نیول ہیڈ کوارٹر، اسلام آباد کے نام مبلغ - 50/ روپے کا کراس شدہ پوسٹل آرڈر یا مبلغ - 50/ روپے نقد

3- تحریری امتحان:

☆ جون جولائی (ہر سال)

☆ تمام رجسٹرڈ شدہ امیدواران کی ذہانت اور مندرجہ ذیل مضامین کا تحریری امتحان ہوگا:

میٹرک سائنس: انگریزی ریاضی، فزکس، کیمسٹری اور معلومات عامہ۔

4- تحریری امتحان کے نتائج کا اعلان:

☆ تحریری امتحان کے نتائج جون جولائی (ہر سال) متعلقہ بھرتی دفتر سے معلوم کئے جاسکتے ہیں۔

5- انٹرویو اور طبی معائنہ:

☆ طبی معائنہ اور انٹرویو جون جولائی (ہر سال) کے دوران بھرتی دفتر میں ہوگا جس کی اطلاع متعلقہ بھرتی دفتر سے حاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔

6- عارضی انتخاب:

Naval
Head quarter-

☆ نیول ہیڈ کوارٹرز میں اوپن میرٹ کے ذریعے عارضی انتخاب ہوگا۔

7- حتمی انتخاب:

☆ ابتدائی بھرتی عارضی ہوگی۔ عارضی بھرتی شدہ سیلرز کا طبی معائنہ ٹریننگ سنٹر کراچی میں ہوگا۔ صرف مکمل طور پر فٹ سیلرز ہی ملازمت کے اہل سمجھے جائیں گے۔ حتمی انتخاب کے بعد برانچ / ٹریڈ میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہوگی۔

8- ٹریننگ کا آغاز:

ٹریننگ کوونٹرز کا اہل

☆ ٹریننگ کا آغاز اکتوبر (ہر سال) میں ہوگا۔

9- ملازمت کے دوران سہولیات:

مروجہ تنخواہ اور الاؤنسز کے علاوہ ملازمت کے دوران اور ریٹائرمنٹ پر پندرہ کشش مراعات اور سہولیات مہیا کی جاتی ہیں۔
چند ایک مندرجہ ذیل ہیں:

☆ ملازمت کے دوران مفت کھانا، رہائش اور یونیفارم

☆ دوران ملازمت انشورنس کا تحفظ

☆ شادی کے بعد فیملی رہائش اور دیگر مراعات

☆ فری ریلوے واؤچر، ہوائی جہاز اور ریل کے سفر میں 50 فیصد رعایت

☆ شادی کے بعد والدین بیوی اور بچوں کا مفت علاج

☆ کورسز اور ڈیپوٹیشن پر بیرون ملک جانے کے مواقع

☆ ایس ایس جی (نیوی) کے لیے 40 فیصد اضافی الاؤنس اور اضافی راشن

☆ بچوں کے لیے اسلام آباد، کراچی میں پی این ماڈل سکولز، بحریہ کالج اور بحریہ یونیورسٹی میں رعایتی فیسوں پر بہترین تعلیمی سہولیات

☆ ریٹائرمنٹ کے بعد بحریہ فاؤنڈیشن میں ملازمت کے مواقع

10- رجسٹریشن، استفسارات، معلومات:

ایبٹ آباد: ہاؤس نمبر 1/849 بی، جب پل آف ماسمہ روڈ، ایبٹ آباد۔

فون: 0992-382854، ای میل: nro-abbottabad@paknavy.gov.pk

پشاور: وارسک روڈ، پشاور کینٹ۔ فون: 9212316، ای میل: nro-peshawar@paknavy.gov.pk

ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان: 25-A شامی روڈ، پلے گراؤنڈ، ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کینٹ۔ فون: 9280467-8

ای میل: nro-dikhan@paknavy.gov.pk

راولپنڈی: مکان نمبر 102، گلی نمبر 1، فضل ٹاؤن، انر پورٹ روڈ، راولپنڈی

فون: 5953060، ای میل: nro-rawalpindi@paknavy.gov.pk

زرد آری پبلک سکول، بکھر آئلینڈ، سکھر۔

فون: 9310444، ای میل: nro-sukkur@paknavy.gov.pk



سوات: گجر ہاؤس بالمقابل ایف سی کمپ، کابل روڈ، کاجوڈ سٹرکٹ سوات۔

فون: 0946-818433 ای میل: nro-swat@paknavy.gov.pk

سیالکوٹ: اولڈ سٹرکٹ انجینئر ریزیڈنٹس، خیابان اقبال بالمقابل سرو سز کلب، سیالکوٹ کینٹ۔

فون: 4267639 ای میل: nro-sialkot@paknavy.gov.pk

شہید بینظیر آباد (نواب شاہ):

اولڈ ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن انسٹیٹیوٹ بالمقابل قائد عوام یونیورسٹی، سکرنڈ روڈ، شہید بینظیر آباد۔

فون: 0244-9370123 ای میل: nro-s-benazirabad@paknavy.gov.pk

فیصل آباد: نیوسول لائن بالمقابل کبشتر آفس، بحریہ روڈ فیصل آباد۔

فون: 9200674 ای میل: nro-faisalabad@paknavy.gov.pk

کراچی: 7- لیاقت بیر کس، رفیق شہید روڈ، نزدیکی سار، کراچی۔

فون: 48506702-4 ای میل: nro-karachi@paknavy.gov.pk

کوئٹہ: 414 زرغون روڈ، بالمقابل سرینا ہوٹل، کوئٹہ کینٹ۔

فون: 9201249 ای میل: nro-quetta@paknavy.gov.pk

لاہور: 92 شامی روڈ، عقب فورٹریس سٹیڈیم، لاہور کینٹ۔

فون: 9220629-11-66961410 ای میل: nro-lahore@paknavy.gov.pk

ملتان: 217 شیر شاہ روڈ ملتان کینٹ۔ فون: 9201184 ای میل: nro-multan@paknavy.gov.pk

نوٹ: مزید استفسارات، معلومات کے لیے نزدیکی پاکستان نیوی ریکروٹمنٹ سینٹر سے رابطہ کریں۔

نوٹ: ریکروٹمنٹ ڈائریکٹوریٹ نیول ہیڈ کوارٹرز کو براہ راست بھیجی گئی درخواستیں زیر غور نہیں لائی جائیں گی۔

آن لائن رجسٹرڈ امیدواران کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ انٹری ٹیسٹ والے دن اپنی تعلیمی دستاویزات کی مصدقہ نقول کے ہمراہ تشریف لائیں۔

رجسٹریشن کے اوقات (علاوہ تعطیل)

سوموار تا جمعرات صبح 8 سے 2:30 بجے، جمعہ 8 سے 12:30 بجے

☆☆☆☆

پاکستان نیوی میں بھرتی سے متعلقہ معلومات

میٹرک پاس نوجوانوں کے لئے پاکستان نیوی میں ملازمت کے اچھے مواقع کے ساتھ ساتھ ترقی کے امکانات بھی موجود ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ یہ ایک ایسی ملازمت ہے جس میں مختلف ممالک کی سیر کے مواقع بھی ملتے ہیں۔ پاکستان نیوی میں سائنس کے ساتھ میٹرک پاس کرنے والے نوجوانوں کو بطور ٹیکنیکل سیلرز اور بطور اپرنٹس بھرتی کیا جاتا ہے۔ سیلرز ابتدائی تربیت کے علاوہ اپنے متعلقہ ٹریڈ کی تربیت حاصل کر کے بطور سیلر نیوی میں شامل ہو جاتے ہیں جبکہ اپرنٹس شپ کرنے والوں کو کافی لمبی تعلیمی اور فکس کی تربیت کے مراحل سے گزار کر ڈائریکٹ بطور چینی آفسر پاکستان نیوی میں شامل کیا جاتا ہے۔

پاکستان نیوی کی بھرتی ہر سال میٹرک کے نتائج آنے کے کچھ عرصہ بعد ملک کے تمام بڑے شہروں میں قائم نیوی کے بھرتی سنٹرز پر ہوتی ہے۔ بھرتی شروع ہونے سے قبل تمام قومی اخبارات میں بذریعہ اشتہار بھرتی کی تاریخیں اور دیگر تفصیلات مشہر کر دی جاتی ہیں۔ آپ نیوی میں بھرتی ہونے کے لیے اپنے قریب ترین نیوی کے بھرتی دفتر سے رابطہ قائم کر سکتے ہیں۔ نیوی میں فوجی معیار کے مطابق قدم اور وزن پورا ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ نیوی میں بھرتی ہونے کے لیے آپ کو مختلف تحریری امتحانات، میڈیکل ٹیسٹ اور انٹرویو کے مراحل سے گزرنا پڑتا ہے۔ نیوی میں بھرتی ہونے کے لیے جب آپ جائیں تو تحریری امتحانات کی تیاری کے ساتھ ساتھ آپ کے پاس تحریری امتحانات دینے کے لیے کچھ ضروری اشیاء مثلاً پین یا بال پوائنٹ اصل سرٹیفکیٹ اور ایک ایسا فائل کور ہونا چاہئے جسے آپ امتحانی گتے کے طور پر استعمال کر سکیں۔

نیوی میں بھرتی ہونے کے لئے آپ کو درج ذیل امتحانات سے گزرنا ہوگا۔ ابتدائی انتخاب پانچ حصوں پر مشتمل ہے:

1- ذہنی آزمائش کا امتحان:

ذہنی آزمائش کا یہ امتحان معروضی سوالات پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ جوابات آپ نے مہیا کردہ جوابی کاپی پر تحریر کرنے ہوتے ہیں۔ جوابی کاپی پر شروع میں ضروری ہدایات سرخ رنگ میں چھپی ہوتی ہیں۔ وقت زیادہ سے زیادہ آدھا گھنٹہ ہوتا ہے جبکہ سوالات کی تعداد 60 تک ہو سکتی ہے یا اس سے کم یا زیادہ بھی۔ سوالات عموماً ہندسوں اور حروف تہجی کے مطابق ہوتے ہیں۔ عام طور پر یہ پرچہ انگریزی زبان میں ہوتا ہے۔ سوالات کی نوعیت عام طور پر وہی ہوتی ہے جو آرمی کے دیگر ذہنی آزمائش کے امتحانات کے لئے مروج ہے۔ ان سوالات کی تیاری آپ آرمی کے ذہنی آزمائش کے امتحانات کی کسی بھی کتاب سے کر سکتے ہیں البتہ نیوی کے امتحانات کے لئے الگ سے بھی کتب دستیاب ہیں۔ امتحان کا نتیجہ اسی وقت سنا دیا جاتا ہے۔ پاس ہونے والے امیدوار اگلے امتحان میں بیٹھ سکتے ہیں جبکہ فیل ہونے والے امیدواروں کو فارغ کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

2- ٹیکنیکل اور ٹیکنیکل رجحان کا ٹیسٹ:

یہ ٹیسٹ امیدوار کے فنی اور ٹیکنیکی رجحان کا پتہ چلانے کے لئے لیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ ٹیسٹ ایسی اشکال پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے جس میں کچھ جیومیٹرکل شکلیں دی گئی ہوتی ہیں اور ان کے بارے میں مختلف سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔ اس ٹیسٹ کی نوعیت بھی معروضی ہوتی ہے۔ امیدوار کو زیادہ تر جوابات کا چوائس دیا جاتا ہے جس میں سے درست جواب کا نمبر اپنی جوابی کاپی میں لکھنا ہوتا ہے۔ اس ٹیسٹ کے لئے بھی وقت محدود اور سوالات کی تعداد زیادہ ہوتی ہے لہذا سوالات کے جوابات وقت کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے دینے چاہئیں۔ ایسے سوالات کے جواب بعد میں دیں جو زیادہ سوچ بچار چاہتے ہوں۔

اس امتحان کا نتیجہ بھی تھوڑی دیر بعد سنا دیا جاتا ہے اور جو امیدوار فیل ہو جاتے ہیں انہیں فارغ کر دیا جاتا ہے جبکہ پاس ہونے

والے امیدواروں کو اگلے امتحان میں بٹھالیا جاتا ہے۔

3- تعلیمی ٹیسٹ:

میٹرک پاس امیدواروں کو میٹرک کے معیار کے مطابق فزکس، کیمسٹری، ریاضی، انگریزی، اسلامیات اور مطالعہ پاکستان میں محدود وقت کا امتحان دینا ہوتا ہے۔ یہ امتحان بھی معروضی قسم کے سوالات پر مبنی ہوتا ہے۔ ہر سوال کے آخر میں چند جوابات دینے گئے ہوتے ہیں۔ امیدوار کو اصل جواب کا چناؤ کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ اس امتحان کا نتیجہ بھی امتحان کے تھوڑی دیر بعد سنا دیا جاتا ہے۔ جو امیدوار پاس ہو جاتے ہیں انہیں مزید کارروائی کے لئے روک لیا جاتا ہے جبکہ فیل ہونے والے امیدواروں کو فارغ کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

4- میڈیکل ٹیسٹ:

تعلیمی ٹیسٹ میں کامیاب ہونے والے امیدواروں کا موقع پر ہی میڈیکل ٹیسٹ ہوتا ہے۔ یہ ٹیسٹ خاصا تفصیلی ہوتا ہے۔ جو امیدوار میڈیکل ٹیسٹ پاس کر لیتے ہیں آخر میں ان کا انٹرویو لیا جاتا ہے۔

5- انٹرویو:

انٹرویو سے مراد یہ ہے کہ آمنے سامنے بیٹھ کر سوالات و جوابات باہمی گفتگو کے ذریعے کرنا۔ اس میں امیدوار کی خود اعتمادی، قوت فیصلہ اور جنرل نانچ کے امتحان کے ساتھ ساتھ اس بات کا اندازہ لگانے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ امیدوار اپنا مافی الضمیر کس پیرائے اور کتنے بہتر انداز میں بیان کر سکتا ہے۔ فوج کے لئے جو انٹرویو لئے جاتے ہیں ان میں امیدوار سے اس کے خاندانی پس منظر کے متعلق سوالات سرفہرست ہوتے ہیں۔ امیدوار سے یہ بھی پوچھا جاتا ہے کہ آیا پہلے بھی اس کا کوئی عزیز یا رشتہ دار متعلقہ شعبہ مثلاً نیوی میں خدمات سرانجام دے رہا ہے یا دیتا رہا ہے۔ اس سے امیدوار کے خاندانی رجحان کا پتہ چلایا جاتا ہے کہ آیا اس خاندان میں فوجی خدمات کی روایت موجود ہے یا کہ نہیں۔ خاندانی پس منظر کے علاوہ امیدوار سے اس کی تعلیمی سرگرمیوں اور کھیلوں میں دلچسپی کے متعلق سوالات کئے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے انٹرویو میں فوجی اصطلاحات، فوجی عہدوں اور فوجی عہدہ داروں کے بارے میں بھی سوالات کئے جاتے ہیں۔ کچھ سوالات فوج کی تاریخ اور فوجی ہیروز کے بارے میں بھی کئے جاتے ہیں۔

نیوی میں بھرتی کے لیے انٹرویو:

نیوی میں بھرتی ہونے کے لیے آپ کو درج ذیل قسم کی معلومات حاصل ہونی چاہئیں:

- (i) نیوی میں استعمال ہونے والے بحری جہازوں، آبدوزوں اور دیگر جنگی ساز و سامان کے بارے میں معلومات۔
- (ii) نیوی کے عہدے اور ان کے متبادل آرمی اور ایئر فورس کے عہدے۔
- (iii) مختلف فورسز کے ہیڈ کوارٹر کہاں واقع ہیں اور تینوں افواج کے موجودہ سربراہوں کے نام۔
- (iv) 65ء کی جنگ میں پاکستان نیوی کا کردار اور کارنامے۔
- (v) نشان حیدر حاصل کرنے والے ہیروز کے نام۔
- (vi) پاکستان نیوی کے متعلق اداروں اور مراکز کے بارے میں معلومات اور اسی نوعیت کے دیگر سوالات کے جوابات امیدوار کو آنے چاہئیں۔

جو امیدوار انٹرویو میں کامیاب ہو جاتے ہیں ان کا ابتدائی انتخاب ہو جاتا ہے۔ ایسے امیدواروں کو کچھ فارم دیئے جاتے ہیں جو پر کر کے دو دن بعد متعلقہ سنٹر میں جمع کروانے ہوتے ہیں۔ فارم جمع کروانے کے وقت ہی یا تو آپ کو ضروری کاغذات دے کر کراچی میں پی این ایس راہبر میں رپورٹ کرنے کو کہا جاتا ہے اور بعض اوقات بعد میں کال لیٹر بھیجنے کے لئے کہا جاتا ہے تاکہ تمام امیدواروں کی حتمی سلیکشن کی جاسکے۔ دو تین ہفتے کے اندر امیدوار کو کال لیٹر مل جاتا ہے جس کے مطابق امیدوار نے متعلقہ دفتر سے مقررہ تاریخ کو رجوع کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

پاکستان نیوی سے متعلقہ اہم معلومات

پاکستان نیوی ملکی مسلح افواج کی بحری جنگی اور سروس برانچ ہے۔ پاک بحریہ پاکستان کی بحیرہ عرب کے ساتھ ساتھ 1046 کلومیٹر طویل ساحلی پٹی کی حفاظت کے علاوہ اہم سولیلین بندرگاہوں اور فوجی اڈوں کے تحفظ کی بھی ذمہ دار ہے۔ ہر سال "یوم بحریہ" 8 ستمبر کو منایا جاتا ہے۔

پاک بحریہ کا موجودہ دور میں بنیادی کردار قومی معاشی اور عسکری مفادات کا تحفظ اور حکومت پاکستان کی دفاعی و خارجہ پالیسیوں پر عمل درآمد کرنا ہے۔ یہ مقاصد سے فوجی مشقوں، سفارتی ذرائع اور دیگر متعلقہ امور کی انجام دہی سے حاصل کرنا ہوتے ہیں۔ اکیسویں صدی میں پاک بحریہ عالمی فوجی مہمات پر توجہ مرکوز کئے ہوئے ہے جس نے "پاکستان انٹارکٹیک پروگرام" کی تشکیل میں نہایت اہم کردار ادا کیا تھا۔ 2011ء میں پاکستان نیوی کے پاس 11 جنگی جہاز، 30 طیارے، 20 ہیلی کاپٹر، گودی پر لنگر انداز ہونے والا جہاز، 4 بارودی سرنگیں تباہ کرنے والے جہاز، 12 میزائل بردار کشتیاں، 12 ہور کرافٹ جہاز، 11 جنگی فریگیٹ، ایک تباہ کن جہاز، 5 آبدوزیں، 8 امدادی جہاز، ایک ریسرچ جہاز اور ایک میزائل گائیڈڈ جہاز تھا۔

پاک بحریہ کے شانہ بشانہ دیگر ادارے پاکستان کوسٹ گارڈز، پاکستان میرینز، میری ٹائم سیورٹی ایجنسی بھی متحرک ہیں۔ 2011ء میں پاک بحریہ میں تقریباً 25 ہزار حاضر سروس فوجی اور 5 ہزار ریزرو فوجی موجود تھے جبکہ میری ٹائم سیورٹی ایجنسی میں 2 ہزار کوسٹ گارڈز میں 2500 اور پاکستان میرینز میں 1200 باقاعدہ ارکان ہیں۔

حالیہ دور میں پاک بحریہ دہشت گردی کے خلاف جنگ کا حصہ ہونے کے باعث اپنی استعداد میں اضافہ اور بہتری لاری ہے۔ 2001ء سے پاک بحریہ نے خصوصاً اپنی استعداد کار میں اضافہ کیا ہے اور اس نے عالمی بحری دہشت گردی، فضیات سرنگنگ اور ناجائز تجارت کی روک تھام کے لیے اپنا قومی و بین الاقوامی کردار بخوبی ادا کیا ہے۔ 2004ء سے پاک بحریہ "نیٹو کبائٹڈ ٹاسک فورس" 150 کارکن بنی۔

دستور پاکستان صدر مملکت کو سولیلین کمانڈر انچیف کا استحقاق عطا کرتا ہے۔ چیف آف نیول سٹاف کو صدر پاکستان وزیراعظم کے مشورے سے تعینات کرتا ہے۔ چیف آف نیول سٹاف سولیلین وزیر دفاع کے ماتحت ہوتا ہے اور سیکرٹری دفاع بحریہ کو احکامات جاری کرتا ہے۔

تاریخ:

"رائل پاکستان نیوی" کا قیام 15 اگست 1947ء کو عمل میں آیا۔ "آرٹھ فورسزری کانسٹی ٹیوشن کمیٹی" نے رائل انڈین نیوی کو پاکستان اور بھارت دونوں میں تقسیم کیا۔ "رائل پاکستان نیوی" کے حصے میں دو حفاظتی جہاز دو فریگیٹ، چار بارودی سرنگیں صاف کرنے والے جہاز دو بحری ٹرالر، چار لاناچر، کچھ دفاعی موٹر لاناچر اور 358 رکنی عملہ آیا۔

1947ء کی پاک بھارت جنگ میں "رائل پاکستان نیوی" کا کوئی کردار سامنے نہ آسکا کیونکہ تمام جنگی کارروائیاں جنگی ناک محدود ہیں۔ 1956ء کے دستور پاکستان میں لفظ "رائل" ختم کر دیا گیا اور بحریہ کا نام مختصر کر کے "پاکستان نیوی" کر دیا گیا۔

فروری 1956ء میں برطانوی حکومت نے پاکستان کو متعدد جنگی جہاز مہیا کرنے کا اعلان کیا۔ ”یو ایس ملٹری اسٹنس پروگرام“ کے تحت دستیاب فنڈز سے تین جنگی بحری جہاز، ایک کروڑ جہاز اور چار تباہ کن بحری جہاز خریدے گئے۔ 1956ء سے 1963ء تک چند اضافی جنگی جہازوں کا حصول پاکستان کے اینٹی کیونسٹ دفاعی معاہدوں سیٹو اور سینٹو میں شمولیت کے باعث ممکن ہو سکا جن میں دو تباہ کن بحری جہاز آٹھ بارودی سرنگیں صاف کرنے والے جہاز اور ایک آکر شامل تھے۔

تنظیم:

پاک بحریہ کا کمانڈر ایک فورسٹ ائیڈمرل ہوتا ہے جو ”چیف آف نیول سٹاف“ کہلاتا ہے۔ چیف آف نیول سٹاف کے نیچے پانچ ڈپٹی چیف آف نیول سٹاف تعینات ہوتے ہیں جو ریئر ائیڈمرل سے وائس ائیڈمرل ہوتے ہیں۔ پاک بحریہ کی 6 بڑی جنگی کمانڈز ہیں۔ ہر کمانڈ ایک تھری سٹار وائس ائیڈمرل کے تحت ہوتی ہے جو براہ راست چیف آف نیول سٹاف کو رپورٹ کرتی ہے۔ پاکستان نیول کمیٹیٹنٹ ہیڈ کوارٹر اسلام آباد میں واقع ہے۔

ترتیبی ادارے:

پاکستان نیوی کی اکیڈمی کا نام ”پاکستان نیول اکیڈمی“ ہے جو بحری افسران کی ابتدائی تربیت کا ادارہ ہے۔ یہ پاکستانی جونیئر نیول افسران کی ابتدائی تربیت کی بھی درس گاہ ہے۔ پاک بحریہ کے جنگی ادارے کا نام ”پاکستان نیوی وار کالج“ ہے جو پاکستان میرین فورسز کے افسران کو بحری جنگی تکنیکیں سیکھانے والا ادارہ ہے۔

دیگر قابل ذکر تربیتی ادارے درج ذیل ہیں:

- (i) پی این ایس بہادر: خصوصی کورسز کا انعقاد کرتا ہے۔
- (ii) پی این ایس ہمالیہ: سیلرز کی بنیادی تربیت کا ادارہ ہے۔
- (iii) پی این ایس کارساز: یہ پاکستان نیوی کا سب سے بڑا اور منظم تکنیکی ادارہ ہے۔ اس ادارے کو اپنے قیام سے اب تک متعدد سربراہان مملکت کی میزبانی کا شرف حاصل ہے۔ اسے پی این ایس مہران، پی این ایس جوہر، پی این ایس بہادر اور دیگر بحری تنصیبات کے مادر ادارے کا درجہ حاصل ہے۔ پی این ایس کارساز ایک مکمل بحری ادارہ ہے جو تمام جہتوں میں آزادانہ اپنی ذمہ داریاں ادا کرتا ہے۔
- (iv) نیول انجینئرنگ کالج: افسران کی تکنیکی تربیت کا ادارہ۔

پیشل آپریشن فورسز

پیشل سروسز گروپ (نیوی):

”پیشل سروسز گروپ نیوی“ خفیہ آپریشنز کرنے والا ایک اہم اور اعلیٰ بحری پیشل آپریشنز ادارہ ہے۔ اس کے اہلکاروں کی تعداد 1000 سے 1240 تک ہوتی ہے جن کی 3 رجمنٹس ہوتی ہیں۔

میریز:

پاکستان نیوی نے 1971ء میں ”پاکستان میرینز“ ادارہ قائم کیا لیکن اسے 1971ء کی پاک بھارت جنگ کے بعد ختم کر

دیا گیا۔ 14 اپریل 1990ء کو 2 ہزار افراد کے ساتھ "پاکستان میرینز" ادارہ دوبارہ قائم کیا گیا جسے 2015ء تک جہم میں بڑھانے کا منصوبہ ہے۔ میرینز پاکستان نیوی کے ماتحت ہیں اور نیوی کے عہدوں سے کام کرتے ہیں۔ میرینز کا موجودہ ہیڈ کوارٹر قاسم میرین ہیں کراچی میں ہے۔

پاکستان نیول ایوی ایشن:

"پاکستان نیول ایوی ایشن" پاکستان نیوی کا ایک اہم ادارہ ہے جو ملکی بحری سرحدوں کی حفاظت کی غرض سے سطح اور آبدوز سے پروازوں میں معاونت کرتا ہے۔ پاکستان نیول ایوی ایشن درج ذیل طیاروں پر مشتمل ہے:

- (i) 3 ویسٹ لینڈ لکس: اینٹی شپ، اینٹی سب میرین، ٹرانسپورٹ ہیلی کاپٹرز۔
- (ii) 6 ویسٹ لینڈی کنگ ایم کے 45: اینٹی سب میرین، اینٹی سرفس جنگی ہیلی کاپٹرز۔
- (iii) 18 ایرو سپیشل ایس اے: 319 بی الوٹ III: ٹرانسپورٹ، اینٹی شپ ہیلی کاپٹرز۔
- (iv) 7 لاک ہیڈ پی تھری سی اورین: میری ٹائم سرویلنس، اینٹی سب میرین جنگی جہاز، ائربورن ارلی وارننگ جہاز۔
- (v) 7 نو کرافٹ 27-200 فرینڈ شپ: میری ٹائم سرویلنس ائیر کرافٹ۔
- (vi) 4 ہا کر 850: وی آئی پی ٹرانسپورٹ ائیر کرافٹ۔
- (vii) 2 برجٹ اٹلانٹیک کیو I: میری ٹائم سرویلنس، اینٹی سب میرین جنگی جہاز۔
- (viii) 32+ ڈیالٹ میراج v: اینٹی شپ حملہ آور جہاز۔
- (ix) بغیر پاکٹ اڑنے والے طیارے (عقاب)۔
- (x) 12 ہاربن زیڈ نائن ای سی: آبدوز شکن جنگی ہیلی کاپٹرز۔

☆☆☆☆

نیا امتحانی طریقہ کار (آن لائن..... تعارف)

آرٹھ فورسز کے جنرل ہیڈ کوارٹر راولپنڈی کی جانب سے جاری کردہ ہدایات کے مطابق ابتدائی امتحان آن لائن لیے جائیں گے۔ نادرا (نیشنل ڈیٹا بیس اینڈ رجسٹریشن اتھارٹی) کو ابتدائی امتحان منعقد کرنے کا اختیار دیا گیا ہے۔ وہ امیدوار جو ابتدائی امتحان میں شرکت کے خواہشمند ہوں وہ نادرا کے قریبی دفتر میں اپنی رجسٹریشن کروائیں۔ رجسٹریشن کے بعد انہیں روٹنمر اور امتحان کی تاریخ دی جائے گی۔ مقررہ تاریخ پر امیدوار مجوزہ طریقہ کار کے مطابق آن لائن امتحان میں شرکت کر سکتے ہیں۔

آن لائن کیا ہے؟ جب آپ اپنے کمپیوٹر کو انٹرنیٹ سے کونیکٹ (Connect) کرتے ہیں تو آپ آن لائن ہو جاتے ہیں۔

آن لائن امتحانات کیا ہوتے ہیں؟ ایسے امتحانات جو انٹرنیٹ پر موجود ویب سائٹس کے ذریعے لیے جاتے ہیں آن لائن امتحانات کہلاتے ہیں۔

آن لائن امتحان کے بارے میں مفید معلومات

آن لائن امتحان مندرجہ ذیل تین حصوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے:

حصہ اول: امتحان کے اس حصہ میں لفظی اور غیر لفظی ذہنی آزمائش کے سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔ آپ کو 96 لفظی اور 96 غیر لفظی ذہنی آزمائش کے سوالات کے جوابات دینا ہوتے ہیں۔ امیدواروں کو سوالات کے جوابات دینے کے لیے صرف 40 منٹ کا وقت دیا جاتا ہے۔

لفظی سوال کی ایک مثال

Q. A is the brother of B but B is not the brother of A, what is relationship of B to A?

grandfather

cousin


nephew


sister


Next Previous


غیر لفظی سوال کی ایک مثال


Instructions: In the following figures, four fall in one category but one is different. Which is the different figure?











Next

Previous

حصہ دوم:

اس حصہ میں کثیر الانتخابی سوالات (MCQs) پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔ جن مضامین سے متعلق سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں وہ اسلامیات مطالعہ پاکستان ریاضی انگریزی اور جنرل ٹاپک ہیں۔ عام طور پر 40 سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔ سوالات حل کرنے کے لیے صرف 40 منٹ کا وقت دیا جاتا ہے۔

کثیر الانتخابی (امتحانی) سوال کی ایک مثال

Q. Which is the constituent of fuel used in a spaceship?

Bromine

Chlorine

Nitrogen

Oxygen

Carbon-dioxide

Next Previous

حصہ سوم:

اس حصہ میں امیدوار کی شخصیت کو پرکھنے کے لیے مختلف سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔..... منٹ کے دوران یہ میں امیدوار کو لگ بھگ..... سوالات کے جوابات دینا ہوتے ہیں۔

نوٹ: (i) اوپر دی گئی مثال کی طرح سوالات کمپیوٹر سکرین پر نمودار ہوتے ہیں۔ امیدوار کو چاہیے کہ خوب سوچ سمجھ کر صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کرے۔ ایک دفعہ آپشن سلیکٹ کرنے کے بعد جواب تبدیل نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔

(ii) اگلے سوال پر جانے کے لیے **Next** کا بٹن دبائیں اور اگر پچھلے سوال پر واپس جانے کی ضرورت محسوس کریں تو **Previous** کا بٹن دبائیں۔ پچھلے سوال پر جانے کے لیے **Back** کا بٹن بھی استعمال ہو سکتا ہے اس لیے اگر **Back** کا بٹن ہو تو پچھلے سوال پر جانے کے لیے اس پر کلک کریں۔

ماؤس (Mouse) کیا ہے؟

یہ آلہ کمپیوٹر سے منسلک ہوتا ہے۔ اس کی شکل چوہے سے مشابہت رکھتی ہے اس لیے اسے ماؤس کہا جاتا ہے۔ ماؤس پر دو یا تین بٹن ہوتے ہیں۔ اسے سکرین پر موجود مختلف آئیٹمز کو پوائنٹ یا کلک کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

کلک (Click) کیا ہے؟

ماؤس کے کسی بٹن کو ایک دفعہ دبا کر چھوڑنے کے عمل کو کلک کہا جاتا ہے۔ اگر ماؤس کا دایاں بٹن دبا کر چھوڑیں تو اسے رائٹ کلک (Right Click) اور بائیں بٹن دبا کر چھوڑیں تو اسے لیفٹ کلک (Left Click) کہتے ہیں۔

ماؤس کی مدد سے جواب سلیکٹ کرنے کا طریقہ:

جب آپ ماؤس کو حرکت دیتے ہیں تو ایک تیر نما شکل سکرین پر حرکت کرتی ہے۔ تیر نما اس شکل کو پوائنٹر (Pointer) کہا جاتا ہے۔ ماؤس کو حرکت دیں اور پوائنٹر کو صحیح جواب کے ساتھ موجود ریڈیو بٹن (o) پر لائیں اور لیفٹ کلک کریں۔ آپشن سلیکٹ ہو جائے گی۔ سلیکشن کے بعد ریڈیو بٹن کی شکل (⊙) اس طرح کی ہو جائے گی۔

☆☆☆☆☆☆

MODEL PAPER

Sample Questions for Academic Test

نمونہ کے سوالات برائے تعلیمی امتحانات

Questions: 100

Time Allowed: 60 Minutes

نوٹ: تمام سوالات معروضی (MCQs) ٹائپ ہوں گے۔ ہر مضمون (Subject) سے 15 تا 30 سوالات پوچھے جاسکتے ہیں۔ سوالات اردو اور انگریزی دونوں زبانوں میں پوچھے جاسکتے ہیں، لیکن جوابات انگریزی میں دینا ہوں گے۔

01. طبیعیات (Physics)

- The pole is the geometric centre of a _____۔
قطب ایک کے مرکزی نقطے کو کہتے ہیں۔
A. plane mirror
B. spherical mirror
C. convex lens
D. concave lens
- The image formed by a _____ is always virtual, diminished and erect.
ایک میں بننے والی شبیہ ہمیشہ مجازی، چھوٹی اور سیدھی ہوتی ہے۔
A. convex lens
B. concave lens
C. concave mirror
D. concave-convex lens
- Light is emitted by _____ atoms.
روشنی ایٹموں سے خارج ہوتی ہے۔
A. hot
B. luminescent
C. radium
D. excited
- In Pakistan, the frequency of alternating current is _____.
پاکستان میں متغیر کرنٹ کا تعدد ہے۔
A. 40 Hz
B. 50 Hz
C. 60 Hz
D. none of above
- A freely suspended magnet always points in the _____ direction.
آزادانہ لٹکا ہوا مقناطیس ہمیشہ سمت میں اشارہ کرتا ہے۔
A. east-west
B. north-west
C. north-east
D. north-south

02. کیمیا (Chemistry)

1. Water has the maximum density at:

پانی کی کثافت کس درجہ حرارت پر سب سے زیادہ ہوتی ہے؟

- A. 0.0°C
C. 4.5°C

- B. 100.0°C
D. 3.98°C

کیمیا
Chemistry

کیمیسٹری

2. The anomalous behaviour of water is explained by:

انی کے مخصوص رویے کی وضاحت اس میں موجود کون سی بانڈنگ سے ہو سکتی ہے؟

- A. Covalent bonding
C. Hydrogen bonding

- B. Ionic bonding
D. Dipole-dipole interactions

3. Water in its chemical reactions behaves as:

پانی اپنے تعاملات میں کس قسم کے مرکب کا کردار ادا کرتا ہے؟

- A. an amphoteric compound
C. a base

- B. an acid
D. a positively charged ion

4. Permanent hard water contains compounds:

مستقل سخت پانی میں پائے جانے والے مرکبات:

- A. Sulphates and chlorides of calcium and magnesium
C. Calcium carbonate and magnesium

- B. Carbonates of calcium and magnesium
D. Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium

5. Ion-exchange method is used to remove:

آئن ایکسچینج کا طریقہ استعمال ہوتا ہے:

- A. Impurities from water
C. Heavy water (D₂O) from water

- B. Temporary hardness from water
D. Permanent hardness from water

03. ریاضی (Mathematics)

1. Formula for Arithmetic mean is _____.

A. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

C. $\sum_{i=1}^n n_i$

B. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i / n$

D. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i n_i$

2. The number of occurrence of items corresponding to The class interval is known as _____:

مدات کی اس تعداد کو جو کسی جماعت کے بالمقابل آتی ہو اسے _____ کہتے ہیں۔

- A. Class boundary
B. Class mark
C. Class limit
D. ✓ Class frequency

3. _____ is used for the comparison of values of different items by making the sectors of circle.

_____ کو مختلف مدات کی قیمتوں میں موازنہ کیلئے دائرے کے اندر مختلف قطعات کے ذریعے دکھایا جاتا ہے۔

- A. Frequency Polygon
B. Histogram
C. ✓ Pie Diagram
D. Multiple bar diagram

4. $\sin m\angle A = +$ _____:

- A. $\frac{1}{\cos m\angle A}$
B. $\frac{1}{\sin m\angle A}$
C. ✓ $\frac{1}{\cos ec m\angle A}$
D. $\frac{1}{\tan m\angle A}$

5. An angle is called an exterior angle of a triangle if _____:

ایک زاویے کو کسی مثلث کا بیرونی زاویہ کہتے ہیں اگر _____

- A. It is supplementary to the interior angle
B. It is adjacent to the interior angle
C. ✓ Both as given in (a) and (b)
D. None of these

.04 انگریزی (English)

◆ Choose the Synonym of the following words.

1. Equal

- A. usury
B. even
C. entice
D. ✓ uniform

◆ Choose the antonyms of the following words.

2. Attraction

- A. enlist
B. opera
C. ✓ repulsion

◆ Choose the correct spellings.

3. A. ✓ anxious

- B. enxious
C. anexious
D. anxeious

✦ Choose the correct answer.

4. Amjad plays football.

A. Football played is by Amjad.

C. Football played by is Amjad.

B.✓

Football is played by Amjad.

D.

Football played by Amjad is.

✦ Select the best suitable answer from the given choices.

5. آپ غریبوں کی مدد نہیں کر رہے ہو گے۔

A. You will not been helping the poor.

B. You will not helping the poor.

C.✓ You will not be helping the poor.

D. You will not be helped the poor.

05. معلومات عامہ (General Knowledge)

1. Who is the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan?

A. Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali

C. Fatima Jinnah

B. Begum Shahnawaz

D.✓ Benazir Bhutto

2. Which is the longest river in Pakistan?

A. Ravi

C. Chenab

B.✓ Indus

D. Jhelum

3. The first bank which was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July, 1948:

A. Habib Bank Ltd.

C. Muslim Commercial Bank

B.✓ State Bank of Pakistan

D. United Bank Ltd.

4. In which year, Pakistan Naval Staff College was established in Karachi?

A. 1954

C. 1970

B.✓ 1968

D. 1976

5. A common currency for the members of the Common Market in Europe is known as:

A. Franc

C.✓ Euro

B. Dollar

D. Pound

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆



INTELLIGENCE TEST

VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST

Note: There will be almost 90 questions on Verbal Intelligence Test.

Time Allowed : 30 minutes.

Problems : 90

◆ Choose the correct answers:

1. FISH is to SWIM as BIRD is to :
 (a) SPARROW (b) WALK
 (c) AEROPLANE (d) FLY
2. Which number comes next?
 1 2 4 5 7 ?
 (a) 8 (b) 7
 (c) 4 (d) 9
3. Which letter comes next in the following series?
 A B C D E ?
 (a) J (b) G
 (c) K (d) F
4. SHELLS is to 251442 as Less is to.
 (a) 4522 (b) 4122
 (c) 4511 (d) 5422
5. What is different from the others?
 (a) Football (b) Tennis
 (c) Badminton (d) Cricket
6. NARROW is to WIDE as THIN is to :
 (a) MAN (b) PRESENT
 (c) WEIGHT (d) FAT
7. Which one of the following is different from the rest?
 (a) BUILDING (b) HUT
 (c) VILLA (d) HOUSE
8. Which Letter comes next in the following series?
 D G K N R ?
 (a) X (b) V
 (c) Z (d) U
9. Medical is to 5132768 as DECIMAL is to :
 (a) 3172568 (b) 3127268
 (c) 3127568 (d) 317258
10. HERE is to NOW as THERE is to :
 (a) WHERE (b) THEN
 (c) WHEN (d) HERE

4122

31725

ANSWERS

1	A	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	C
6	D	7	A	8	D	9	A	10	B

NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST

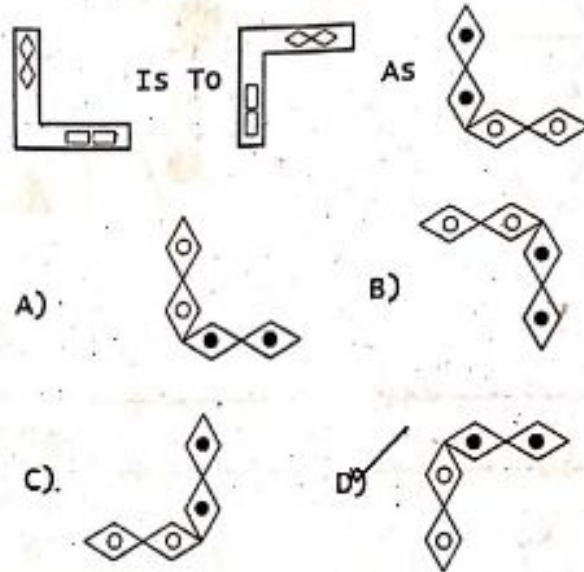
Note: There will be almost 75 problems on Non-Verbal Intelligence Test.

Time Allowed : 30 minutes

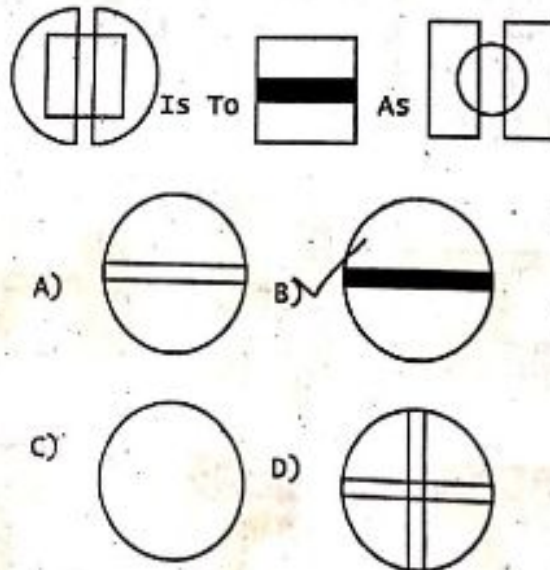
Problems : 75

Choose the correct answers :

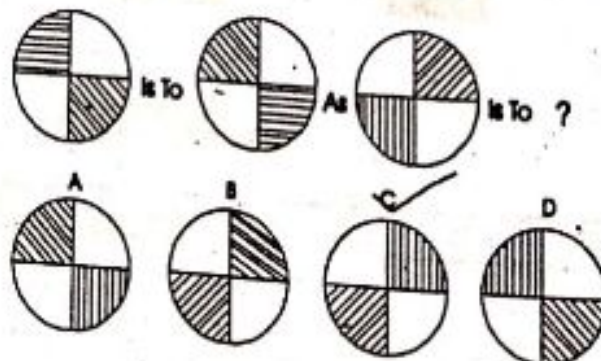
1.



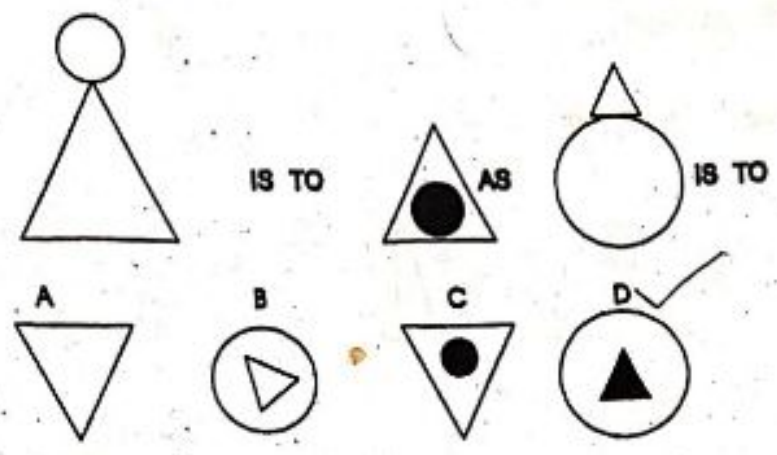
2.



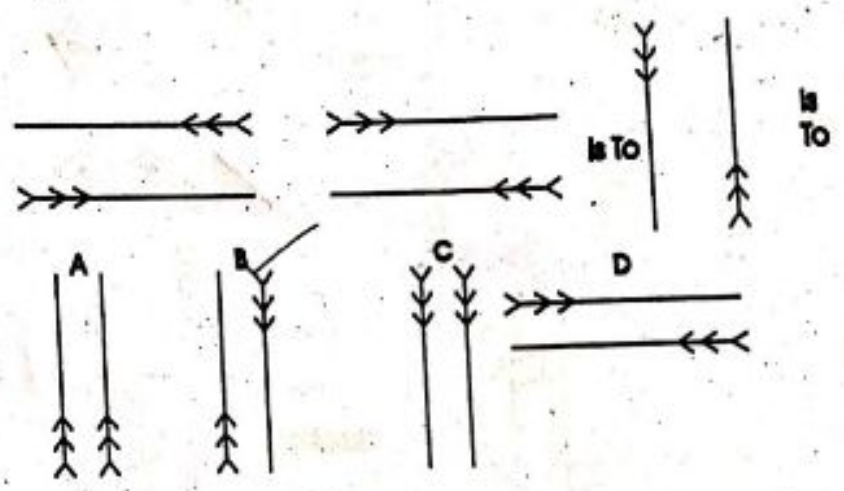
3.



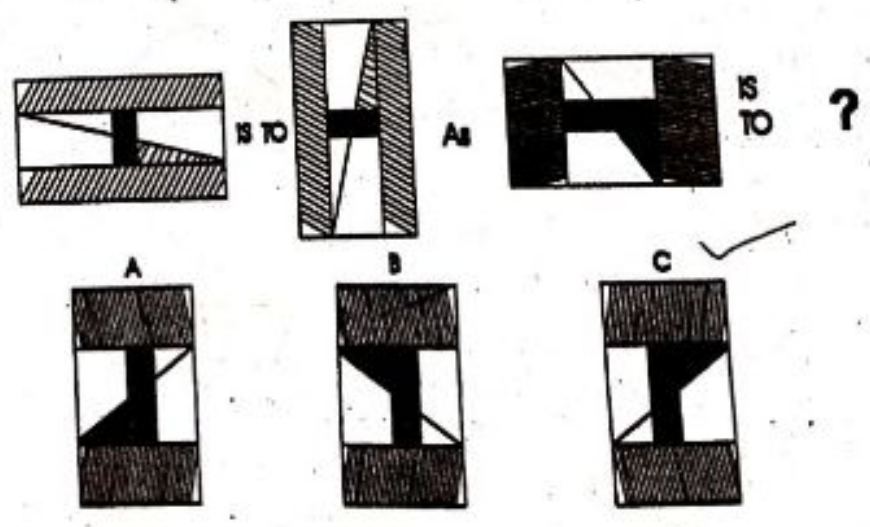
4.



5.



6.



ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D	5.	B	6.	C
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افواج پاکستان کے بارے اہم معلومات

افواج پاکستان

- ☆ پاکستان کی مسلح افواج دنیا کی چھٹی بڑی فوج شمار ہوتی ہیں۔
- ☆ پاکستان کی مسلح افواج کے تین بڑے ادارے آرمی، ائرفورس اور نیوی ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ سرحدوں کی نگرانی اور داخلی سلامتی کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے متعدد سپر امپلٹری فورسز بھی قائم ہیں۔
- ☆ 2009ء تک اقوام متحدہ کی امن فورسز میں سب سے بڑا حصہ پاکستان کا تھا جس کے 10,700 سے زائد فوجی دنیا کے مختلف ممالک اور متنازعہ علاقوں میں قیام امن کی ذمہ داریاں نبھاتے ہیں۔
- ☆ کامرہ میں 28 مئی 2010ء کو پہلے جے ایف 17 تھنڈر ایو ایکس کی باضابطہ تیاری کا افتتاح ہوا۔
- ☆ پاک فضائیہ نے 11 جون 2010ء کو اپنی پہلی 17 تھنڈر ایو ایکس طیاروں پر رات کو دور تک دیکھنے والا نظام DB110 نصب کیا جو رات کو کئی کلومیٹر کا ڈیٹا جمع کر سکتا اور تصاویر لے سکتا ہے۔ ہمارے طیاروں میں دوران پرواز ری فیوئلنگ کے لیے کام شروع کیا گیا جبکہ جاسوس طیارہ "فلیکو" اپ گریڈ کر دیا گیا۔
- ☆ 6 جولائی 2011ء کو پاکستان اور چین کے درمیان مشترکہ 50 جے ایف تھنڈر طیارے تیار کرنے کا معاہدہ طے پایا۔ تیاری کے بعد یہ طیارے دیگر ممالک کو برآمد بھی کئے جائیں گے۔
- ☆ پاک بحریہ نے فاسٹ ایک کرافٹ میزائل بوٹس کی تیاری 12 جولائی 2011ء کو شروع کی۔ بوٹس کو خود کار گن اور ویپن سسٹم سے لیس کیا جائے گا۔
- ☆ پاکستان میں تیار ڈرونز (عقاب) کا پہلا سکوڈ 20 جولائی 2011ء کو باقاعدہ طور پر پاک بحریہ میں شامل کیا گیا۔ جدید ہتھیاروں سے لیس یہ طیارے 12 ہزار فٹ کی بلندی پر پرواز کر سکتے ہیں۔ رفتار 150 ٹائیکل میل فی گھنٹہ ہے۔ طیارے نگرانی کے علاوہ فوٹو گرائی کی صلاحیت بھی رکھتے ہیں۔

مسلح افواج کی تقسیم	:	(1) بری (آرمی)	:	(2) بحری (نیوی)	:	(3) فضائیہ (ائرفورس)
پیریم کمانڈر	:	(1) بری (راد لپنڈی)	:	(2) بحریہ (اسلام آباد)	:	(3) فضائیہ (پشاور)
صدر پاکستان	:					
مسلح افواج کے عہدے	:	بحری افواج (آرمی) چیف آف دی آرمی سٹاف				
	:	بحری فوج (نیوی) چیف آف دی نیول سٹاف				
	:	فضائیہ (ائرفورس) چیف آف دی ایئر سٹاف				
سب سے بڑی چھاؤنی	:	کھاریاں				
سب سے بڑا فوجی قارم	:	ادکاڑہ				
پاکستان آرمی کے انتظامی شعبے	:	(1) شعبہ آرمز	:	(2) شعبہ سروسز		

- آرمز کے شعبے : (1) آرمز ڈکور (2) آرٹلری کور (3) انجینئرز کور (4) انفنٹری کور (5) سگنلز کور۔
- سروسز کے شعبے : (1) آرمی سروسز کور (2) آرمی آرڈیننس کور (3) الیکٹریکل اینڈ مکینیکل کور (4) آرمی میڈیکل کور (5) آرمی ڈینٹل کور (6) آرمی ایجوکیشن کور (7) آرمی کلرکس کور (8) ریٹائرمنٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ اور فارمز کور۔
- مشہور رجمنٹس : (1) پنجاب رجمنٹ (2) بلوچ رجمنٹ (3) فرنٹیئر فورس رجمنٹ (4) آزاد کشمیر رجمنٹ (5) سندھ رجمنٹ (6) ناردرن لائٹ انفنٹری رجمنٹ
- آرمی ہیڈ کوارٹر کے شعبے : (1) ایڈجوٹنٹ جنرل برانچ (2) جنرل سٹاف برانچ (3) کوارٹر ماسٹر جنرل برانچ (4) ماسٹر جنرل آف آرڈیننس برانچ (5) انجینئر انچیف برانچ (6) ملٹری سیکرٹری برانچ۔

پاکستان فوج کے کمیشنڈ آفیسرز کے نشانات

ایک ستارہ	سیکنڈ لیفٹیننٹ
دو ستارے	لیفٹیننٹ
تین ستارے	کیپٹن
چاند	میجر
چاند اور ستارہ	لیفٹیننٹ کرنل
چاند اور دو ستارے	کرنل
چاند اور تین ستارے	بریگیڈیئر
چاند نمائندگی اور ایک ستارہ	میجر جنرل
چاند نمائندگی اور چاند	لیفٹیننٹ جنرل
چاند نمائندگی اور ایک ستارہ	جنرل

دفاعی لحاظ سے فوج کی تنظیم

- 1- سیکشن: سیکشن 8 سے 12 افراد پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ غیر کمیشن یافتہ اعلیٰ افسران کا کمانڈر ہوتا ہے۔ تین یا چار سیکشنز کی ایک پلاٹون ہوتی ہے۔
- 2- پلاٹون: اس میں 25 سے 35 افراد ہوتے ہیں۔ جوئیز افسران کا کمانڈر ہوتا ہے۔ عام طور پر تین سے چار پلاٹونز کی ایک کمپنی ہوتی ہے۔
- 3- کمپنی: اس میں 80 سے 120 تک افراد شامل ہوتے ہیں۔ کپتان یا میجر کمپنی کا کمانڈر ہوتا ہے۔ بٹالین میں 4 سے 6 تک کمپنیاں ہوتی ہیں۔
- 4- بٹالین: بٹالین 400 سے 1800 افراد پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔ لیفٹیننٹ کرنل ان کا کمانڈر ہوتا ہے۔ یہ انفنٹری کی بنیادی یونٹ ہوتی ہے۔
- 5- انفنٹری: انفنٹری بری انواج کی بنیادی مشرکہ فوج ہوتی ہے۔ اس میں بٹالین اور رجمنٹ متحد ہوتی ہے۔
- 6- بریگیڈ: اس میں 4,000 سے 5,000 تک افراد شامل ہوتے ہیں۔

7- ڈویژن: اس میں 12,000 سے 20,000 تک افراد شامل ہوتے ہیں۔ میجر جنرل ڈویژن کا انچارج ہوتا ہے۔ عموماً تین ڈویژنز کی ایک کور ہوتی ہے۔

8- کورز: اس میں عموماً تین ڈویژن ہوتے ہیں اور آرمی عموماً تین کورز پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔
9- آرمی: اس کا کمانڈر سینئر جنرل ہوتا ہے۔

مسلح افواج کے عہدے

نیوی	ارٹورس	آرمی
کمانڈر شپ مین آفیسر	پائلٹ آفیسر	سیکنڈ لیفٹیننٹ
سب لیفٹیننٹ	فلائنگ آفیسر	لیفٹیننٹ
لیفٹیننٹ	فلائٹ لیفٹیننٹ	کیپٹن
لیفٹیننٹ کمانڈر	سلواڈرن لپڈر	میجر
کمانڈر	ویگ کمانڈر	لیفٹیننٹ کرنل
کیپٹن	گروپ کیپٹن	کرنل
کموڈور	ارٹیکوڈور	پریزیڈنٹ
ریئر ایڈمرل	ارٹو آفس مارشل	میجر جنرل
وائس ایڈمرل	ارٹ مارشل	لیفٹیننٹ جنرل
ایڈمرل	ارٹ چیف مارشل	جنرل (ر)
ایڈمرل آف دی فلیٹ	ارٹل آف ارٹورس	فیلڈ مارشل

فوجی اعزازات حاصل کرنے والوں کے نام

اعزاز	فوج کا نام	عہدہ	نام
نشان حیدر	بری	کیپٹن	1- محمد سرور شہید
نشان حیدر	بری	میجر	2- محمد طفیل شہید
نشان حیدر	بری	میجر	3- عزیز بھٹی شہید
نشان حیدر	فضائیہ	پائلٹ آفسر	4- راشد منہاس شہید
نشان حیدر	بری	میجر	5- محمد اکرم شہید
نشان حیدر	بری	میجر	6- شبیر شریف شہید
نشان حیدر	بری	لانس ٹائیک	7- سوار محمد حسین شہید

8-	محمد محفوظ شہید	لائس نائیک	بری	نشان حیدر
9-	محمد لالک جان شہید	لائس نائیک	بری	نشان حیدر
10-	کرل شیر خان شہید	کیپٹن	بری	نشان حیدر
11-	محمد یوسف شہید	صوبیدار	بری	ستارہ جرات
12-	صہیب احمد	لیفٹیننٹ کرل	بری	ستارہ جرات
13-	محمد سلطان	حوالدار	بری	تمغہ جرات
14-	مخنی محمد	نائب صوبیدار	بری	تمغہ جرات
15-	مقار خان شہید	نائیک	بری	تمغہ جرات

نشان حیدر وصول کرنے والے سپوت

نام	سال پیدائش	تاریخ شہادت	نشان حیدر ملا	رجمنٹ
کیپٹن محمد سرور شہید	1910ء	27 جولائی 1948ء	27 اکتوبر 1959ء	پنجاب رجمنٹ
میجر طفیل محمد شہید	1914ء	17 اگست 1958ء	7 نومبر 1959ء	پنجاب رجمنٹ
میجر راجہ عزیز بخشی شہید	1928ء	10 ستمبر 1965ء	23 مارچ 1966ء	پنجاب رجمنٹ
میجر محمد اکرم شہید	1938ء	1971ء	24 دسمبر 1971ء	فریئر فورس رجمنٹ
پائلٹ آفیسر راشد منہاس شہید	1951ء	20 اگست 1971ء	29 اگست 1971ء	پی اے ایف ٹریننگ سکواڈرن
میجر شہیر شریف شہید	1943ء	6 دسمبر 1971ء	7 جنوری 1972ء	فریئر فورس رجمنٹ
سوار محمد حسین شہید	1949ء	10 دسمبر 1971ء	17 جنوری 1972ء	لانسرز
لائس نائیک محمد محفوظ شہید	1944ء	17 دسمبر 1971ء	15 اپریل 1972ء	پنجاب رجمنٹ
کیپٹن کرل شیر خان شہید	1970ء	5 جولائی 1999ء	14 اگست 1999ء	ناردرن لائٹ انٹرفری رجمنٹ
حوالدار لالک جان شہید	1967ء	7 جولائی 1999ء	14 اگست 1999ء	ناردرن لائٹ انٹرفری رجمنٹ

ہلال کشمیر

نائیک سیف علی جموعہ شہید	-	1948ء	1948ء	آزاد کشمیر رجمنٹ
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نوٹ: حکومت آزاد کشمیر کی طرف سے عطا کیا گیا "ہلال کشمیر" پاکستان کے سب سے بڑے فوجی اعزاز "نشان حیدر" کے مساوی ہے۔

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پاکستان کے اعزازات

1956ء میں جب پاکستان ایک جمہوری مملکت بنا تو اس وقت موجودہ عسکری ایوارڈ سسٹم کا اعلان کیا گیا اور 16 مارچ 1957ء کو حیدر جرات اور بسالت جیسے عسکری اعزازات سرکاری طور پر متعارف کروائے گئے۔ خدمت امتیاز اور شجاعت جیسے اعزازات سول اور عسکری دونوں شعبوں میں دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ عسکری اعزازات عموماً چار مختلف شعبوں میں دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ یہ اعزازات نشان ہلال ستارہ اور تمغہ ہیں۔

حیدر: یہ سب سے بڑا فوجی اعزاز ہے۔ یہ سخت خطرناک حالات میں ہمت اور بہادری کا مظاہرہ کرنے پر دیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ میڈل زندہ (غازی) اور مردہ (شہید) فوجیوں کو دیا جاتا ہے۔ اگرچہ پاکستان کے نشان حیدر وصول کرنے والے دس فوجیوں کو بعد از شہادت ہی یہ اعزاز دیا گیا ہے۔

جرات: یہ دوسرا بڑا فوجی اعزاز اُن فوجیوں کو دیا جاتا ہے جو فرض کی ادائیگی کے دوران ہمت، حوصلہ اور فرض شناسی کی مثالیں قائم کرتے ہیں۔ یہ اعزاز تین شعبوں میں دیا جاتا ہے: ہلال ستارہ اور تمغہ۔

بسالت: یہ تیسرا فوجی اعزاز زمانہ امن میں ہمت، حوصلہ اور فرض شناسی کی مثالیں قائم کرنے والے فوجیوں کو دیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ میڈل دو مختلف شعبوں میں دیا جاتا ہے: ستارہ اور تمغہ۔

تمغہ بسالت

پاکستان کے شہری اعزازات

1- نشان پاکستان	2- نشان شجاعت	3- نشان امتیاز
4- نشان قائد اعظم	5- نشان خدمت	6- ہلال پاکستان
7- ہلال شجاعت	8- ہلال امتیاز	9- ہلال قائد اعظم
10- ہلال خدمت	11- ستارہ پاکستان	12- ستارہ شجاعت
13- ستارہ امتیاز	14- صدارتی ایوارڈ برائے حسن کارکردگی	15- ستارہ قائد اعظم
16- ستارہ خدمت	17- تمغہ پاکستان	18- تمغہ شجاعت
19- تمغہ امتیاز	20- تمغہ قائد اعظم	21- تمغہ خدمت

پاکستان کے فوجی اعزازات

1- نشان حیدر	2- ہلال جرات	3- ستارہ جرات
4- تمغہ جرات	5- ستارہ بسالت	6- تمغہ بسالت
7- نشان امتیاز	8- ہلال امتیاز	9- ستارہ امتیاز
10- تمغہ امتیاز	11- تمغہ خدمت	

نشان پاکستان:

19 مارچ 1957ء کو جاری ہونے والا پاکستان کا اعلیٰ ترین سول ایوارڈ "نشان پاکستان" زندگی کے مختلف شعبوں اور ملک و قوم کیلئے اعلیٰ ترین خدمات پر عطا کیا جاتا ہے، مئی 2011ء تک یہ 82 شخصیات کو دیا گیا جن میں سے صرف تین پاکستانی (خواجہ ناظم الدین سکندر مرزا ایوب خان) تھے۔ باقی تمام اعزازات غیر ملکی حاضر و سابق بادشاہ ولی عہد، مکاروں، فوجی ڈکٹیٹرز، صدور اور وزرائے اعظم کو دیئے گئے۔

پاکستان کے میزائل

تعداد	موجودہ حالت	پے لوڈ	ریج	دوسرا نام	نام میزائل
50 سے زائد	فوج کے حوالے	500 کلوگرام	100±80 کلومیٹر	-	حذف اول
نامعلوم تعداد میں	فوج کے حوالے	500 کلوگرام	180 کلومیٹر	حذف دوم	ابدالی اول
80±34	تیاری کے مرحلے میں	500 کلوگرام	290 کلومیٹر	حذف سوم	غزنوی اول
50	فوج کے حوالے	750 کلوگرام	750 کلومیٹر	حذف چہارم	شاہین اول
50	فوج کے حوالے	1000±700 کلوگرام	1500 کلومیٹر	حذف پنجم	غوری اول
200	زیر استعمال	1500 کلوگرام	2400 کلومیٹر	حذف پنجم اے	غوری دوم
50	زیر استعمال	1000 کلوگرام سے زائد	2500 کلومیٹر	حذف ششم	شاہین دوم
-	تیاری کے مرحلے میں	1000 کلوگرام سے زائد	3500 کلومیٹر	حذف ہشتم	غوری سوم
	کروز میزائل ہے جس کا تجربہ کیا جا چکا ہے	500 کلوگرام	500 کلومیٹر	حذف ہفتم	بابر
	ہوا میں مار کرنے والا کروز میزائل تجربہ کیا جا چکا ہے	ہر قسم کے وار ہیڈز	350 کلومیٹر	-	رعد

پاک بھارت فوجی طاقت کے موازنے کا چارٹ

پاکستان	بھارت	فوجی ساز و سامان
11 لاکھ 47 ہزار 500	37 لاکھ 73 ہزار 300	فوجیوں کی مجموعی تعداد
5 لاکھ 50 ہزار	14 لاکھ 14 ہزار	حاضر ڈیوٹی فوجیوں کی تعداد
5 لاکھ 28 ہزار	23 لاکھ 71 ہزار 900	ریزرو فوجیوں کی تعداد
3 لاکھ 2 ہزار	10 لاکھ 89 ہزار 700	پیرا ملٹری فورسز کی تعداد
24,000	55,000	نیوی
45,000	170,000	ایئر فورس
352	849	لڑاکا طیارے
3500	3978	ٹینک
8	16	آبدوزیں
6	57	بحری جہاز

منتخب ممالک کی خفیہ انٹیلی جنس ایجنسیاں

ملک	خفیہ ایجنسی	ملک	خفیہ ایجنسی
امریکہ	سی آئی اے	بھارت	را
پاکستان	آئی ایس آئی	اسرائیل	موساد شاباک
چین	MSS	افغانستان	خاد
روس	FSD	فرانس	DGSE
برطانیہ	ایم آئی-6	ایران	ویوک (VEVAK)
آسٹریلیا	ASIS	جرمنی	BND

پاکستان ایٹمی توانائی کمیشن

پاکستان ایٹم انرجی کمیشن (PAEC) نیوکلیئر پاور انرجی سپلائی کرنے کا ذمہ دار ہے۔ PAEC نے 1971ء میں KANUPP کا پہلا نیوکلیئر پاور پلانٹ لگایا جس کی استعداد 228.64 MW ہے۔ 2000ء میں چشمہ نیوکلیئر پاور پلانٹ CHASNUPP نے بھی کام شروع کر دیا۔ اس کی استعداد 300 MW ہے۔ 28 اور 30 مئی 1998ء کو پاکستان 16 ایٹمی دھماکے کر کے دنیا کی ساتویں اور پہلی اسلامی مملکت بنا۔

☆ پہلا ایٹمی ری ایکٹر: اسلام آباد

☆ ایٹم بم بنانے کی صلاحیت: ایٹم کو توڑنے کا کامیاب تجربہ ہو چکا ہے۔

☆ ایٹمی توانائی کے مرکز: ایٹمی توانائی کے مندرجہ ذیل مراکز ہیں:

- (1) کراچی (2) لاہور (3) فیصل آباد (4) پشاور (5) ٹنڈو جام (6) اسلام آباد (7) ملتان (8) حیدرآباد (9) چاغی (10) گولڑہ (11) عیسیٰ خیل (12) ڈیرہ غازی خان

☆☆☆☆☆

مسلح افواج کے سربراہان

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|-----------------------------|---|----------------|----|----------------|
| 1- جنرل محمد شریف | ت | کیم مارچ 1976ء | تا | 1978ء |
| 2- ایڈمرل محمد شریف | ت | 1978ء | تا | 13 اپریل 1980ء |
| 3- جنرل اقبال خان | ت | 13 اپریل 1980ء | تا | 22 مارچ 1984ء |
| 4- جنرل رحیم الدین خان | ت | 22 مارچ 1984ء | تا | 29 مارچ 1987ء |
| 5- جنرل اختر عبدالرحمن خان | ت | 29 مارچ 1987ء | تا | 17 اگست 1988ء |
| 6- ایڈمرل افتخار احمد سروہی | ت | 10 نومبر 1988ء | تا | 17 اگست 1991ء |
| 7- جنرل شمیم عالم خان | ت | 17 اگست 1991ء | تا | 9 نومبر 1994ء |

10 نومبر 1994ء	تا	9 نومبر 1997ء
9 نومبر 1997ء	تا	17 اکتوبر 1998ء
اکتوبر 1998ء	تا	17 اکتوبر 2001ء
17 اکتوبر 2001ء	تا	16 اکتوبر 2004ء
17 اکتوبر 2004ء	تا	17 اکتوبر 2007ء
18 اکتوبر 2007ء	تا	17 اکتوبر 2010ء
18 اکتوبر 2010ء	تا	حال

- 8 ائر چیف مارشل فاروق فیروز خان
- 9 جنرل جہانگیر کرامت
- 10 جنرل پرویز مشرف
- 11 جنرل محمد عزیز خان
- 12 جنرل احسان الحق
- 13 جنرل طارق مجید
- 14 جنرل خالد شمیم وائیس

(I) ● بری فوج (کمانڈر انچیف):

15 اگست 1947ء	تا	10 فروری 1948ء
11 فروری 1948ء	تا	16 جنوری 1951ء
17 جنوری 1951ء	تا	28 اکتوبر 1958ء
28 اکتوبر 1958ء	تا	17 ستمبر 1966ء
17 ستمبر 1966ء	تا	20 دسمبر 1971ء
20 دسمبر 1971ء	تا	3 مارچ 1972ء

- 1 جنرل سرفریک میسروی
- 2 جنرل سر ڈگلس ڈیوڈ گریسی
- 3 جنرل محمد ایوب خان
- 4 جنرل محمد سوبی خان
- 5 جنرل آغا محمد یحییٰ خان
- 6 لیفٹیننٹ جنرل گل حسن خان

● چیف آف سٹاف (کمانڈر انچیف):

3 مارچ 1972ء	تا	کیم مارچ 1976ء
کیم مارچ 1976ء	تا	17 اگست 1988ء
17 اگست 1988ء	تا	16 اگست 1991ء
16 اگست 1991ء	تا	8 جنوری 1993ء
12 جنوری 1993ء	تا	12 جنوری 1996ء
12 جنوری 1996ء	تا	17 اکتوبر 1998ء
17 اکتوبر 1998ء	تا	28 نومبر 2007ء
28 نومبر 2007ء	تا	حال

- 7 جنرل ٹکا خان
- 8 جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق
- 9 جنرل مرزا اسلم بیگ
- 10 جنرل آصف نواز جنجوعہ
- 11 جنرل عبدالوحید کاکڑ
- 12 جنرل جہانگیر کرامت
- 13 جنرل پرویز مشرف
- 14 جنرل اشفاق پرویز کیانی**

* مشرف نے 46 سال فوج میں گزارے اور 9 سال چیف آف آرمی سٹاف کے عہدے پر تعینات رہے۔
** 22 جولائی 2010ء کو وزیراعظم یوسف گیلانی نے ان کی مدت ملازمت میں 3 سال کی توسیع کر دی۔

(II) ● پاک بحریہ (کمانڈر انچیف):

14 اگست 1947ء	تا	31 جنوری 1953ء
31 جنوری 1953ء	تا	کیم مارچ 1959ء
کیم مارچ 1959ء	تا	20 اکتوبر 1966ء
20 اکتوبر 1966ء	تا	31 اگست 1969ء
کیم ستمبر 1969ء	تا	22 دسمبر 1971ء
3 مارچ 1972ء	تا	9 مارچ 1975ء

- 1 وائس ایڈمرل کفر ڈیمینز ولفریڈ
- 2 وائس ایڈمرل حاجی محمد صدیق چودھری
- 3 وائس ایڈمرل افضل رحمن خان
- 4 وائس ایڈمرل سید محمد احسن
- 5 وائس ایڈمرل مظفر حسن
- 6 وائس ایڈمرل حسن حفیظ احمد

● چیف آف نیول سٹاف:

23 مارچ 1975ء	تا	21 مارچ 1979ء
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- 1 ایڈمرل محمد شریف

23 مارچ 1983ء	تا	22 مارچ 1979ء	ایڈمرل کرامت رحمن نیازی	-2
19 اپریل 1986ء	تا	23 مارچ 1983ء	ایڈمرل طارق کمال خان	-3
9 نومبر 1988ء	تا	19 اپریل 1986ء	ایڈمرل افتخار احمد سرورہی	-4
8 نومبر 1991ء	تا	10 نومبر 1988ء	ایڈمرل یستور الحق ملک	-5
9 نومبر 1994ء	تا	9 نومبر 1991ء	ایڈمرل سعید ایم خان	-6
یکم مئی 1997ء	تا	10 نومبر 1994ء	ایڈمرل منصور الحق	-7
12 اکتوبر 1999ء	تا	2 مئی 1997ء	ایڈمرل فصیح بخاری	-8
12 اکتوبر 2002ء	تا	12 اکتوبر 1999ء	ایڈمرل عبدالعزیز مرزا	-9
16 اکتوبر 2005ء	تا	13 اکتوبر 2002ء	ایڈمرل شاہد کریم اللہ	-10
16 اکتوبر 2008ء	تا	17 اکتوبر 2005ء	ایڈمرل ایم افضل طاہر	-11
16 اکتوبر 2011ء	تا	17 اکتوبر 2008ء	ایڈمرل نعمان بشیر	-12
حال	تا	17 اکتوبر 2011ء	ایڈمرل محمد آصف سندھیلہ	-13

(III) ◎ پاک فضائیہ (کمانڈر انچیف):

17 فروری 1949ء	تا	15 اگست 1947ء	ارڈو افس مارشل ایلن پیری کین	-1
6 مئی 1951ء	تا	18 فروری 1949ء	ارڈو افس مارشل آرائیل آر آچری	-2
19 جون 1955ء	تا	7 مئی 1951ء	ارڈو افس مارشل ایل ڈبلیو کینن	-3
22 جولائی 1957ء	تا	20 جون 1955ء	ارڈو افس مارشل اے ڈبلیو بی میکڈانلڈ	-4
22 جولائی 1965ء	تا	23 جولائی 1957ء	ارڈو افس مارشل اصغر خان	-5
31 اگست 1969ء	تا	23 جولائی 1965ء	ارڈو افس مارشل محمد نور خان	-6
2 مارچ 1972ء	تا	یکم ستمبر 1969ء	ارڈو افس مارشل اے رحیم خان	-7

◎ چیف آف اسٹاف:

15 اپریل 1974ء	تا	3 مارچ 1972ء	ارڈو افس مارشل ظفر احمد چودھری	-1
22 جولائی 1978ء	تا	16 اپریل 1974ء	ارڈو افس مارشل ذوالفقار علی خان	-2
5 مارچ 1985ء	تا	23 جولائی 1978ء	ارڈو افس مارشل ایم انور شمیم	-3
8 مارچ 1988ء	تا	6 مارچ 1985ء	ارڈو افس مارشل جمال احمد خان	-4
9 مارچ 1991ء	تا	9 مارچ 1988ء	ارڈو افس مارشل حکیم اللہ خان	-5
8 نومبر 1994ء	تا	9 مارچ 1991ء	ارڈو افس مارشل فاروق فیروز خان	-6
7 نومبر 1997ء	تا	8 نومبر 1994ء	ارڈو افس مارشل عباس خٹک	-7
20 نومبر 2000ء	تا	7 نومبر 1997ء	ارڈو افس مارشل پرویز مہدی قریشی	-8
20 فروری 2003ء	تا	20 نومبر 2000ء	ارڈو افس مارشل مصحف علی میر	-9
18 مارچ 2006ء	تا	18 مارچ 2003ء	ارڈو افس مارشل کلیم سعادت	-10
18 مارچ 2009ء	تا	18 مارچ 2006ء	ارڈو افس مارشل تنویر محمود احمد	-11
حال	تا	18 مارچ 2009ء	راؤ قمر سلیمان	-12

Super Excellent Academic Tests

PHYSICS فزكس

Super Excellent Academic Tests

PHYSICS فزکس

ٹوٹل سوالات: 25

کل وقت: 15 منٹ

نوٹ: تمام سوالات معروضی ہونگے۔ فزکس میں سوالات اردو اور انگریزی دونوں زبانوں میں ہونگے اور جوابات انگریزی میں ہونگے۔

Physics Terms (Urdu and English)

Air tight

Attract

Area

Acceleration

Astronomical telescope

Angle of deviation

Absolute temperature scale

Axle

Atomic physics

Bad conductor

Breaking point

Base

Boiling point

Circular motion

Critical angle

Central distance .

Corpuscular theory of light

Compound microscope

ہوابند

کشش کرنا

رقبہ

اسراع

فلکی انعطافی دوربین

زاویہ انحراف

مطلق ٹمپریچر سکیل

دھرا

ایٹمی طبیعیات

برا موصل

نقطہ شکست

قاعدہ

نقطہ جوش

دائروی حرکت

زاویہ فاضل

درمیانی فاصلہ

روشنی کا ذراتی نظریہ

مرکب خوردبین

Centre of gravity	مرکز ثقل
Crest and trough	نشیب و فراز
Conductor	موصل
Concave mirror	مقعر آئینہ
Convex mirror	محدب آئینہ
Conductivity	ایصالیت
Covection	حمل حرارت
Conduction	ایصال حرارت
Diameter	قطر
Derived units	ماخوذ اکائیاں
Denser medium	بھاری واسطہ
Dual nature of light	روشنی کی دوہری نوعیت
Directly proportional	راست متناسب
Dispersion of light	روشنی کا انتشار
Density	کثافت
Double concave	دوہرا متعصب عدسہ
Double convex lense	دوہرا محدب عدسہ
Displacement	ہٹانہ
Drift velocity	دھکیل ولاسٹی
Dynamics	حرکیات
Electrostatic induction	برقی امالہ
Energy	توانائی
Echo	آواز کی بارگشت
Excite	برانگیختہ
Efficiency	کارکردگی
Equilibrium	توازن
Electronics	الیکٹرونیات
Electromagnetism	برقناطیست
Elasticity	لچک
Emission spectrim	اخراجی لیف
Frequency	فریکونسی (تعدد)
Force	قوت

Fundamental units
Foresightedness
Focus point
Focal length
Focus
Fixed pulley
Friction
Fluid
Good conductur
Gravitation
Centripetal force
Centrifugal force
Coefficient of friction
Heat
Heat capacity
Interference of light
Inversely proportional
Insulator
Image
Inclined plane
Isolated system
Limiting friction
Instrumental error
Internal combustion engine
Kinetic molecular theory
Kinetics
Kinetic energy
Length
Light
Law of gravitation
Loudness
Longitudenal wave

بنیادی اکائیاں
بعید نظری
نقطہ ماسکہ
طول ماسکہ
ماسکہ خاص
ساکن چرخہ
رگڑ
سیال
اچھا موصل
تجاذب
مرکز مائل قوت
مرکز گریز قوت
رگڑ کا معیار
حرارت
گنجائش حرارت
تداخل روشنی
بالعکس تناسب
حاجز
شبیبہ
سطح مائل
الگ تھلگ نظام
انتہائی رگڑ
آلاتی غلطی
اندرونی عمل احتراق والے انجن
حرکی مالیکیولی نظریہ
حرکیات
حرکی توانائی
لمبائی
ہلکے روشنی
قانون تجاذب
بلندی
عرض موجیں

Linear thermal expansion
Line
Linear motion
Mirage
Moveable pulley
Magnitude
Mass
Momentum
Moment arm
Mechanics
Medians
Neutral equilibrium
North pole
Near sightedness
Oscillatory motion
Origin
Parallelgram
Potential difference
Product.
Persistence of vision
Pressure
Prism
Periodic motion
Pole
Principle axis
Pressure
Pulley
Rotational equilibrium
Rotational motion
Rolling friction
Radius
Resultant of two forces



طولی حرارتی پھیلاؤ
خط
خطی حرکت
سراب
متحرك چرخى
عددی قیمت
کمیت
معیار حرکت
معیار اثر کا بازو
میکانیات
وسطانیے
تعدیلی توازن
شمالی قطب
قریب نظری
ارتعاشی حرکت
مبداء
متوازی الاضلاع
پوٹینشل کا فرق
حاصل ضرب
قرار بصارت
دباؤ
منشور
دوری حرکت
قطب
محور خاص
دباؤ
چرخى
گردشی توازن
گردشی حرکت
لڑھکنے کی رگڑ
رداس
دو قوتوں کا حاصل قوت

Rarer medium	ہلکا واسطہ
Repell	دفع کرنا
Resistance	مزاحمت
Refractive index	انعطاف نما
Retardation /-ve acceleration	منفی اسراع
Restoring force	عامل قوت
Random error	غیر اختیاری غلطی
Reference axis	حوالے کا محور
Radium of curvation	نصف قطر انحنا
Reflection of light	روشنی کا انعکاس
Radioactivity	روشنی کا انعطاف
Radioactivity	تاب کاری
Radiation	اشعاع حرارت
Resolution of vectors	ویکٹروں کی تحلیل
Semiconductor	نیم موصل
Statics	سکونیات
Spectrum	طیف
Scale	پیمانہ
Spring balance	کمال دار ترازو
Sliding friction	گھسیٹنے کی رگڑ
Specific heat	حرارت مخصوصہ
Stable equilibrium	قیام پذیر توازن
Speed	رفتار
South pole	جنوبی قطب
Simple harmonic motion	سادہ موسیقانی حرکت
Spherical mirrors	کروی آئینے
Self adjution	خود منضبط
Standard pressure	معیاری دبانو
Scalar quantity	غیر سمتی مقدار
System	نظام
Surroundings	گرد و پیش
Source of light	مبدا روشنی

Translational motion	خطی حرکت
Translation waves	طولی موجیں
Total internal reflection	کلی داخلی انعکاس
Temperature	درجہ حرارت
Translational equilibrium	انتقال توازن
Torque	قوت کا معیار اثر
Tension	تناؤ
Unstable equilibrium	غیر قیام پذیر توازن
Unaltered	غیر متغیر
Visible spectrum	مرئی طیف
Violet	بنقشی
Visible distortion	بصری بگاڑ
Vibrational motion	ارتعاشی حرکت
Vibration	ارتعاش
Velocity	ولاسٹی
Vector quantity	سمتی مقدار
Wave motion	موجی حرکت
Wedge	فانہ
Wave length	طول موج
Weight	وزن
Wind mill	پن چکی
X-axis	افقی خط

SAMPLE TEST

Selected From Previous Tests

1. The equation of mass and energy by Einstein is _____.
آئن سٹائن کی مادہ اور توانائی کی مساوات ہے۔
- (A) $m = Ec^2$ (B) $E = mc$
(C) $E = mc^2$ (D) $E = m^2c$
2. _____ Muslim scientist corrected the Greek conception of vision, locating retina as the seat of vision.
..... مسلم سائنسدان نے یونانی نظریہ بصارت کو درست کیا اور پردہ چشم کو دیکھنے کی جگہ قرار دیا۔
- (A) Ibn-ul-Haitham (B) Bu Ali Sina
(C) Al-Farabi (D) Ali Ibne Isa
3. The specific heat (C) of a body is _____.
کسی بھی جسم کی حرارت مخصوصہ (C) کے برابر ہوتی ہے۔
- (A) $C = Qmt$ (B) $C = \Delta Qm\Delta t$
(C) $C = \frac{m\Delta t}{\Delta Q}$ (D) $C = \frac{\Delta Q}{m\Delta t}$
4. Capacity of doing work of any machine is known as _____.
کسی بھی مشین کی کام کرنے کی صلاحیت کو کہتے ہیں۔
- (A) Input (B) Power
(C) Output (D) Inertia
5. If we go above the earth's surface equal to earth's diameter, the gravitational force will be _____.
اگر زمین کے قطر کے برابر اوپر جائیں تو گ کی قیمت ہوگی۔
- (A) Equal (B) $1/4$
(C) $1/8$ (D) Zero
6. _____ is used to control the temperature of any place.
کسی بھی جگہ کے درجہ حرارت کو کنٹرول کرنے کیلئے آلہ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔
- (A) Thermostat (B) Thermometer
(C) Thermos (D) Temperature scale
7. If _____ force is applied on a body having mass of one kilogram then 1 m/sec² acceleration is produced.
اگر کسی جسم جس کی کمیت ایک کلوگرام ہے پر قوت لگائی جائے تو اس میں 1 m/sec² کا اسراع پیدا ہوتا ہے۔
- (A) Newton (B) Joule
(C) Volt (D) Watt
8. For which of the following direction and quantity are required?

مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کس کے لیے سمت اور مقدار کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے؟

- (A) Speed (B) Energy
(C) Work (D) Momentum
9. Which kind of energy is provided in a winding-watch?
چابی والی گھڑی میں کونسی توانائی مہیا کی جاتی ہے؟
(A) Kinetic energy (B) Potential energy
(C) Sound energy (D) Power energy
10. Which frequency of electricity is used in Pakistan?
پاکستان میں استعمال ہونے والی بجلی کی فریکوئنسی کونسی ہے۔
(A) 60 Hz (B) 50 Hz
(C) 50 Amperes (D) 50 Watt
11. Coefficient of friction between wood and wood is _____.
لکڑی اور لکڑی کے مابین رگڑ کا معیار ہے۔
(A) 0.4 (B) 0.2
(C) 0.7 (D) 0.3
12. Kinetic energy of a body is equal to _____.
کسی جسم کی حرکی توانائی کے برابر ہوگی۔
(A) mc^2 (B) pgh
(C) $1/2mv^2$ (D) mgh
13. By _____ we can distinguish between high and low sound.
..... کے ذریعہ ہم اونچی اور نیچی آواز میں فرق کر سکتے ہیں۔
(A) Pitch (B) Frequency
(C) Waves (D) Ear
14. Brass expands _____ than iron.
پیتل لوہے کے مقابلے میں پھیلتا ہے۔
(A) Less (B) Equal
(C) More (D) None of these
15. If an aeroplane travels at the velocity of 200 km per hour towards the West for an hour and towards the East for another hour, what will be its average speed in two hours?
200 km
اگر ایک ہوائی جہاز 200 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کی دلائی سے ایک گھنٹہ مغرب کی جانب اور ایک گھنٹہ مشرق کی جانب سفر کرتا ہے تو دو گھنٹوں میں اس کی اوسط رفتار کیا ہوگی؟
(A) 400 km/hr (B) Zero km/hr
(C) 100 km/hr (D) 200 km/hr
16. The process of injecting impurity in a matter is called _____.
کئی بھی مادے میں ایسپوریٹی کو داخل کرنے کے عمل کو کہتے ہیں۔
(A) Mixing (B) Viscosity

17. Splitting of white light into its constituents is known as _____ of light.
(C) Distillation (D) Doping
سفید روشنی کا اس کے اجزا میں تقسیم ہو جانا روشنی کا..... کہلاتا ہے۔
18. High-speed neutrons in an atomic reactor can be slowed down with the help of _____.
(A) Distribution (B) Dispersion
(C) Reflection (D) Reduction
ایٹمی ری ایکٹر میں تیز رفتار نیوٹران کو..... کی مدد سے ست کیا جاتا ہے۔
19. In a big resistance attached parallel to the coil of galvanometer then it is called _____.
(A) Radiator (B) Capacitor
(C) Moderator (D) Conductor
اگر گیلوانومیٹر کی کوئل کے متوازی ایک بڑی مزاحمت لگائی جائے تو اس کو..... کہتے ہیں۔
20. Sound waves of above 20,000 Hz are called _____.
(A) Ammeter (B) Ampere meter
(C) Conductor (D) Resistant
20,000 ہرٹز سے زائد آواز کی لہریں..... کہلاتی ہیں۔
21. Unit of capacitance of a capacitor is _____.
(A) Intra sonic (B) Ultra sonic
(C) Super sonic (D) Sonic waves
کسی بھی کیپیسٹر کی کیپیسٹنس کی اکائی..... ہے۔
22. The ray of incident of light which falls on a plain mirror inclinedly turns at _____ angle.
(A) Newton (B) Ampere
(C) Watt (D) Faraday
جب روشنی کی شعاع واقع کسی مستوی آئینے پر ترچھی پڑتی ہے تو وہ..... زاویہ پر پڑ جاتی ہے۔
23. The ratio of limiting friction to normal reaction is known as the _____.
(A) 45° (B) 30°
(C) 60° (D) 90°
دو سطحوں کے درمیان انتہائی رگڑ اور عمودی رد عمل کے درمیان نسبت کو..... کہتے ہیں۔
24. The system of two plates which is used to store charge and electric energy is called _____.
(A) Rolling friction (B) Co-efficient of friction
(C) Reducing friction (D) Co-ordinate of friction
دو پلیٹوں کا ایسا نظام جس کے ذریعہ برقی چارج اور توانائی کو ذخیرہ کیا جاتا ہے..... کہلاتا ہے۔
25. In a body in stable equilibrium is slightly disturbed it comes back to its
(A) Inductor (B) Storehouse
(C) Capacitor (D) Conductor

position.

اگر جسم قیام پذیر توازن میں ہے تو معمولی ہلانے پر واپس اپنی..... حالت میں آ جاتا ہے۔

- (A) Original (B) New
(C) Neutral (D) Correct

Answers

1.	C	2.	A	3.	D	4.	C	5.	B
6.	A	7.	A	8.	D	9.	B	10.	B
11.	D	12.	C	13.	A	14.	C	15.	D
16.	D	17.	B	18.	C	19.	A	20.	B
21.	D	22.	A	23.	B	24.	C	25.	A

PHYSICS

Objective Type (MCQs) Tests

TEST NO.1

1. Weight is a vector quantity. -1
 ایک سمتی مقدار ہے۔
 A. distance B. mass
 C. time D. weight
2. The centripetal force of a body moving in a circular path is increased by _____ -2
 میں اضافے سے دائرے میں گھومتے ہوئے جسم کی مرکز مائل قوت میں اضافہ ہو جاتا ہے۔
 A. increase in its mass B. increase in its volume
 C. increase in its density D. decrease in speed
3. To find the least count of Vernier Calipers, the smallest division of the main scale is _____ the number of divisions on the Vernier Scale. -3
 ورنیر کیلیپرز کا لیٹ کاؤنٹ معلوم کرنے کیلئے مین سکیل کے سب سے چھوٹے درجے کو ورنیر سکیل کے کل درجوں سے کیا جاتا ہے۔
 A. added to B. multiplied by
 C. subtracted from D. divided by
4. The mechanical advantage of a machine is equal to _____.

- 4- مشین کا میکانی مفاد..... کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔
- A. its output B. input x output
C. input/output ~~D. output/input~~
5. The mass of the earth is _____ kilograms.
- 5- زمین کی کمیت..... کلوگرام ہے۔
- A. 6.62×10^{34} B. 6.02×10^{23}
~~C. 6×10^{24}~~ D. 6.67×10^{11}
6. The increase in temperature of a body in a unit mass through 1°C is called _____
- 6- کسی جسم کے درجہ حرارت میں 1 درجہ سنٹی گریڈ کا اضافہ کرنے کے لیے درکار حرارت کی مقدار کو..... کہتے ہیں۔
- A. internal heat B. latent heat
~~C. specific heat~~ D. heat of fusion
7. The relation between load, fulcrum and effort was discovered by _____
- 7- لوڈ، فلکر م اور ایفرٹ کے درمیان تعلق..... نے دریافت کیا۔
- A. Archimedes B. Galileo
C. Newton D. Euclid
8. The instrument used to measure air pressure is called _____
- 8- ہوا کے دباؤ کی پیمائش کرنے والا آلہ..... کہلاتا ہے۔
- A. hypsometer B. barometer
C. manometer D. galvanometer
- 9- انتہائی رگڑ کی قوت..... کے راست متناسب ہوتی ہے۔
- ~~A. normal reaction~~ B. mass
C. velocity D. inclination of surface
10. The relation between stress and strain is known as _____
- 10- سٹریس اور سٹرین کا باہمی تعلق..... کہلاتا ہے۔
- A. Hooke's Law B. Archimedes' rule
~~C. Young's modulus~~ D. none of above
11. The _____ of a simple pendulum is decreased when its length is increased.
- 11- سادہ پنڈولم کی لمبائی میں اضافے سے..... میں کمی واقع ہو جاتی ہے۔
- A. mass B. ~~frequency~~
C. amplitude D. energy
12. Sound requires some _____ to travel.
- 12- آواز کو سفر کرنے کے لیے..... کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔
- A. air B. vibrations
~~C. medium~~ D. vacuum

13. Heat is a form of _____
-13 حرارت کی ایک شکل ہے۔
A. fire B. energy ✓
C. matter D. gas
14. A _____ always forms a virtual image.
-14 سے بننے والی شبیہ ہمیشہ مجازی ہوتی ہے۔
A. convex lens B. convex mirror
✓ C. concave lens D. concave mirror
15. The distance between two consecutive crests of a transverse wave is called _____
-15 عرضی موجوں میں دو متصل فرازوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ کہلاتا ہے۔
A. wave number B. amplitude
C. wave front D. ✓ wavelength
16. If an object is placed at twice the distance of its focal length then its image will form at _____
-16 اگر ایک جسم مقعر آئینے کے طول ماسکہ سے دوگنا فاصلے پر رکھا گیا ہو تو اس کی شبیہ پر بنے گی۔
A. ✓ principal focus B. infinity
C. centre of curvature D. between focal point and centre of curvature
17. The rate of flow of charge through a conductor is called _____
-17 کسی موصل میں سے گزرنے والے چارج کے بہاؤ کی شرح کہلاتی ہے۔
A. capacity B. ampere
C. ✓ current D. watt
18. The current flowing between two points is proportional to the _____ across them.
-18 کسی سرکٹ میں دو نقاط کے درمیان بہنے والی کرنٹ ان نقاط کے کے برابر ہوتی ہے۔
A. charge B. ✓ potential difference
C. capacitance D. none of above
19. In P-type materials, _____ act as current carriers.
-19 P ٹائپ مادے میں کرنٹ کے بہاؤ کا سبب ہوتے ہیں۔
A. protons B. electrons
C. ✓ holes D. canal rays
20. The process of _____ takes place in the sun and other stars.
-20 سورج اور دوسرے ستاروں میں کا عمل



- A. fusion B. fission
C. combustion D. radiation

Answers

1.	D	2.	A	3.	D	4.	D	5.	C
6.	C	7.	A	8.	B	9.	A	10.	C
11.	B	12.	C	13.	B	14.	C	15.	D
16.	A	17.	C	18.	B	19.	C	20.	A

TEST NO. 2

1. The velocity of a body moving with constant acceleration _____
یکساں اسراع سے حرکت کرنے والے جسم کی رفتار ہے۔ -1
A. remains zero B. changes uniformly
C. changes abruptly D. does not change
2. The number of fundamental units in the international system is _____
اکائیوں کے بین الاقوامی نظام میں بنیادی اکائیوں کی تعداد ہے۔ -2
A. 3 B. 5
C. 7 D. 9
3. The unit of force in the international system is _____
بین الاقوامی نظام میں قوت کی اکائی ہے۔ -3
A. newton B. dyne
C. erg D. pascal
4. At an altitude equal to the radius of the earth, the value of g becomes _____
زمین کے نصف قطر کے برابر بلندی پر g کی قیمت رہ جاتی ہے۔ -4
A. double B. half
C. one fourth D. one third
5. If distance is to be measured with an accuracy of 0.01 cm then _____
should be used.
اگر فاصلے کی 0.01 سنٹی میٹر تک درست نش مطلوب ہو تو کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ -5
A. meter rod B. screw gauge
C. vernier calipers D. micrometer
6. The freezing point of water on Kelvin Scale is _____
کیلون سکیل پر پانی کا نقطہ انجماد ہے۔ -6
A. 0° B. 273°
C. -273° D. 32°

- 7: There are _____ types of lever. لیور کی کل اقسام ہوتی ہیں۔ -7
- A. 1 B. 2
~~C. 3~~ D. 4
8. The product of mass and velocity is called _____. کمیت اور ولاسٹی کے حاصل ضرب کو کہتے ہیں۔ -8
- A. kinetic energy B. potential energy
~~C. power~~ D. momentum
9. Force acting on unit area is called _____. اکائی رقبے پر عمل کرنے والی قوت کو کہتے ہیں۔ -9
- ~~A. pressure~~ B. energy
 C. work D. strain
10. A ship floats on the surface of the sea according to _____ law. بحری جہاز سمندر کی سطح پر کے اصول کے مطابق تیرتا ہے۔ -10
- A. Pascal's B. Archimedes'
 C. Hooke's D. Galileo's
11. The inertia of a body is the measurement of its _____. کسی جسم کی کمیت اس کے کی پیمائش ہے۔ -11
- A. energy B. inertia
 C. momentum D. none of above
12. _____ discovered that current flowing through a circuit is directly proportional to the voltage applied. نے دریافت کیا کہ کسی سرکٹ میں سے گزرنے والا کرنٹ وولٹیج کے راست تناسب ہوتا ہے۔ -12
- A. Ohm B. Ampere
 C. Faraday D. Watt
13. Coulomb is the unit of _____. کولمب کی اکائی کو کہتے ہیں۔ -13
- ~~A. charge~~ B. current
 C. potential difference D. capacitance
14. Transverse waves consist of _____. عرضی موجیں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں۔ -14
- A. crests B. troughs
 C. both of above D. none of above
15. The motion which repeats in equal intervals of time is called _____ motion.



15. ایسی حرکت جو برابر وقتوں سے دہرائی جائے..... حرکت کہلاتی ہے۔
 A. periodic B. harmonic
 C. rotational D. translational
16. The angle between the reflected ray and the normal at the point of incidence is called _____
 شعاع منعکس اور نقطہ وقوع پر کھینچے گئے عمود کے درمیان زاویہ..... کہلاتا ہے۔
 A. angle of refraction B. angle of incidence
 C. minimum angle of deviation D. angle of reflection
17. To remove nearsightedness, _____ is used.
 قریب نظری کے نقص کو دور کرنے کے لیے..... کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔
 A. prism B. microscope
 C. convex lens D. concave lens
18. Gamma rays consist of _____
 گاما شعاعیں..... پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں۔
 A. light particles B. heavy particles
 C. electromagnetic waves D. mechanical waves
19. According to the quantum theory, light travels in the form of particles of energy called _____
 کوانٹم نظریہ کے مطابق روشنی توانائی کے ذرات کی صورت میں سفر کرتی ہے جنہیں..... کہتے ہیں۔
 A. positrons B. electrons
 C. photons D. muons
20. Atoms of an element having different mass numbers are called _____
 کسی عنصر کے ایسے ایٹم جن کا ماس نمبر مختلف ہو..... کہلاتے ہیں۔
 A. isomers B. isotopes
 C. isobars D. molecules

Answers

1.	B	2.	C	3.	A	4.	C	5.	C
6.	B	7.	C	8.	D	9.	A	10.	B
11.	B	12.	A	13.	A	14.	C	15.	A
16.	D	17.	D	18.	C	19.	C	20.	B

TEST NO. 3

1. Vernier calipers can be used to measure up to the accuracy of _____ centimeters.
 1- ورنیر کیلیپرز کے ذریعے..... سنٹی میٹر تک پیمائش کی جاسکتی ہے۔
 A. ✓ 0.01 ✓ B. 0.1 ✗
 C. 0.001 D. .0001
2. In plotting a graph, the independent variable is usually taken along the _____.
 2- گراف بناتے وقت آزاد متغیر عموماً..... کے ساتھ لیا جاتا ہے۔
 A. ✓ X-axis B. Y-axis
 C. both of above D. none of above
3. One Pico second is equal to _____ second.
 3- ایک پیکو سیکنڈ..... سیکنڈ کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔
 A. 10^{-6} B. 10^6
 C. ✓ 10^{-12} D. 10^{12}
4. The horizontal component of vector F can be found by the formula _____.
 4- ویکٹر F کا افقی جزو..... سے معلوم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
 A. $F \tan \theta$ B. $F \sin \theta$
 C. ✓ $F \cos \theta$ D. $F / \tan \theta$
5. The centre of gravity of a cylinder is situated at _____.
 5- سلنڈر کا مرکز ثقل..... پر واقع ہوتا ہے۔
 A. The point of intersection of diagonals B. the centre of its circular face
 C. ✓ midpoint of its axis D. none of above
6. There are _____ forms of equilibrium.
 6- توازن کی کل..... حالتیں ہیں۔
 A. one B. two
 C. three ✓ D. four
7. In circular motion, the direction of motion of a body and the force acting on it are _____ to each other.
 7- دائروں کی حرکت میں جسم کی حرکت کی سمت اور اس پر عمل کرنے والی قوت ایک دوسرے کے..... ہوتے ہیں۔
 A. equal B. parallel
 C. opposite D. ✓ perpendicular
8. In S.I. system the unit of power is _____.



- 8- اکائیوں کے بین الاقوامی نظام میں طاقت کی اکائی ہے۔
 A. watt
 B. newton
 C. joule
 D. erg

Work is the product of _____.

- 9- کام کی حاصل ضرب کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔
 A. force and velocity
 B. mass and velocity
 C. mass and acceleration
 D. force and displacement

Increasing external pressure on water also increases its _____.

- 10- بیرونی دباؤ بڑھانے سے پانی کے میں اضافہ ہو جاتا ہے۔
 A. boiling point
 B. freezing point
 C. specific heat
 D. internal heat

- 11- برقی توانائی کی تجارتی اکائی ہے۔
 A. kilo-watt
 B. joule
 C. ampere
 D. kilo-watt-hour

When a car stops suddenly, the passengers in their seats

- feel a push forward due to _____.
 12- جب کار اچانک رکتی ہے تو اس میں بیٹھی سوار یوں کو کے سبب آگے کی جانب دھکا لگتا ہے۔
 A. potential energy
 B. inertia
 C. temperature
 D. second law of motion

The potential energy of a given body varies with its _____.

- 13- کسی جسم کی مخفی توانائی کا انحصار پر ہوتا ہے۔
 A. height above the surface of the earth
 B. velocity
 C. acceleration
 D. density

A transistor consists of _____ junction.
 14- ایک ٹرانسٹر جنکشن پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔

- A. PNP
 B. NPN
 C. both of above
 D. none of above

A see-saw is _____ kind of lever.
 15- سی-سا قسم کا لیور ہے۔

- A. first
 B. second
 C. third
 D. fourth

16. In the S.I. system, the unit of torque is _____
بین الاقوامی نظام میں ٹارک کی اکائی ہے۔ -16
- A. newton
B. joule
C. watt
D. newton-meter
17. The objective of a reflecting telescope is a _____
ایک انعکاسی دوربین کا دہانہ ایک ہوتا ہے۔ -17
- A. convex lens
B. convex mirror
C. concave lens
D. concave mirror
18. The refractive index of water is _____
پانی کے انعطاف نما کی قیمت ہے۔ -18
- A. 3.11
B. 1.13
C. 1.33
D. 31.3
19. Like poles of two magnets _____ each other.
مقناطیس کے دو ایک جیسے قطب ایک دوسرے کو کرتے ہیں۔ -19
- A. cancel
B. attract
C. repel
D. none of above
20. The charged stored in a capacitor is equal to the product of _____
ایک کپیسٹر میں محفوظ ہونے والا چارج کے حاصل ضرب کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔ -20
- A. current and resistance
B. capacitance and voltage
C. current and voltage
D. resistance and conductance

Answers

1.	A	2.	A	3.	C	4.	C	5.	C
6.	C	7.	D	8.	A	9.	D	10.	A
11.	D	12.	B	13.	A	14.	C	15.	A
16.	D	17.	D	18.	C	19.	C	20.	B

TEST NO. 4

1. If the zero of vernier scale is to the right of the zero on the main scale, then the zero error will be _____
اگر ورنیر سکیل کا صفر سکیل کے صفر سے دائیں جانب ہو تو صفری غلطی ہوگی۔ -1
- A. negative
B. positive
C. minimum
D. maximum

2. One giga-electron-volt is equal to _____
ایک گریگا الیکٹران وولٹ برابر ہے..... کے۔ -2
- A. 10^{-12} ev
B. 10^{12} ev
C. 10^9 ev
D. 10^6 ev
3. A quantity which can be determined with mentioning direction, is called _____
ایسی مقدار جس کے لیے سمت کی ضرورت نہ ہو..... کہلاتی ہے۔ -3
- A. scalar quantity
B. vector quantity
C. matter
D. energy
4. The mass of the earth can be found by _____
زمین کی کمیت..... سے معلوم کی جاسکتی ہے۔ -4
- A. $\frac{gR}{G^2}$
B. $\frac{GR^2}{g}$
C. $\frac{gR^2}{G}$
D. $\frac{G^2R}{g}$
5. If a mass of a body is 5 Kg, so there will be _____ weight on the surface of the earth.
اگر کسی جسم کی کمیت 5 کلوگرام ہو تو زمین کی سطح پر اس کا وزن..... ہوگا۔ -5
- A. 4.9N
B. 98N
C. 9.8N
D. none of above
6. The vector product of force and distance is called _____
قوت اور فاصلے کی ویکٹر پراڈکٹ..... کہلاتی ہے۔ -6
- A. work
B. energy
C. momentum
D. torque
7. Ratio of change of displacement _____
ہٹاؤ میں تبدیلی کی شرح کو..... کہتے ہیں۔ -7
- A. acceleration
B. velocity
C. speed
D. power
8. The first equation of motion is derived from the definition of _____
حرکت کی پہلی مساوات..... کی تعریف سے اخذ کی جاتی ہے۔ -8
- A. velocity
B. force
C. acceleration
D. displacement
9. The efficiency of a machine is equal to _____
کسی مشین کی کارکردگی..... کے برابر ہوتی ہے۔ -9

- A. output
B. input
C. input/output
D. output/input
10. According to the law of _____ a liquid exerts equal pressure in all directions.
کے قانون کے مطابق مائع چاروں اطراف میں برابر دباؤ منتقل کرتے ہیں۔ -10
A. Archimedes
B. Pascal
C. Newton
D. Hooke
11. Rubber, glass and plastic are examples of _____ کی مثالیں ہیں۔ -11
A. insulator
B. conductor
C. semi-conductor
D. none of above
12. Joule is the unit of _____ جول کی اکائی ہے۔ -12
A. energy
B. power
C. force
D. torque
13. The time period of a body attached to a spring is given by _____ پریگ سے بندھے ہوئے جسم کا ٹائم پیریڈ ہوتا ہے۔ -13
A. $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$
B. $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$
C. $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$
D. $T = 2\pi\sqrt{lg}$
14. For total internal reflection to occur, must be _____ کئی داخلی انعکاس کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ شعاع کا زاویہ وقوع زاویہ فاضل سے ہو۔ -14
A. less than
B. less than or equal to
C. greater than
D. greater than or equal to
15. In Coulomb's law the value of k is $9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$. کولمب کے قانون میں k کی قیمت Nm^2/C^2 ہے۔ -15
A. 9×10^9
B. 6.67×10^{11}
C. 1.6×10^{19}
D. 9×10^9
16. The material used between the plates of a capacitor is called _____ کیپیسٹر میں پلیٹوں کے درمیان واسطے کے طور پر استعمال ہونے والے مادے کو کہتے ہیں۔ -16

17. To measure the current flowing through a circuit, the ammeter is always used in _____ in the circuit.
 -17 ای میٹر کو کرنٹ کی پیمائش کرنے کے لیے سرکٹ میں ہمیشہ جوڑا جاتا ہے۔
 A. dielectric B. insulator
 C. separator D. semi-conductor
 A. parallel B. series
 C. any one of above D. none of above
18. Gamma rays comprise of _____.
 -18 گیمما شعاعیں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں۔
 A. electromagnetic waves B. electrons
 C. protons D. helium nuclear
19. The density of water is _____ at 4°C.
 -19 4°C پر پانی کی کثافت ہوتی ہے۔
 A. maximum B. minimum
 C. zero D. negative
20. The number of vibrations per second is called _____.
 -20 اکائی وقت میں ارتعاشات کی تعداد کو کہتے ہیں۔
 A. wave number B. time period
 C. frequencies D. amplitude

Answers

1.	B	2.	B	3.	A	4.	C	5.	D
6.	D	7.	B	8.	C	9.	D	10.	B
11.	A	12.	A	13.	B	14.	D	15.	D
16.	A	17.	B	18.	A	19.	A	20.	C

TEST NO. 5

1. If a length of 4.57 cm is read from the vernier calipers, it implies that the _____ the division of the vernier scale coincides a division on the main scale.
 -1 اگر ورنیر کیلیپرز سے ہمیں 4.57 سنٹی میٹر ریڈنگ حاصل ہوتی ہے تو اس کا مطلب ہے کہ ورنیر کیلیپرز کا واں درجہ مین کیلیپرز کے درجے سے مل رہا ہے۔
 A. 5 B. 7
 C. 57 D. 4

2. A physical balance is used to measure _____.

- ایک طبعی ترازو..... معلوم کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- A. physical quantities B. weight
C. mass D. density
3. If two quantities are proportional to each other then their graph will be represented by _____
اگر دو مقداروں کے درمیان تناسب راست ہو تو ان کا گراف..... ہوگا۔
A. a straight line B. a curve
C. a broken line D. dots
4. To subtract vector B from vector A, the _____ of vector B is added to vector A.
ویکٹر A میں سے ویکٹر B کو تفریق کرنے کے لیے ویکٹر B کے..... کو ویکٹر A میں جمع کر دیا جاتا ہے۔
A. half B. double
C. inverse D. negative
5. The sin of 35° is the same as cos of _____
 35° کے sin کی قیمت وہی ہے جو..... کے cos کی ہے۔
A. 35° B. 45°
C. 55° D. 125°
6. The _____ is also called the law of inertia.
..... کو جمود کا قانون بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
A. first law of motion B. second law of motion
C. third law of motion D. law of gravitation
7. The product of mass and velocity is called _____
کمیت اور ولاسٹی کی حاصل ضرب..... کہلاتی ہے۔
A. impulse B. momentum
C. kinetic energy D. power
8. The limiting friction can be found from the formula _____
انتہائی رگڑ کی قوت..... سے معلوم کی جاتی ہے۔
A. $F_s = \mu Rg$ B. $F_s = mgh$
C. $F_s = \mu mg$ D. $F_s = \mu s$
9. To fulfil the second condition of equilibrium it is necessary that _____
توازن کی پہلی شرط پوری ہونے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ.....
A. $\Sigma F_x = 0$ B. $\Sigma F_y = 0$
C. both of above D. none of above



10. Angle of incidence and angle of reflection are always _____.

-10 زاویہ وقوع اور زاویہ انعکاس ہمیشہ..... ہوتے ہیں۔

- A. different
B. equal
C. positive
D. negative

11. When a magnet is cut into two pieces, the ends of the pieces become _____.

-11 جب کسی مقناطیس کے دو ٹکڑے کیے جاتے ہیں تو دونوں کے سرے.....

- A. both north poles
B. both south poles
C. one north pole and one south pole
D. none of the magnetic poles

12. The unit of charge is _____.

-12 چارج کی اکائی..... ہے۔

- A. ampere
B. coulomb
C. gauss
D. newton

13. The charge on a electron or proton is _____ coulomb.

-13 ایک الیکٹران یا پروٹان پر موجود چارج کی قیمت..... کولمب ہوتی ہے۔

- A. 1.6×10^{-19}
B. 9.1×10^{-31}
C. 6.67×10^{-11}
D. 1.67×10^{-27}

14. A capacitor is used to _____.

-14 ایک کیپیسٹر..... کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

- A. store the charge
B. create potential difference
C. produce electric current
D. enhance the capacity of a battery

15. In Simple Harmonic Motion, acceleration is always directed towards _____.

-15 سادہ موسیقائی حرکت میں اسراع کی سمت ہمیشہ..... ہوتی ہے۔

- A. direction of motion
B. mean position
C. perpendicular to wave motion
D. centre of circle

16. Crests and troughs are parts of _____ waves.

-16 نشیب اور فرزاز..... موجوں کا حصہ ہوتے ہیں۔

- A. longitudinal
B. transverse
C. mechanical
D. elastic

17. In P-type materials, the charge carriers are the _____.

- 17- بی ٹائپ اشیاء میں چارج بردار ذرے..... ہوتے ہیں۔
 A. protons B. holes
 C. alpha particles D. electrons
18. Isotopes are those atoms whose _____
 آئسوٹوپ ایسے ایٹموں کو کہتے ہیں جن کے.....
 A. atomic numbers are same but mass numbers are different B. atomic numbers are different but mass numbers are same
 C. atomic numbers and mass numbers both are same but number of neutrons is different D. number of protons and number of neutrons are same but number of electrons is different
19. The emission of rays from a nucleus is called _____
 نیوکلئیس سے شعاعوں کے اخراج کو..... کہتے ہیں۔
 A. nuclear fission B. nuclear fusion
 C. chemical decay D. radioactivity
20. کوآٹم نظریے کے مطابق روشنی مخصوص ذرات پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے جنہیں..... کہا جاتا ہے۔
 A. protons B. photons
 C. positrons D. neutrons

Answers

1.	B	2.	C	3.	A	4.	D	5.	C
6.	A	7.	B	8.	C	9.	D	10.	B
11.	C	12.	B	13.	A	14.	A	15.	B
16.	B	17.	B	18.	A	19.	D	20.	B

TEST NO. 6

1. The vernier scale division coinciding with any of the divisions on the main scale is _____ the least count.
 مین سکیل کے کسی درجے کی سیدھ میں آنے والے ورنیئر سکیل کے درجے کو لیٹ کاؤنٹ سے..... کیا جاتا ہے۔
 A. added to B. subtracted from
 C. multiplied by D. divided by
2. Scalars are added, subtracted, multiplied and divided according to the rules of _____
 سکالرز کو..... کے طریقے سے جمع، تفریق، ضرب اور تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔



- A. ordinary mathematics
 B. special mathematics
 C. head-to-tail rule
 D. graphical mathematics

3. The tangent of an angle is equal to _____

-3 کسی زاویے کا ٹینجٹ (Tangent) برابر ہوتا ہے..... کے۔

- A. perpendicular/base
 B. base/perpendicular
 C. base/hypotenuse
 D. perpendicular/hypotenuse

4. The acceleration produced in a body is _____ to the force applied on it.

-4 کسی جسم میں پیدا ہونے والا اسراع اس پر عمل کرنے والی قوت کے..... ہوتا ہے۔

- A. equal
 B. directly proportional
 C. inversely proportional
 D. none of above

5. In fundamental units, a newton can be described as _____

-5 بنیادی اکائیوں میں ایک نیوٹن..... کے برابر ہے۔

- A. kg m/s
 B. kg m²/s
 C. kg m/s²
 D. ms²/kg²

6. The total momentum of an isolated system is _____

-6 کسی الگ تھلک نظام کا کل مومنتم..... ہے۔

- A. conserved
 B. zero
 C. equal to its kinetic energy
 D. proportional to its size

7. The acceleration of a body in equilibrium is _____

-7 توازن کی حالت میں کسی جسم کا اسراع..... ہوتا ہے۔

- A. constant
 B. variable
 C. zero
 D. 9.8 m/s²

8. The value of G in S.I. system is _____ Nm²/kg².

-8 اکائیوں کے بین الاقوامی نظام میں G کی قیمت..... ہے Nm²/kg²

- A. 6.63x10⁻³⁴
 B. 6.06x10²³
 C. 6.67x10⁻¹¹
 D. 6.37x10⁶

9. The acceleration of a body revolving in a circle is directed _____

-9 دائرے میں گھومتے ہوئے جسم کا اسراع..... کی سمت میں ہوتا ہے۔

- A. outwards
 B. towards the centre

- C. along the tangent to the circle
- D. perpendicular to the plane of the circle
10. If a force F acts at a body making an angle θ and produces a displacement d in it then the work done will be _____.
- اگر ایک قوت F زاویہ θ بناتے ہوئے کسی جسم پر عمل کرے اور اس میں ہٹاؤ d پیدا کرے تو کام کی مقدار ہو گی۔
- A. $Fd \sin \theta$
- B. $Fd \cos \theta$
- C. $Fd \tan \theta$
- D. $\frac{F \cos \theta}{d}$
11. One horse power $\frac{F \cos \theta}{d}$ _____ watt.
- ایک ہارس پاور واٹ کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔
- A. 100
- B. 760
- C. 746
- D. 76
12. The input of a machine is equal to _____.
- کسی مشین کا ان پٹ کے برابر ہے۔
- A. effort x distance
- B. effort/distance
- C. load x height
- D. load x distance
13. A lever is of _____ kinds.
- لیور کی کل اقسام ہیں۔
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
14. The mechanical advantage of an inclined plane is _____.
- سطح مائل کا میکانیکی مفاد ہے۔
- A. $h \sin \theta$
- B. $h \cos \theta$
- C. $h/\tan \theta$
- D. $h/\sin \theta$
15. A liquid has density p , and its pressure on depth will be _____.
- ایک مائع جس کی کثافت p ہے اس کا دباؤ گہرائی h ہوگی۔
- A. phg
- B. ph/g
- C. $1/2phg$
- D. $1/2ph^2$
16. Volt is the unit of _____.
- وولٹ کی اکائی ہے۔
- A. electric charge
- B. electric current
- C. potential difference
- D. resistance

If the distance of an object from a lens is 40cm and the distance of its image from the lens is 25cm then the magnification will be _____

- 17 اگر کسی جسم کا عدد سے فاصلہ 40 سم اور شبیہ کا فاصلہ 25 سم ہو تو تکبیر..... ہوگی۔
- A. 15 B. 65
C. $5/8$ D. $8/5$

A mirage in a desert is seen due to _____

- 18 صحرا میں سراب نظر آنے کی وجہ..... ہے۔
- A. refraction B. dispersion
C. total internal reflection D. lack of moisture in the atmosphere

Beta rays consist of _____

- 19 بیٹا شعاعیں..... پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں۔
- A. fast moving electrons B. positrons
C. protons D. neutrons

_____ revolves around nucleus in particular orbits.

- 20..... نیو کلیئس کے گرد مخصوص مداروں میں گردش کرتے ہیں۔
- A. electrons B. protons
C. neutrons D. alpha particles

Answers

1.	D	2.	A	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	A	7.	C	8.	C	9.	B	10.	D
11.	C	12.	A	13.	C	14.	D	15.	A
16.	C	17.	D	18.	C	19.	A	20.	A

TEST NO. 7

The units in the MKS system are the same as those in the _____ system.

- 1 ایم کے ایس سسٹم کی اکائیاں وہی ہیں جو..... کی ہیں۔
- A. C.G.S. B. F.P.S.
C. S.I. D. B.T.U.

The distance between two consecutive marks on the main

scale of a screw-gauge is called _____

- 2 سکر یوگیج کے مین سکیل پر واقع دو نشانات کے درمیانی فاصلے کو..... کہتے ہیں۔

3. To find an object's weight a _____ balance is used.
 کسی چیز کا وزن معلوم کرنے کے لیے..... ترازو استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- A. least count
 B. linear scale
 C. screw constant
 D. pitch
- 3
4. If a vector F is making an angle θ with the horizontal, the value of θ may be determined by _____.
 اگر ویکٹر F افقی خط سے زاویہ θ بنا رہا ہو تو θ کی قیمت..... سے معلوم کی جاسکتی ہے۔
- A. $\tan \frac{F_y}{F_x}$
 B. $\tan^{-1} \frac{F_y}{F_x}$
 C. $\sqrt{F_y^2 + F_x^2}$
 D. $\sin^{-1} \frac{F_y}{F_x}$
- 4
5. To add two vectors _____ rule is followed.
 دو ویکٹروں کو جمع کرنے کے لیے..... اصول پر عمل کیا جاتا ہے۔
- A. right hand
 B. left hand
 C. thumb
 D. head and tail
- 5
6. The unit of weight is the same as that of _____.
 وزن کی اکائی وہی ہے جو..... کی ہے۔
- A. force
 B. mass
 C. energy
 D. volume
- 6
7. The limiting friction is proportional to _____.
 انتہائی رگڑ کی قوت..... کے متناسب ہوتی ہے۔
- A. weight to the body
 B. normal reaction
 C. mass of the body
 D. both A & B
- 7
8. If the mass of a body is 25kg and a force of 100 newton will produce an acceleration of _____ in it.
 اگر کسی جسم کی کمیت 25 کلوگرام ہو اور اس پر 100 نیوٹن قوت عمل کرے تو اس میں..... اسراع پیدا ہوگا۔
- A. 2500 m/s²
 B. 4 m/s²
 C. 1/4 m/s²
 D. 125 m/s²
- 8
9. To fulfil the second condition of equilibrium _____ should be satisfied.
 توازن کی دوسری شرط کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ.....
- A. $\Sigma F_y = 0$
 B. $\Sigma \tau = 0$
 C. both of above
 D. none of above
- 9

The force that pulls a body towards the centre of the earth is called _____.

- 10 - وہ قوت جو کسی جسم کو زمین کے مرکز کی طرف کھینچتی ہے..... کہلاتی ہے۔
- A. centripetal force B. centrifugal force
C. gravitational force D. external force

The resistance of a parallel circuit is _____.

- 11 - متوازی سرکٹ کی مزاحمت..... ہوتی ہے۔
- A. less than the least resistance used in the circuit B. larger than the largest resistance used in the circuit
C. sum of all the resistances D. product of voltage and current

The current flowing through a circuit is directly proportional to _____.

- 12 - کسی سرکٹ میں بننے والی کرنٹ..... کے راست متناسب ہوتی ہے۔
- A. the resistance of the circuit B. voltage applied
C. length of the wires D. size of the battery

The frequency of a body is reciprocal to its _____.

- 13 - کسی مرتعش جسم کا تعدد اس کے..... کا ضربی معکوس ہوتا ہے۔
- A. time period B. amplitude
C. wavelength D. wave number

Except _____ waves all the waves require a medium for their propagation.

- 14 - سوائے..... موجوں کے تمام موجوں کو سفر کرنے کے لیے کسی واسطے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔
- A. mechanical B. electrical
C. electromagnetic D. stationary

The floating of a ship is the demonstration of _____ law.

- 15 - جہاز کا سمندر پر تیرنا..... اصول کا مظاہرہ ہے۔
- A. Pascal's B. Archimedes'
C. Aristotle's D. Descarte's

The increase in length of a body is proportional to _____.

- 16 - کسی جسم کی لمبائی میں اضافہ..... کے متناسب ہوتا ہے۔
- A. its original length B. its volume
C. its mass D. its temperature

17. The temperature of water already at 100°C _____ when heated further. -17
 100 درجے سنٹی گریڈ پر پانی کو مزید گرم کرنے سے اس کا درجہ حرارت ہے۔
 A. remains the same B. rises
 C. drops D. cannot be determined
18. The sum of the number of neutrons and protons is called _____ -18
 نیوکلیئس میں نیوٹرانوں اور پروٹونوں کا مجموعہ کہلاتا ہے۔
 A. atomic number B. mass number
 C. quantum number D. Avogadro's number
19. Hydrogen atoms consist of _____ isotopes. -19
 ہائیڈروجن کے کل آئسوٹوپ ہوتے ہیں۔
 A. 1 B. 2
 C. 3 D. 4
20. The lightest particle in an atom is _____ -20
 ایٹم کا سب سے ہلکا ذرہ ہوتا ہے۔
 A. electron B. proton
 C. neutron D. nucleon

Answers

1.	C	2.	D	3.	D	4.	B	5.	D
6.	A	7.	D	8.	B	9.	B	10.	C
11.	A	12.	B	13.	A	14.	C	15.	B
16.	A	17.	A	18.	B	19.	C	20.	A

TEST NO. 8

1. Vernier constant is the _____ distance that can be measured by vernier calipers. -1
 ورنیئر کانسٹنٹ وہ فاصلہ ہے جو ورنیئر کیلیپرز کے ذریعے ناپا جا سکتا ہے۔
 A. smallest B. largest
 C. average D. none of above
2. A microgram is equal to _____ grams. -2
 ایک مائیکروگرام برابر ہے گرام کے۔
 A. 10^{-3} B. 10^{-6}
 C. 10^{-9} D. 10^6

3. To measure the time between two incidents, a _____ is used.

- 3
دو لحوں کا درمیانی وقت معلوم کرنے کے لیے..... استعمال کی جاتی ہے۔
A. stop-watch B. wrist-watch
C. wall clock D. chronometer

4. If on a scale chosen to construct a vector, 3cm represents 75km/hr, then 5cm will represent _____

- 4
اگر ایک ویکٹر بنانے کے لیے چنے گئے سکیل پر 3 سم 75 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کو ظاہر کرتا ہے تو 5 سم..... کو ظاہر کرے گا۔
A. 45km/hr B. 60km/hr
C. 105km/hr D. 125km/hr

5. If F_x and F_y are the horizontal and vertical components of a vector F then _____ represents the magnitude of F .

- 5
اگر F_x اور F_y ویکٹر F کے افقی اور عمودی اجزاء ہیں تو F کی مقدار..... ہوگی۔
A. $F_x + F_y$ B. $\frac{F_x}{F_y}$
C. $F_x^2 + F_y^2$ D. $\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2}$

6. The _____ law of motion is also called the law of inertia.

-6
حرکت کا..... قانون، قانون جمود بھی کہلاتا ہے۔

- A. first B. second
C. third D. fourth

7. The point at which all the weight of a body acts, is called the _____.

-7
وہ نقطہ جہاں پر کسی جسم کا سارا وزن عمل کرتا ہے..... کہلاتا ہے۔

- A. centre of curvature B. centre of gravity
C. centre of mass D. both B & C

8. If a turning force on body is 100N and its moment arm is 0.1m then the torque acting on it will be _____.

-8
اگر کسی جسم کو گھمانے والی قوت 100 نیوٹن اور قوت کا بازو 0.1 میٹر ہو تو قوت کا معیار نارک..... ہوگا۔

- A. 100 Nm B. 110 Nm
C. 10 Nm D. 10 N

9. The gravitational acceleration is _____ to the distance from the centre of the earth.

-9
مغلی اسراع زمین کے مرکز سے فاصلے کے..... ہوتا ہے۔

- A. directly proportional B. inversely proportional
C. equal D. not equal

10. If the velocity of a body is decreasing the direction of acceleration will be _____.
- 10- اگر کسی جسم کی دلاشی میں کمی ہو رہی ہے تو اس کے اسراع کی سمت ہوگی۔
- A. along the direction of velocity
B. opposite to the direction of velocity
C. at right angles to the direction of velocity
D. towards the centre of the earth
11. The internal pressure of our body _____ that of atmospheric pressure.
- 11- ہمارے جسم کا اندرونی دباؤ کراہوائی کے دباؤ کے ہوتا ہے۔
- A. is the same as
B. is less than
C. is greater than
D. has no relation with
12. When light enters a rarer medium from a denser medium it deviates from its path _____ the perpendicular.
- 12- جب روشنی کثیف مادے سے لطیف مادے میں داخل ہوتی ہے تو وہ عموداً جھک جاتی ہے۔
- A. towards
B. parallel to
C. away from
D. none of above
13. According to _____ law, the applied voltage is directly proportional to the current flowing through the circuit.
- 13- کے قانون کے مطابق دو لٹیج اور کرنٹ میں تناسب راست پایا جاتا ہے۔
- A. Lenz'
B. Faraday's
C. Ampere's
D. Ohm's
14. Friction is a _____ force.
- 14- رگڑ ایک قوت ہے۔
- A. gravitational
B. repulsive
C. self-adjusting
D. self-restoring
15. The region around a magnet in which its effect can be detected, is known as _____.
- 15- مقناطیس کے ارد گرد کا علاقہ جہاں اس کا اثر محسوس کیا جاسکے کہلاتا ہے۔
- A. magnetic field
B. electromagnetic field
C. magnetic induction
D. magnetic force
16. In far-sightedness, the image forms _____.
- 16- بعید نظری میں شبیہ بنتی ہے۔
- A. at the cornea
B. between cornea and retina
C. at the retina
D. behind the retina

The formula for the mechanical advantage of a screw jack is $W/p =$ _____.

- 17 سکر یوجیک کے میکانی مفاد کا فارمولا ہے۔ $W/p =$
- A. $2L/h$ B. $L/2h$
 C. $2/Lh$ D. $2Lh$

Non-luminescent objects are seen due to _____

- 18 غیر منور اشیاء کے سبب نظر آتی ہیں۔
- A. total internal reflection B. irregular reflection
 C. dispersion D. refraction

Brownian motion confirms the _____ theory.

- 19 براؤنی حرکت نظریے کی تصدیق کرتی ہے۔
- A. relativity B. kinetic
 C. both of above D. none of above

The penetrating power of gamma rays is _____ times the penetrating power of beta rays.

- 20 گاما شعاعوں کی نفوذی طاقت بیٹا شعاعوں کے مقابلے میں تقریباً زیادہ ہوتی ہے۔
- A. 10 B. 10^{-1}
 C. 10^2 D. 10^{-2}

Answers

1.	A	2.	B	3.	A	4.	D	5.	D
6.	A	7.	D	8.	C	9.	B	10.	B
11.	A	12.	C	13.	D	14.	C	15.	A
16.	D	17.	A	18.	B	19.	B	20.	C

TEST NO. 9

The unit of area is _____.

- 1 رقبے کی اکائی ہے۔
- A. metre B. metre^2
 C. metre^3 D. 1/metre

One cubic centimetre is equivalent to _____.

- 2 ایک مکعب سنٹی میٹر کے برابر ہے۔
- A. one millilitre B. 10 cubic millimetres
 C. one square decimetre D. one litre

The formula to find out the volume of a cylinder is _____.

- 3 سلنڈر کا حجم معلوم کرنے کا فارمولا ہے۔

- A. $4\bar{\Lambda}r^2$ B. $\bar{\Lambda}r^2 l$
C. $\frac{2}{3}\bar{\Lambda}r^2 l$ D. $\frac{4}{3}\bar{\Lambda}\frac{3}{r}$
4. The inertia of a body depends on the _____ of the body.
کسی جسم کے جمود کا انحصار اس کے پر ہوتا ہے۔ -4
A. volume B. velocity
C. mass D. density
5. Our walking on the surface of the earth is an example of _____
ہمارا زمین پر چلنا کی مثال ہے۔ -5
A. first law of motion B. second law of motion
C. third law of motion D. law of gravitation
6. Work is the _____ of force and distance.
کام قوت اور فاصلہ کے کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔ -6
A. sum B. simple product
C. scalar product D. vector product
7. One watt is equal to _____
ایک واٹ کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔ -7
A. joule per second B. meter per second
C. 100hp D. newton per square meter
8. Mechanical advantage is founded b _____
میکانی مفاد سے معلوم کیا جاتا ہے۔ -8
A. wp B. w/p
C. P/w D. wp²
9. If the efficiency of a machine is 100 per cent then it is called a _____
اگر کسی مشین کی کارکردگی 100 فی صد ہو تو اسے کہا جاتا ہے۔ -9
A. practical machine B. fantastic machine
C. ideal machine D. Carnot's engine
10. The principle of a lever is described as _____
لیور کا اصول سے بیان کیا جاتا ہے۔ -10
A. the torque produced by the force = the torque produced by the weight
B. the torque produced by the power = the torque produced by the work



- C. the torque produced by the energy = the torque produced by the work
- D. the torque produced by the weight = the torque produced by the load

11. The rainbow is formed due to _____.

-11 قوس و قزح کا بننا کا نتیجہ ہوتا ہے۔

- A. diffraction
- B. dispersion
- C. refraction
- D. interference

12. If an object is situated at infinity a convex lens will form its image at _____.

-12 اگر جسم لامتناہی پر واقع ہو تو محدب عدسہ اس کی شبیہ پر بنائے گا۔

- A. centre of curvature
- B. principal focus
- C. infinity
- D. between pole and principal focus

13. Longitudinal waves consist of _____.

-13 طولی موجیں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں۔

- A. compressions
- B. rarefactions
- C. compressions and rarefactions
- D. crests and troughs

14. The see-saw is _____ kind of lever.

-14 سی سالیور کی قسم ہے۔

- A. first
- B. second
- C. third
- D. not any

15. In S.I. system, the unit of pressure is _____.

-15 بین الاقوامی نظام میں دباؤ کی اکائی ہے۔

- A. watt
- B. N/m^2
- C. joule
- D. dyne

16. The motion of a simple pendulum is _____.

-16 سادہ پنڈولم کی حرکت ہوتی ہے۔

- A. uniformly accelerated
- B. translational
- C. rotational
- D. simple harmonic

17. In S.I. system, the unit of charge is _____.

-17 بین الاقوامی نظام میں چارج کی اکائی ہے۔

- A. coulomb
- B. faraday
- C. ohm
- D. ampere

-18 ایک ماڈولس سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

- A. strain/stress
- B. stress/strain
- C. stress x strain
- D. stress + strain

19. The charge Q stored on a capacitor is _____.

کپیسٹر میں سٹور ہونے والے چارج کی مقدار..... ہوتی ہے۔

- A. C/V B. $C \times V$
C. $I \times R$ D. $P \times I$

-19

20. Magnetic lines of force never _____ each other.

مقناطیسی خطوطی قوت ایک دوسرے کو..... نہیں کرتے۔

- A. touch B. attract
C. repel D. intersect

-20

Answers

1.	B	2.	A	3.	B	4.	C	5.	C
6.	C	7.	A	8.	B	9.	C	10.	A
11.	C	12.	B	13.	C	14.	A	15.	B
16.	D	17.	A	18.	B	19.	B	20.	D

TEST NO. 10

1. Physics is that branch of science in which the study of the properties of _____ along with the interaction between them is undertaken.

1- طبیعیات سائنس کی وہ شاخ ہے جس میں..... کی خصوصیات اور انکے باہمی تعاملات کا مطالعہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

- A. forces and energy B. forces and materials
C. matter and energy D. work and energy

2. A _____ is defined as the distance between two marks on a platinum-iridium bar kept at 0°C in the International Bureau of weights and measures near Paris.

2- ایک..... وہ فاصلہ ہے جو پیرس کے نزدیک واقع اوزان و پیمائش کے بین الاقوامی بیورو میں رکھی ہوئی پلاٹینم اور ایریڈیم سے بنی ہوئی ایک سلاخ پر واقع دو نشانوں کے درمیان صفر درجے سنٹی گریڈ پر ہوتا ہے۔

- A. metre B. centimetre
C. foot D. yard

3. _____ is a vector quantity.

3-..... ایک ویکٹر مقدار ہے۔

- A. time B. distance
C. displacement D. energy

4. If a body covers equal distances in equal intervals of time, however small the distances may be, in a particular direction, then its velocity is called _____ velocity.

4- اگر ایک جسم وقت کے برابر وقفوں میں کسی مخصوص سمت میں برابر فاصلہ طے کرے۔ خواہ یہ وقفے کتنے ہی چھوٹے کیوں نہ ہوں تو اس کی ولاشی کو..... ولاشی کہا جاتا ہے۔

- A. average B. uniform
C. variable D. final

5. The quantity of matter in a body is called its _____.



- 5- کسی جسم میں مادے کی مقدار..... کہلاتی ہے۔
A. energy
B. volume
C. density
D. mass
- 6- توازن کی..... حالتیں ہیں۔
A. one
B. two
C. three
D. four
- 7- ثقلی قوت اجسام کی طبعی و کیمیائی خصوصیات اور..... پر انحصار نہیں کرتی۔
A. their masses
B. the distance between them
C. the medium between them
D. product of their masses
- 8- کسی جسم کی کل توانائی..... تو انائیوں کا مجموعہ ہوتی ہے۔
A. kinetic and potential
B. chemical & physical
C. initial and final
D. maximum & minimum
- 9- متحرک چرخہ کا میکانی مفاد..... ہے۔
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. $3/2$
- 10- کسی مائع کے اندر ننھے منے ذرات کی بے ترتیب حرکت..... حرکت کہلاتی ہے۔
A. vibrational
B. periodic
C. simple harmonic
D. Brownian
- 11- مائع کا اُبالے بغیر بخارات میں تبدیل ہونا..... کہلاتا ہے۔
A. evaporation
B. condensation
C. fusion
D. sublimation
- 12- حرارت کی وہ مقدار جو کسی مادے کی اکائی کیت کے درجہ حرارت میں ایک درجہ سنی گریڈ کی تبدیلی پیدا کرے کہلاتی ہے۔
A. latent heat
B. internal heat
C. specific heat
D. heat of fusion
- 13- Human ear cannot hear sound of frequency greater than _____ Hertz.

13. انسانی کان سے زیادہ تعدد کی آواز نہیں سن سکتا۔
A. 20 B. 200
C. 2000 D. 20000 Hz
14. The pole is the geometric centre of a
A. plane mirror B. spherical mirror
C. convex lens D. concave lens
15. The image formed by a is always virtual, diminished and erect.
A. convex lens B. concave lens
C. concave mirror D. concave-convex lens
16. Light is emitted by atoms.
A. hot B. luminescent
C. radium D. excited
17. In Pakistan, the frequency of alternating current is
A. 40 Hz B. 50 Hz
C. 60 Hz D. none of above
18. A freely suspended magnet always points in the direction.
A. east-west B. north-west
C. north-east D. north-south
19. A semi-conductor diode has a very low when it is forward biased.
A. current B. resistance
C. voltage D. conductance
20. The penetrating power of gamma rays is times higher than that of alpha rays.
A. 10 B. 100
C. 200 D. 1000

Answers

1.	C	2.	A	3.	C	4.	B	5.	D
6.	C	7.	C	8.	A	9.	B	10.	D
11.	A	12.	C	13.	D	14.	C	15.	B
16.	D	17.	B	18.	D	19.	B	20.	B



Chemistry کیمیا

Chemistry Terms

(Urdu and English)

(Chemistry)	کیمیا
(Physical Chemistry)	طبعی کیمیا
(Inorganic Chemistry)	غیر نامیاتی کیمیا
(Organic Chemistry)	نامیاتی کیمیا
(Analytical Chemistry)	تجزیاتی کیمیا
(Biochemistry)	حیاتیاتی کیمیا
(Industrial Chemistry)	صنعتی کیمیا
(Scientific Method)	سائنسی طریقہ کار
(Observation)	مشاہدہ
(Inference)	نتیجہ اخذ کرنا
(Alchemist)	الکیمسٹ
(Hypothesis)	مفروضہ
(Theory)	نظریہ
(Prediction)	پیش گوئی
(Thermochemistry)	تھرمو کیمسٹری
(Exothermic Reactions)	حرارت زا تعاملات
(Endothermic Reactions)	حرارت گیر تعاملات
(Heat of Reaction)	ہیٹ آف ری ایکشن
(Enthalpy of Reaction)	اینٹھالپی آف ری ایکشن
(Heat Content)	ہیٹ کانٹینٹ
(Solute)	منحل
(Solvent)	محل
(Cohesive Forces)	اتصال قوتیں
(Solvated Ion)	حل پذیر آئن
(Hydrated Ions)	آبیڈہ آئن
(Saturated Solution)	سیر شدہ محلول
(Unsaturated Solution)	غیر سیر شدہ محلول

(Supersaturated Solution)
 (Concentration of Solution)
 (Solubility)
 (Dilute Solution)
 (Concentrated Solution)
 (Percentage by Mass)
 (Percentage by Volume)
 (Molar Solution)
 (Standard Solution)
 (Suspension)
 (Colloidal Solution)
 (Law of Conservation of Mass)
 (Law of Definite Proportions)
 (Law of Multiple Proportions)
 (Law of Reciprocal Proportions)
 (Atomic Mass)
 (Unified Atomic Mass Unit)
 (Molecular Mass)
 (Formula Mass)
 (Avogadro's Number)
 (Molar Mass)
 (Empirical Formula)
 (Molecular Formula)
 (Chemical Equation)
 (Balancing of Chemical Equation)
 (Electron)
 (Proton)
 (Alpha Rays)
 (Beta Rays)
 (Gamma Rays)
 (Orbit)
 (Nucleus)
 (Neutron)
 (Discharge Tube)

انتہائی سیر شدہ محلول
 محلول کا ارتکاز
 حل پذیری
 ہلکا محلول
 مرتکز محلول
 فیصد بلحاظ ماس
 فیصد بلحاظ حجم
 مولر محلول
 معیاری محلول
 معلق ذرات
 کولائیڈل محلول
 قانون بقائے مادہ
 قانون مستقل تناسب
 قانون وضعی تناسب
 قانون مقلوب تناسب
 ایٹمی ماس
 یونی فائڈ ایٹمی ماس یونٹ
 مالیکیولر ماس
 فارمولا ماس
 ایووگیڈروں نمبر
 مولر ماس
 امپیریکل فارمولا
 مالیکیولر فارمولا
 کیمیائی مساوات
 کیمیائی مساوات کو متوازن کرنا
 الیکٹران
 پروٹان
 الفا شعاعیں
 بیٹا شعاعیں
 گیمما شعاعیں
 مدار
 نیوکلینس
 نیوٹران
 ڈسچارج ٹیوب

(Cathode Rays)
 (Positive Rays)
 (Radioactive Rays)
 (Atomic Number)
 (Mass Number)
 (Isotope)
 (Atomic Spectrum)
 (Atomic Size)
 (Transition Elements)
 (Electron Affinity)
 (First Ionization Energy)
 (Octet Rule)
 (Ionic Bond)
 (Covalent Bond)
 (Coordinate Covalent Bond)
 (Electronegativity)
 (Metallic Bond)
 (Kinetic Theory)
 (Ionic Solid)
 (Covalent Solid)
 (Molecular Solid)
 (Cohesive Forces)
 (Melting Point)
 (Sublimation)
 (Evaporation)
 (Boiling Point)
 (Elastic Collision)
 (Intermolecular Forces)
 (Dipole-Dipole Forces)
 (Hydrogen Bonding)
 (Brownian Movement)
 (Diffusion)

کیتھوڈ شعاعیں
 مثبت شعاعیں
 تابکار شعاعیں
 ایٹمی نمبر
 ماس نمبر
 آئسوٹوپ
 ایٹمی سپیکٹرم
 ایٹمی سائز
 ٹرانزیشن عناصر
 الیکٹران افینٹیٹی
 پہلی آئیونائزیشن انرجی
 آکٹٹ رول
 آئیونک بانڈ
 کوویلنٹ بانڈ
 کوآرڈینیٹ کوویلنٹ بانڈ
 برقی منقیت
 مٹیلک بانڈ
 نظریہ حرکی توانائی
 آئیونک ٹھوس
 کوویلنٹ ٹھوس
 مالیکیولر ٹھوس
 تصادم قوتیں
 نقطہ پگھلانو
 عمل تصعید
 عمل تبخیر
 نقطہ کھولانو
 ایلاسٹک ٹکرائو
 انٹر مالیکیولر فورسز
 ڈائی پول۔ ڈائی پول فورسز
 ہائیڈروجن بانڈنگ
 برونین موومنٹ
 نفوذ



Armed force of following

c) Dehydration

d) Dehydrogenation

13. Nascent hydrogen is more reactive than molecular hydrogen because:

3. نوزائیدہ ہائیڈروجن، مالیکیولر ہائیڈروجن کی نسبت زیادہ تعامل پذیر ہے کیونکہ

a)✓ It is in atomic state

b) Of the lesser amount of its energy

c) It is lighter in mass

d) It is stable

14. Hydrogen burns with:

4. ہائیڈروجن جلتی ہے:

a) Golden yellow flame

b)✓ Blue flame

c) Crimson flame

d) Green flame

15. Water has the maximum density at:

5. پانی کی کثافت کس درجہ حرارت پر سب سے زیادہ ہوتی ہے؟

a) 0.0°C

b) 100.0°C

c) 4.5°C

d)✓ 3.98°C

16. The anomalous behaviour of water is explained by:

6. پانی کے مخصوص رویے کی وضاحت اس میں موجود کون سی بانڈنگ سے ہو سکتی ہے؟

a) Covalent bonding

b) Ionic bonding

c)✓ Hydrogen bonding

d) Dipole-dipole interactions

17. Water in its chemical reactions behaves as:

7. پانی اپنے تعاملات میں کس قسم کے مرکب کا کردار ادا کرتا ہے؟

a)✓ an amphoteric compound

b) an acid

c) a base

d) a positively charged ion

18. Permanent hard water contains compounds:

8. مستقل سخت پانی میں پائے جانے والے مرکبات:

a)✓ Sulphates and chlorides of calcium and magnesium

b) Carbonates of calcium and magnesium

c) Calcium carbonate and magnesium

d) Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium

19. Ion-exchange method is used to remove:

9. آئن ایکسچینج کا طریقہ استعمال ہوتا ہے:

a) Impurities from water

b) Temporary hardness from water

c) Heavy water (D₂O) from water

d)✓ Permanent hardness from water

10. The physical association of water with ions is called:

- a) Solvation
b) ✓ Hydration
c) Hydrolysis
d) Hydrogenation

10. پانی کا مرکبات کے ساتھ طبعی ملاپ کہلاتا ہے:

TEST NO. 2

Deuterium reacts with oxygen to form:

- a) Hard water
b) ✓ Heavy water
c) Soft water
d) Water gas

1. ڈیوٹیریم آکسیجن کے ساتھ تعامل کے نتیجے میں بناتا ہے:

The catalysts used in the manufacture of ammonia are:

- a) ✓ Iron oxide, aluminium oxide
b) Iron oxide
c) Aluminium oxide
d) Copper oxide

2. آمونیاکس حاصل کرنے کے لیے ہائیڈروجن اور نائٹروجن کے تعامل میں بطور کیٹالسٹ استعمال کرتے ہیں:

Hydrogen peroxide is a strong reactant in acidic solution:

- a) ✓ Oxidizing
b) Reducing
c) Acidic
d) Neutral

3. تیزابی محلول میں ہائیڈروجن پراکسائیڈ ایک طاقتور عامل ہے۔

The atmosphere around the earth is divided into:

- a) Two layers
b) ✓ Four layers
c) Three layers
d) Five layers

4. زمین کے ارد گرد پھیلے ہوئے کرہ ہوائی کو تقسیم کیا گیا ہے:

Ammonia and carbon dioxide at light temperature and pressure form:

- a) $(NH_4)_2C$
b) ✓ $CO(NH_2)_2$
c) NH_4CO_3
d) $(NH)_3CO_2$

5. آمونیا اور کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ بلند درجہ حرارت اور ہوائی دباؤ کے زیر اثر بناتی ہیں:

On industrial scale, nitric acid is prepared by reacting:

- a) Nitrogen and oxygen
b) ✓ Ammonia and air
c) Ammonium nitrate and sodium chloride
d) Nitrogen peroxide and air

6. صنعتی پیمانے پر نائٹریک ایسڈ حاصل ہوتا ہے:

Carbonates and bicarbonates react with dilute nitric acid to give:

- a) CO_2
b) ✓ CO_2
c) CO_2
d) CO_2

7. بلکہ نائٹریک ایسڈ کے ساتھ کاربونیٹس اور بائی کاربونیٹس عمل کر کے بناتے ہیں

- a)✓ Carbon dioxide and salt
c) Nitrogen and oxygen
- b) Nitrogen peroxide and salt
d) Carbon and salt
8. Nitric acid reacts with hydrogen sulphide and oxidizes it to form:
ہائیڈروجن سلفائیڈ کے ساتھ نائٹریک ایسڈ عمل کر کے اس کو آکسائیڈائز کرتا ہے اور بناتا ہے:
- a)✓ $H_2O + 2NO_2 + S$
c) $H_2O + NO_2 + SO_2$
- b) $H_2O_2 + NO + S$
d) $H_2O + N + SO_2$
9. The catalyst employed in the contact process is:
کون سا کیمیکل تھامسی طریقہ میں سلفیورک ایسڈ بنانے کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے:
- a) P_2O_5
c) MnO_2
- b)✓ V_2O_5
d) Fe_2O_3
10. Which of these is not a use of H_2SO_4 ?
مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون سا بیان سلفیورک ایسڈ کے لئے درست نہیں ہے؟
- a) It oxidizes some metals
c) It removes water from some organic compounds
- b) It dissolves some metals
d)✓ It removes hydrogen from water
11. Sulphur has an atomic No. 16 and Mass No. 32. It has:
سلفر کا ایٹمی نمبر 16 اور ایٹمی وزن 32 ہے۔ اس میں:
- a)✓ 16 electron, 16 proton, 16 neutron
c) 9 electron, 16 proton, 8 neutron
- b) 16 electron, 8 proton, 8 neutron
d) 16 electron, 8 proton, 7 neutron
12. The boiling point of sulphur is:
سلفر کا نقطہ کھولاؤ کیا ہے؟
- a) $410^{\circ}C$
c)✓ $444^{\circ}C$
- b) $415^{\circ}C$
d) $450^{\circ}C$
13. Which statement is not true for H_2SO_4 ?
مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون سا استعمال سلفیورک ایسڈ کے لئے نہیں ہے؟
- a) Petroleum refining
c) Dehydrating agent
- b) Electrolysis
d)✓ Preservation of wood
14. What is the state of matter and colour of chlorine?
کلورین مادہ کی کون سی حالت اور کس رنگ میں ہوتی ہے؟
- | State of Matter | Colour | State of Matter | Colour |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a) Gas | Colourless | b) Liquid | Reddish-brown |
| c)✓ Gas | Greenish Yellow | d) Solid | Dark Violet |



Which one is not a use of chlorine?

- a) ✓ Making sodium chloride
c) Sterilising water

- b) Making PVC plastic
d) Making domestic bleach

5. کلورین کا ایک استعمال نہیں ہے:

The boiling point of hydrochloric acid is:

- a) -87°C
c) -98°C

- b) -90°C
d) ✓ -85°C

6. ہائیڈروکلورک ایسڈ کا نقطہ کھولاؤ ہے:

Colour of silver iodide (AgI) is:

- a) White
c) Pale yellow

- b) ✓ Bright yellow
d) Black

7. سلور آئیوڈائیڈ کا رنگ ہے:

Chemical name of bleaching powder is:

- a) ✓ Calcium oxychloride
c) Magnesium oxychloride

- b) Calcium dioxychloride
d) Zinc oxide

8. بلیچنگ پاؤڈر کا کیمیائی نام ہے:

Organic compound must contain:

- a) ✓ Carbon
c) Halogen

- b) Nitrogen
d) Oxygen

9. نامیاتی مرکبات کا لازمی جزو ہے:

Vital Force Theory was proposed by:

- a) Wholer
c) ✓ Berzellius

- b) Dalton
d) Bohr

10. وائل فورس تھیوری پیش کی:

TEST NO. 3

Organic compounds have:

- a) ✓ Low melting and boiling points
c) Low melting and high boiling points

- b) High melting and low boiling points
d) None of them

1. نامیاتی مرکبات کا عام طور پر:

Which of the following gives addition reaction?

- a) Methane
c) ✓ Ethyne

- b) Ethane
d) None of these

2. مندرجہ ذیل میں کون سا مرکب جمعی (Addition) تعاملات دیتا ہے؟

3. What is the general formula of alkynes?

3. مندرجہ ذیل میں الکائنز (Alkynes) کا جنرل فارمولا ہے:

- a) C_nH_{2n+1} b) C_nH_{2n+2}
c)✓ C_nH_{2n-2} d) C_nH_{2n}

4. Chemical formula of washing soda:

4. دھوئی سوڈا کا کیمیائی فارمولا ہے:

- a)✓ Na_2CO_3 b) $Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$
c) $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ d) $NaHCO_3$

5. Special compound used in shaving soap:

5. شیونگ سوپ میں استعمال ہونے والا پیشہ مرکب ہے:

- a) Sodium chloride b) Sodium hydroxide
c) Potassium chloride d)✓ Potassium hydroxide

6. The compound which increase the weight of soap:

6. صابن کو وزنی بنانے والا مرکب ہے:

- a) Sodium chloride b) Sodium sulphate
c) Sodium phosphate d)✓ Sodium silicate

7. In the preparation of paint, it is used as thinner:

7. پینٹ کی تیاری میں بطور تھنر استعمال ہوتا ہے:

- a)✓ Xylol b) Barium sulphate
c) Polyhydroxy phenol d) Gypsum

8. The acid may be used with sodium hydrogencarbonate to the wheat flour:

8. آنے کا خمیر اٹھانے کے لئے سوڈیم ہائیڈروجن کاربونیٹ کے ساتھ استعمال ہونے والا تیزاب ہے:

- a) Benzoic acid b) Carbonic acid
c)✓ Citric acid d) Hydrochloric acid

9. Chemical formula of oleic acid:

9. اولیک ایسڈ کا کیمیائی فارمولا ہے:

- a)✓ $C_{17}H_{33}COOH$ b) $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$
c) $C_{15}H_{29}COOH$ d) $C_{15}H_{31}COOH$

10. Hydrogen burns with:

10. ہائیڈروجن جلتی ہے:

- a) Green flame b) Crimson flame
c)✓ Blue flame d) Golden yellow flame

11. What is the % of hydrogen and oxygen when water dissociates at $2000^\circ C$?

- a) 0.001% b)✓ 0.1%



- c) 0.099%
d) 0.009%
12. Lead pencils are made by mixing graphite with clay in the %age of:
a) 20% to 80%
b) 20% to 85%
c)✓ 20% to 60%
d) 20% to 90%
13. Which one is the composition of nitric acid and HCl in aqua regia?
a) 3:1
b)✓ 1:3
c) 1:2
d) 2:1
14. Which one is the boiling point of H_2SO_4 :
a) 738°C
b)✓ 338°C
c) 838°C
d) 238°C
15. Which one is the colour of bleaching powder?
a) White powder
b)✓ Yellowish white powder
c) Bright yellow
d) Pale yellow
16. Bauxite contains imparities like:
a)✓ Ferric oxide, silica and titanium oxide
b) Potassium oxide, aluminium oxide
c) Sodium oxide and ferric oxide
d) Titanium oxide and aluminium oxide
17. The compounds which contain-COOH are called:
a) Alcohols
b) Ketones
c) Aldehydes
d)✓ Carboxylic acid
18. Fusion mixture is combination of:
a) $MgCO_3 + KNO_3$
b)✓ $Na_2CO_3 + KNO_3$
c) $CaCO_3 + KNO_3$
d) $NaHCO_3 + KNO_3$
19. According to World Health Organization, % of diseases in the world is caused by polluted water:
a) 70%
b) 90%
c) 95%
d)✓ 80%
20. Which gas is used for refining sugar in sugar mills?
a) Carbon monoxide
b)✓ Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen gas
d) Hydrogen peroxide



TEST NO. 4

1. Sulphuric acid was discovered by:

(A) Al Jahiz	(B) Berzellius
(C) ✓ Jabir Bin Haiyan	(D) Aristotle
2. The knowledge related to properties and structure of matter is called:

(A) Organic chemistry	(B) Physics
(C) ✓ Chemistry	(D) Biology
3. Al_2Cl_6 is a molecule:

(A) Ionic	(B) ✓ Covalent
(C) Coordinate covalent	(D) All of these
4. Which of the following statements are wrong regarding cathode rays?

(A) When these rays hit an object, its temperature rises
(B) Their nature does not depend upon the gas used in the discharge tube
(C) They carry negative charge
(D) ✓ Their mass is equal to that of a proton
5. Water covers the earth surface:

(A) $\frac{1}{4}$	(B) $\frac{1}{2}$	(C) $\frac{2}{3}$	(D) ✓ $\frac{3}{4}$
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6. Which one of the molecules given below has the highest polarity between atoms?

(A) HCl	(B) CO_2	(C) H_2	(D) ✓ H_2O
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7. The molecules of ice have:

(A) An ionic bond present between them
(B) A covalent bond present between them
(C) A coordinate covalent bond present between them
(D) ✓ Van-der-Waal's forces present between them
8. A homogeneous mixture having same composition throughout is called:

(A) Mixture	(B) Compound	(C) ✓ Solution	(D) Suspension
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9. The branch of chemistry dealing with electric energy and chemical energy and their interconversion is called:

(A) Thermochemistry	(B) ✓ Electrochemistry
(C) Physical chemistry	(D) Organic chemistry
10. Colour of pH paper in basic solution is:

(A) Blue	(B) ✓ Red
(C) Yellow	(D) Black
11. What will be the property of the solution obtained by mixing 50 cm^3 of 0.1M hydrochloric acid solution with 50 cm^3 of 0.1M sodium hydroxide solution?

(A) Acidic	(B) Basic
(C) Neutral ✓	(D) None of them
12. A chemist is studying minerals present in a sample of soil, in which field of chemistry, he will be working?

(A) Organic chemistry	(B) ✓ Inorganic chemistry
(C) Biochemistry	(D) Physical chemistry
13. The information obtained from observation is called a:

- (A) Fact ✓
 (C) Principle or law
 (B) theory
 (D) Knowledge of science
- Who is the deputy of Allah?
 (A) Angels
 (C) Man ✓
 (B) Prophets
 (D) All
- Water has proportion by mass between oxygen and hydrogen:
 (A) 2 : 1
 (C) 8 : 1
 (B) 2 : 16
 (D) ✓ 1 : 8

In Rutherford's experiment, what happened to those α -particles which were not deflected back?

- (A) They were neutralized on combining with negative electrons.
 (B) ✓ They passed through the vacant spaces in the atoms.
 (C) They were absorbed by the thin gold foil.
 (D) They made gold radioactive.

Which is not a noble gas?

- (A) Ne
 (C) Kr
 (B) ✓ Ra
 (D) Rn

Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the structure of NH_4Cl ?

- (A) ✓ An ionic bond is present in it.
 (B) A coordinate covalent bond is present in it.
 (C) A covalent bond is present in it.
 (D) A hydrogen bond is present in it.

How heating a liquid will affect its evaporation?

- (A) Decreases
 (B) ✓ Increases
 (C) Remains the same
 (D) Initially decreases and then increases upon further heating

A component in greater amount of the solution is called:

- (A) Solute
 (C) Binary solution
 (B) ✓ Solvent
 (D) All

ANSWERS

C	2.	C	3.	B	4.	D	5.	D
D	7.	D	8.	C	9.	B	10.	B
C	12.	B	13.	A	14.	C	15.	D
B	17.	B	18.	B	19.	B	20.	B

TEST NO. 5

The western scientists think universe:

- (A) Comes into being on its own ✓
 (C) Is created by Almighty Allah
 (B) Is created by an idol
 (D) Is imaginary

Empedocles introduced the concept of how many elements making the earth?

- (A) One
 (B) Two

- (C) Three (D) Four
3. *Aqua regia* was prepared by:
 (A) Jabir Bin Haiyan ✓
 (B) Al-Kundi
 (C) Al-Razi (D) Al-Jahiz
4. The mass of carbon used as standard is (in amu):
 (A) 12.000 ✓ (B) 13.008
 (C) 14.000 (D) 12.008
5. The mass of an atom is
 (A) Distributed uniformly all around
 (B) Concentrated in the electrons
 (C) Concentrated in the nucleus ✓
 (D) Zero as the number of protons and electrons are the same
6. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the formation of a covalent bond?
 (A) The shared electrons bring about attraction between the nuclei of two atoms
 (B) The bond is non-directional in nature ✓
 (C) The bond is formed by mutual sharing of electrons
 (D) The bond is formed by mutual sharing of two electron pairs
7. 0°C temperature of water is called its:
 (A) melting point (B) boiling point
 (C) freezing point (D) both melting and freezing point ✓
8. A solution made up of two components only is called:
 (A) solute (B) solvent
 (C) binary solution ✓ (D) all
9. Which is electrolyte?
 (A) Sugar solution (B) Table salt solution
 (C) Urea solution ✓ (D) Alcohol
10. Colour of a pH paper is:
 (A) blue (B) red ✓
 (C) yellow (D) black
11. During an endothermic reaction:
 (A) the apparatus used is cooled down
 (B) the total energy of the products increases ✓
 (C) the total energy of the products decreases
 (D) both (b) and (c) are correct
12. Which is ionic compound?
 (A) NaCl ✓ (B) O_2
 (C) HCl gas (D) H_2O
13. Which is a non metal but still used as electrode?
 (A) Graphite ✓ (B) Sulphur
 (C) Steel (D) Platinum
14. The compounds used to indicate the completion of a reaction are called:
 (A) Buffers (B) Salts

- (C) Acids
15. Heat of reaction is: (D) Indicators.
- (A) the heat evolved during a chemical reaction
 (B) the heat absorbed during a chemical reaction
 (C) the heat evolved or absorbed during a chemical reaction taking place at constant pressure
 (D) the heat evolved or absorbed during a chemical reaction taking place at any pressure
16. Aqua regia was prepared by:
 (A) Jabir Bin Haiyan (B) Al-Kundi
 (C) Al-Razi (D) Al-Jahiz
17. The free movement of ions in liquids makes them:
 (A) conductors (B) non-conductors
 (C) non-electrolytes (D) electrolytes
18. $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ dissolves in water, the colour of solution is:
 (A) colourless (B) red
 (C) Blue (D) Black
19. Which is weak electrolyte?
 (A) NaCl solution (B) Acetic acid solution
 (C) HCl solution (D) NaOH solution
20. A solution with pH 5.5 will have pOH:
 (A) 8.5 (B) 7.5
 (C) 6.5 (D) 5.5

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	D	3.	A	4.	A	5.	C
6.	B	7.	D	8.	C	9.	B	10.	C
11.	B	12.	A	13.	A	14.	D	15.	D
16.	A	17.	D	18.	C	19.	B	20.	A

TEST NO. 6

1. A hypothesis is tested by: (B) experiment
 (A) observation
 (C) comparison with scientific laws
 (D) comparison with other theories
2. Who worked on eighteen precious stones and minerals?
 (A) Al-Razi (B) Al-Beruni
 (C) Abu-Mansoor (D) Wohler
3. Who rejected the concept of alchemy?
 (A) Jabir Bin Haiyan (B) Al-Kundi
 (C) Bu Ali Sina (D) Al-Jahiz
4. A radical should:
 (A) Carry a charge (B) Should have independent existence

- (C) behave as entity (D) All above ✓
5. *According to Bohr's atomic theory, an electron:*
 (A) revolves around the nucleus in fixed orbits
 (B) always has a constant value of energy
 (C) loses its energy continuously
 (D) ✓ emits energy when it jumps from a higher energy orbit to a lower energy orbit
6. *Mendeleev periodic table is based upon which periodic function?*
 (A) Atomic mass ✓ (B) Atomic number
 (C) Proton number (D) Electron number
7. *Which one of the following pairs of atoms forms a pure covalent bond?*
 (A) Sodium and Chlorine (B) Hydrogen and Chlorine
 (C) Hydrogen and Oxygen (D) ✓ Chlorine and Chlorine
8. *Cooling the vapours of some compounds change them directly into solid state. This phenomenon is called:*
 (A) evaporation (B) ✓ sublimation
 (C) condensation (D) boiling
9. *Which is not true about a solution?*
 (A) a homogeneous mixture (B) remains intact for a long time
 (C) energy changes occur (D) ✓ always energy releases
10. *The galvanic cell:*
 (A) Converts electric energy into chemical energy
 (B) Converts chemical energy into electric energy ✓
 (C) both (D) none
11. *Acidic solution has pH:*
 (A) 0 (B) 6.9
 (C) 0-6.9 ✓ (D) 7
12. *During an exothermic reaction:*
 (A) the apparatus used is cooled down
 (B) the apparatus used gets hot
 (C) the total energy of the products decreases
 (D) both (b) and (c) are correct ✓
13. *Inferences are deduced:*
 (A) through collection of information
 (B) by thoughtful considerations
 (C) by coordinating with the previous information
 (D) by all three factors mentioned above ✓
14. *Vital force theory concept was rejected by:*
 (A) Faraday (B) Jabir Bin Haiyan
 (C) Bohr (D) ✓ Wohler
15. *Who is the founder of modern chemistry?*
 (A) Berzellius (B) ✓ Robert Boyle
 (C) Lavoiser (D) Gibbs
16. *Who gave symbols and atomic masses of elements?*

- (A) Berzellius (B) Robert Boyle
 (C) Lavoiser (D) Gibbs
17. One mole of each substance contains:
 (A) 6.022×10^{21} particles (B) 6.022×10^{22} particles
 (C) 6.022×10^{23} particles (D) 6.022×10^{24} particles
18. The maximum number of electrons which can be accommodated in L-shell of an atom is:
 (A) 6 (B) 8
 (C) 32 (D) 18
19. Heat content of a substance depends upon:
 (A) its physical state (B) its temperature
 (C) its physical state and its temperature
20. What kind of bond will be formed between two atoms of oxygen?
 (A) Ionic bond (B) Covalent bond
 (C) Coordinate covalent bond (D) Polar bond

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	B	3.	B	4.	D	5.	D
6.	A	7.	D	8.	B	9.	D	10.	B
11.	C	12.	D	13.	D	14.	D	15.	B
16.	A	17.	D	18.	C	19.	B	20.	A

TEST NO. 7

1. The formula of water gas is:
 (A) $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2$ (B) $\text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_2$
 (C) $\text{O}_2 + \text{CO}$ (D) $\text{He} + \text{CO}$
2. How much percentage of earth crust consists of carbon?
 (A) 8% (B) 80%
 (C) 0.08% (D) 0.008%
3. From which compound, pure nitrogen can be prepared?
 (A) Sodium nitrite (B) Sodium nitrate
 (C) Magnesium nitride (D) Magnesium nitrate
4. Which element is found in earth crust to extent of 0.64%?
 (A) Nitrogen (B) Sulphur
 (C) Oxygen (D) Hydrogen
5. Which one is not member of Halogen?
 (A) Sodium (B) Fluorine
 (C) Chlorine (D) Bromine
6. Minerals of iron are found in:
 (A) Kashmir (B) Chitral
 (C) Multan (D) Lahore
7. Organic compound must contain:
 (A) Carbon (B) Nitrogen

- (C) Oxygen (D) Halogens
8. Which one is called Brine?
 (A) Aqueous solution of sodium chloride
 (B) Aqueous solution of calcium chloride
 (C) Aqueous solution of magnesium chloride
 (D) All of the above
9. Which gas can be prepared when steam is passed over red hot iron?
 (A) Nitrogen (B) Oxygen
 (C) Hydrogen (D) Chlorine
10. At which temperature, diamond and oxygen react?
 (A) 80°C (B) 8°C
 (C) 0.8°C (D) 800°C
11. Which one is the boiling point of nitrogen?
 (A) 77 K (B) -196 K
 (C) 72 K (D) -183 K
12. Which one is the name of CuFeS_2 ?
 (A) Copper pyrites (B) Mercuric sulphide
 (C) Iron sulphide (D) Cinnabar
13. VII a group elements are:
 (A) Hydride former (B) Oxide former
 (C) Salt former (D) Amide former
14. Extraction of pure metal from its ore is called:
 (A) Mining (B) Metallurgy
 (C) Gugging (D) Froth floatation
15. Vital force theory was presented by:
 (A) Wholer (B) Dalton
 (C) Bohr (D) Berzellius
16. The physical state of sodium carbonate is:
 (A) Crystalline (B) Amorphous
 (C) Both of above (D) None of above
17. Which is molar mass of water?
 (A) 18.02 g/mole (B) 20.18 g/mole
 (C) 18.20 g/mole (D) 20.81 g/mole
18. Which type of layers of carbon atoms is found in graphite?
 (A) Tetrahedral (B) Hexagonal
 (C) Octahedral (D) Square
19. Which one is the common name of sodium carbonate?
 (A) Washing soda (B) Baking soda
 (C) Castic soda (D) Castic potash
20. The stable isotope of sulphur at room temperature is:
 (A) Monoclinic sulphur (B) Amorphous sulphur
 (C) Rhombic sulphur (D) Collidal sulphur



ANSWERS

A	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
B	7.	A	8.	A	9.	C	10.	D
B	12.	A	13.	C	14.	B	15.	A
C	17.	B	18.	A	19.	A	20.	D

TEST NO. 8

18.0 g/mole is molar mass of:

- (A) Water
- (B) Ice
- (C) Steam
- (D) All of above

How many carbon atoms are present in simple bucky balls:

- (A) 60 ✓
- (B) 100
- (C) 50
- (D) 80

Which is the density of nitric acid?

- (A) 1.62 g/ml
- (B) 121 g/ml
- (C) 1.51 g/ml
- (D) 1.52 g/ml ✓

Which one is the density of rhombic sulphur?

- (A) 8.02 g/cm³
- (B) 2.08 g/cm³ ✓
- (C) 2.04 g/cm³
- (D) 2.01 g/cm³

What is the percentage of dissolved chloride in sea water?

- (A) 3.4%
- (B) 5.3%
- (C) 3.5%
- (D) 3% ✓

Which one is not a metal:

- (A) Copper
- (B) Carbon ✓
- (C) Chromium
- (D) Calcium

Which of following gives addition reactions:

- (A) Methane
- (B) Ethene ✓
- (C) Ethane
- (D) Non of these

The chemical nature of sodium carbonate is:

- (A) Acidic
- (B) Basic ✓
- (C) Neutral
- (D) Amphoteric

Which of the oxidizing agent liberates hydrogen by reacting with magnesium and iron:

- (A) Hydrochloric acid
- (B) Acetic acid
- (C) Sulphuric acid
- (D) Nitric acid ✓

Which one is the most abundant compound of carbon:

- (A) MgCO₃
- (B) (NH₄)₂CO₃
- (C) CaCO₃ ✓
- (D) CaCO₃.MgCO₃

Which is the temperature at which nitric acid is formed from nitrogen and oxygen?

- (A) 1700-2400°C
- (B) 1600-2100°C
- (C) 1500-2000°C ✓
- (D) 1400-1900°C

At which temperature, the sulphur begins to boil and produce vapours of:

- (A) Reddish brown colour ✓
- (B) Black colour
- (C) White colour
- (D) Yellow colour

13. Which one is the colour of chlorine?
 (A) Yellowish green ✓ (B) Yellowish brown
 (C) Reddish brown (D) Blackish brown
14. Limonite is an ore of:
 (A) Iron ✓ (B) Copper
 (C) Aluminium (D) Lead
15. What is the general formula of alkynes?
 (A) C_nH_{2n+2} (B) C_nH_{2n}
 (C) C_nH_{2n-2} ✓ (D) C_nH_{2n+1}
16. The taste of sodium bicarbonate is:
 (A) Bitter ✓ (B) Sweet
 (C) Sour (D) None of the above
17. Which is the most commonest salt of chlorine?
 (A) Calcium chloride (B) Sodium chloride ✓
 (C) Magnesium chloride (D) Stroncium chloride
18. Wrought iron is converted to steel in the:
 (A) Blast furnace ✓ (B) Bessemer converter
 (C) Froth floatation (D) Magnetic separation
19. Organic compounds have:
 (A) ✓ Low melting point and boiling point
 (B) High melting point and low boiling point
 (C) Low melting point and high boiling point
 (D) None of them
20. Sodium hydroxide combine with fat to form soap and:
 (A) Soda (B) Potassium
 (C) Chloroform ✓ (D) Glycerine

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	D
6.	B	7.	B	8.	B	9.	D	10.	C
11.	C	12.	A	13.	A	14.	A	15.	C
16.	A	17.	B	18.	A	19.	A	20.	D

TEST NO. 9

1. Which method can be employed to prepare hydrogen gas by passing steam over red hot iron?
 (A) Haber's process (B) Lavoiser's process
 (C) Cavendish's process (D) ~~Lane's~~ process ✓
2. Diamond is found in:
 (A) Brazil (B) Australia
 (C) South Africa (D) ✓ All of above
3. Which is the temperature at which calcium and nitrogen form calcium nitride?
 (A) 1000-2000°C ✓ (B) 1100-2500°C
 (C) 1200-2400°C (D) 1300-2500°C

4. Which one is the melting point of sulphur?
 (A) 115°C
 (C) 114°C
 (B) 113°C
 (D) 112°C
5. Boiling point of chlorine is:
 (A) -35°C
 (C) -34°C
 (B) -37°C
 (D) -43°C
6. Chalcocite is an ore of:
 (A) Iron
 (C) Aluminium
 (B) Chromium
 (D) Copper
7. Which one is the formula of propane:
 (A) C₃H₆
 (C) C₃H₈
 (B) C₂H₆
 (D) C₃H₄
8. The process of soap preparation is called:
 (A) Nitration
 (C) Sulphonation
 (B) Saponification
 (D) Alkylation
9. Which is an ordinary isotope of hydrogen?
 (A) Nascent hydrogen
 (C) Proteium
 (B) Tritium
 (D) Deuterium
10. How many carbon atoms form one crystal of diamond?
 (A) Hundreds
 (C) Millions
 (B) Thousands
 (D) Billions
11. Which one is powerful rocket fuel?
 (A) Mixture of carbon and sulphur
 (C) Mixture of oxygen and nitrogen
 (B) Mixture of oxygen and hydrogen
 (D) Mixture of oxygen and ozone
12. The density of monoclinic sulphur is?
 (A) 1.98 g/cm³
 (C) 1.88 g/cm³
 (B) 1.90 g/cm³
 (D) 1.89 g/cm³
13. How much chlorine is denser than air:
 (A) 2.65 times
 (C) 3.5 times
 (B) 2.5 times
 (D) 5.2 times
14. The temperature maintained in blast furnace is:
 (A) 1000-2000°C
 (C) 1600-3500°C
 (B) 1500-3000°C
 (D) 2000-3100°C
15. C₄H₉ is the formula of:
 (A) Propyl
 (C) Ethyl
 (B) Butyl
 (D) Methyl
16. The solubility of sodium bicarbonate in water as compared to sodium carbonate is:
 (A) More solubility
 (C) Very small
 (B) Moderate solubility
 (D) Neither small nor large
17. Which gas can be prepared by heating mixture of methane gas and steam?
 (A) Carbon monoxide
 (C) Hydrogen gas
 (B) Water gas
 (D) Carbon dioxide
18. Graphite is also called:
 (A) Lead black
 (B) Bucky balls

19. Which gas is used to get inert atmosphere?
 (A) Oxygen
 (C) Nitrogen ✓
 (D) Black carbon
 (B) Carbondioxide
 (D) Sulphurdioxide
20. To obtain sulphur from the depth of earth, of which diameter bore is made?
 (A) 19 cm
 (C) 30 cm ✓
 (B) 20 cm
 (D) 18 cm

طریقہ مینہ
 لورڈ اسمبلر

Answers ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	D	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	A	8.	B	9.	C	10.	C
11.	B	12.	A	13.	B	14.	B	15.	B
16.	C	17.	B	18.	A	19.	C	20.	C

TEST NO. 10

1. Pure hydrogen can be prepared by electrolysis of:
 (A) Acidulated water ✓
 (C) Pure water
 (B) Water containing sugar
 (D) Heavy water
2. Coke contains carbon:
 (A) 90-95% ✓
 (C) 80-90%
 (B) 85-90%
 (D) 80-85%
3. What is the ratio of nitrogen by volume in air?
 (A) 21%
 (C) 71%
 (B) 78% ✓
 (D) 79%
4. Which one is % of sulphur obtained by the method of Herman Frasch?
 (A) 100%
 (C) 99.8%
 (B) 99%
 (D) 99.5% ✓
5. Which gas is used for sterilizing drinking water?
 (A) Bromine
 (C) Fluorine
 (B) Iodine
 (D) Chlorine ✓
6. Carbon monoxide acts as:
 (A) Oxidizing agent
 (C) Hydrating agent
 (B) Dehydrating agent
 (D) Reducing agent ✓
7. Which gas burns with blue flame along with air?
 (A) Methane ✓
 (C) Ethyne
 (B) Ethene
 (D) None of above
8. Which one is the formula of sodium stearate?
 (A) $C_{17}H_{35}COONa$ ✓
 (C) $C_{17}H_{31}COONa$
 (B) $C_{17}H_{32}COONa$
 (D) $C_{17}H_{30}COONa$
9. Which one is electronegativity of hydrogen?
 (A) 2.0
 (C) 1.2
 (B) 2.5
 (D) 2.1 ✓
10. Carbon dioxide is heavier than air:
 (A) 1.5 times ✓
 (C) 2.5 times
 (B) 2.0 times
 (D) 1.0 times

11. In which group of periodic table, nitrogen is found?
 (A) VII (B) Vi
 (C) IV (D) V ✓
12. The product formed by the action of steam with sulphur is:
 (A) $H_2S + O_2$ (B) ✓ $H_2S + SO_2$
 (C) $H_2S + S$ (D) $H_2S + SO_3$
13. What is the %age of potassium iodide in iodized salt?
 (A) 0.03% (B) ✓ 0.02%
 (C) 0.04% (D) 0.05%
14. Mixture of calcium silicate and calcium aluminate is called:
 (A) Cast iron (B) ✓ Slag
 (C) Fluorspar (D) Hematite
15. Urea is an organic compound which was prepared by Wholer in the year:
 (A) 1728 (B) ✓ 1828
 (C) 1928 (D) None of above
16. Which one is the formula of palmitic acid?
 (A) $C_{15}H_{31}COOH$ ✓ (B) $C_{15}H_{30}COOH$
 (C) $C_{17}H_{33}COOH$ (D) $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$
17. Which gas is evolved by the action of ammonia and chlorine gas?
 (A) Oxygen (B) Hydrogen
 (C) Nitrogen ✓ (D) Chlorine
18. Which percentage of carbon is found in pig iron?
 (A) 3% ✓ (B) 3.5%
 (C) 4% (D) 4.5%
19. $CH_3-CH-CH_3$ is the formula of:
 |
 CH_3
 (A) Propane (B) Pentane
 (C) Isobutene (D) 2-methyl propane ✓
20. The detergents are compounds of:
 (A) Soap (B) Glycerine
 (C) ✓ Sodium salt of organic sulphonic acid (D) Petrol

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	A	3.	B	4.	D	5.	D
6.	D	7.	A	8.	A	9.	D	10.	A
11.	D	12.	B	13.	B	14.	B	15.	B
16.	A	17.	C	18.	A	19.	D	20.	C

Mathematics ریاضی

ریاضی Mathematics

کل وقت: 15 منٹ

ٹوٹس سوالات: 25

نوٹ: تمام سوالات معروضی ہونگے۔ ریاضی میں سوالات اردو اور انگریزی دونوں زبانوں میں ہونگے اور جوابات انگریزی میں ہونگے۔

Mathematics Terms (Urdu and English)

1. Cartesian Plane	کارٹیس مستوی
2. Real Numbers	حقیقی اعداد
3. Rational Numbers	باطن اعداد
4. Irrational Number	غیر باطن اعداد
5. Exponent	قوت نما
6. Redical	جزر
7. Algebraic Expressions	الجبری جملے
8. Concept of Matrices	تالیوں کا تصور
9. Quadratic Equations	دو درجی مساواتیں
10. Elimination	استقاط
11. Logarithms	لوگرٹھم
12. Trigonometry	تکوئیات
13. Cubic Equation	سے درجی مساوات
14. Equation	مساوات
15. Factorization	تجزی کرنا
16. Multiplicative Inverse	ضربی معکوس
17. Odd Numbers	طاق اعداد
18. Additive Inverse	جمع معکوس
19. Even Numbers	جفت اعداد
20. Corresponding	مطابقت
21. Congruent Angles	متناسک زاویے
22. Congruence	متناسک
23. Circumference	محیط
24. Obtuse Angles	منفرج زاویے
25. Acute Angles	حادہ زاویے
26. Addition Property	جمع خاصیت



17. Associative Property	خاصیت تلازم
18. Characteristic	خاصہ
19. Eliminant	حاصل استقاط
20. Non-Invertible/Singular Matrix	نادر قالب
21. Invertible/Non Singular Matrix	غیر نادر قالب
22. Digonal Matrix	وتری قالب
23. Length/norm/magnitude	عددی قیمت
24. Identity Matrix	ضربی ذاتی قالب
25. Zero Matrix	صفری قالب
26. Triangle	مثلث
27. Right Angle	قائمہ الزاویہ
28. Direction	سمت
29. Isoceles Triangle	مساوی الثاقین
30. Sides and Angles	سرے اور زاویے
31. Componendo and Dividendo Property	ترکیب و تفصیل نسبت
32. Infinite	لا تعداد
33. Sub Set	تحتی سیٹ
34. Proper Set	واجب سیٹ
35. Improper Set	غیر واجب سیٹ
36. Finite Set	متناہی سیٹ
37. Infinite Set	لا متناہی سیٹ
38. Quadratic Equation	یک درجی مساوات
39. Proportional	متناسب
40. Polynomial	کثیر رقمی
41. Intersection	تقاطع
42. Radius	رداس
43. Radii	رداس کی جمع
44. Diameter	قطر
45. Median	وسطانیہ
46. Scientific Notation	سائنسی ترقیم
47. GCD (Greatest Common Divisor)	عادا عظم
48. HCF (Highest Common Factor)	عادا عظم
49. LCM (Least Common Multiple)	ذواضاف اقل
50. Perpendicular	عمود
51. Concurrent	ہم نقطہ
52. Non-Concurrent	غیر ہم نقطہ

63. Base	قاعدہ
64. Hypoteneous	وتر
65. Mid Point	وسطی نقطہ
66. Mid Angle	وسطی زاویہ
67. Corresponding	مطابقت والے
68. Quadrant	ربع
69. Parallelogram	متوازی الاضلاع
70. Exponential Form	قوت نمائی شکل
71. Ordinary/Simplest Notation	عام یا معیاری ترقیم
72. Coiumn	کالم
73. Rows	قطاریں
74. Variable	متغیر
75. Axis	محور
76. Bisect	تصنیف
77. Point of Contact	نقطہ تماس
78. Point of Tangent	نقطہ تماس
79. Common Factors	مشترک اجزائے ضربی
80. Non-Common Factors	غیر مشترک اجزائے ضربی
81. Integers	صحیح عدد
82. Rectangular	مستطیل
83. Perimeter	پیمائش حدود

بیس بس

.....☆.....

MATHEMATICS

Objective Type (MCQs) Tests

TEST NO.1

- Read the following statements carefully. Select the correct answer from the four answers giving by writing its letter (a, b, c, d) in the column of answers.

☆ مندرجہ ذیل بیانات کو غور سے پڑھیں اور ہر بیان کیلئے دیئے ہوئے چار جوابات میں سے صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کر کے جواب کیلئے دیئے ہوئے کالم میں (a, b, c, d) وغیرہ کی صورت میں تحریر کریں۔

1. The union of set A and B is expressed as _____.

سیٹ A اور سیٹ B کے یونین کو _____ سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

A. $A \cap B$

B. $A \cup B$

2. If 'b' is a real number, the point (o,b) lies _____.
- C. $A \times B$ D. $A - B$

اگر b ایک حقیقی عدد ہو تو نقطہ (o,b) واقع ہوگا۔

- A. in the second quadrant B. in third quadrant
C. on x-axis D. on y-axis

3. If $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, then $x + \frac{1}{x} =$ _____:

اگر $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ تو $x + \frac{1}{x} =$ _____

- A. $2 - \sqrt{3}$ B. 4
C. $2\sqrt{3}$ D. 3

4. $(2^{-n})^2 =$ _____.

- A. 2^{-3} B. 2^3
C. 2^{-12} D. 2^{12}

5. If $n=1$, then $x^n =$ _____

اگر $x=1$ تو $x^n =$ _____

- A. 0 B. n
C. 1 D. x

6. $\left[\frac{3x^2}{3x^2}\right]^5 =$ _____:

- A. 1 B. $3x^{10}$
C. $\frac{3x^{10}}{3x^{10}}$ D. $3x^2$

7. On Simplify $\frac{a}{9a^2 - b^2} + \frac{1}{3a - b}$, we get :

کو مختصر کرنے سے: $\frac{a}{9a^2 - b^2} + \frac{1}{3a - b}$

- A. $\frac{4}{9a^2 - b^2}$ B. $\frac{4a - b}{9a^2 - b^2}$
C. $\frac{4a + b}{9a^2 - b^2}$ D. $\frac{b}{9a^2 - b^2}$

8. The two numbers whose sum is -13 and product -30 are:
دو اعداد جن کا مجموعہ -13 اور حاصل ضرب -30 ہو _____ ہیں۔
- A. 2, 15
B. 2, -15
C. -3, 10
D. 3, -10
9. The idea of matrices was introduced by _____.
ماتریوں کا نظریہ _____ نے پیش کیا۔
- A. Arther Kelly
B. Pathagorous
C. Newton
D. Galleleo
10. For the multiplication in matrices, there is number of columns in A = _____.
ماتریوں میں ضرب کے عمل کیلئے ماتریوں میں کالموں کی تعداد برابر ہوتی ہے = _____
- A. Number of columns
B. Number of rows in B
in B
C. Number of rows & columns in B
D. None of these
11. If the greatest degree of the variable in an equation of one variable is two then, the equation is said to be a _____ in one variable.
اگر ایک متغیر والی مساوات میں متغیر کا بڑا قوت نما 2 ہو تو اسے ایک متغیر والی _____ کہتے ہیں۔
- A. Trinomial Equation
B. Monomial Equation
C. Quadratic Equation
D. Linear Equation
12. Eliminate x from $x+b=0$, $x+c=0$
 $x+b=0$ اور $x+c=0$ میں سے x ساقط کرنے سے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔
- A. $b=c$
B. $b+c=0$
C. $bc=0$
D. $\frac{b}{c}+1=0$
13. Value of $e =$ _____.
 e کی قیمت _____ ہوتی ہے۔
- A. 2.718
B. 2718
C. 0.2718
D. 27.18
14. If $n = a \times 10^m$, then $10 \log x =$ _____.

الموں کی بڑی تعداد حاصل ہوتی ہیں

Number of copy

equation
of
classical
کنٹریٹ ہونے والی

log x = _____ تو $x = a \times 10^m$ اگر

A. $m \log a$

B. $\log a + m$

C. $\frac{\log a}{m}$

D. $\log(a+m)$

15. $\log 10 =$ _____:

A. 10

B. 2

C. 0

D. 1

16. If the standard deviation of series is 6 then its variance is _____:

اگر ایک سلسلہ کا معیاری انحراف 6 ہے تو اس کا تغیر ہے۔

A. 20

B. 30

C. 15

D. 2

17. The sum of 10 items is Zero its mean is _____.

10 مدات کا مجموعہ صفر ہے تو ان کا حساب اوسط ہے۔

A. 50

B. -10

C. zero

D. 5

18. There are at least _____ non-collinear points in a plane.

مستوی میں کم از کم _____ غیر ہم خط نقاط ہوتے ہیں۔

A. Four

B. None

C. Infinite

D. None of these

19. If _____ points lie on a plane then the whole line lies on that plane.

اگر کسی خط کے _____ نقاط کسی مستوی پر واقع ہوں تو وہ سارا خط اسی مستوی پر واقع ہوتا ہے۔

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

20. A ray has _____ end points.

شعاع کے _____ سرے ہوتے ہیں۔

A. one

B. Two

C. None

D. None of these

21. In triangle ABC, $m \angle c$ is right angle and $AC = \sqrt{3}BC$

Then $m \angle ABC =$ _____:

- A. 60° B. 30°
C. 45° D. 90°

22. The difference measures of two sides of triangle is _____ then the measure of the third side.

مثبت کے دو اضلاع کی لمبائیوں کا فرق تیسرے ضلعے کی لمبائی سے _____ ہوتا ہے۔

- A. Equal B. Greater
C. Smaller D. None of these

23. Diameter is always _____ time of radius.

دائرے کا قطر ہمیشہ رداس کا _____ گنا ہوتا ہے۔

- A. 3 B. $\frac{1}{3}$
C. 2 D. $\frac{1}{2}$

24. The common point between circle and tangent is called _____.

ماس اور دائرے کا مشترک نقطہ _____ کہلاتا ہے۔

- A. Axis B. Center of circle
C. Point of contact D. Point of tangent

25. If radius of a circle is perpendicular to chord, it _____
Re chord.

اگر دائرے کا رداس اس کے کسی وتر پر عمود ہو تو وتر کی _____ کرے گا۔

- A. Trisect B. Bisect
C. Perpendicular D. None of these

Answers

1.	B	2.	D	3.	B	4.	C	5.	D
6.	A	7.	C	8.	B	9.	A	10.	B
11.	C	12.	A	13.	A	14.	B	15.	D
16.	B	17.	C	18.	D	19.	A	20.	A
21.	A	22.	C	23.	C	24.	C	25.	B

TEST NO. 2

- Four expected answers are given below each statement. Choose the correct answer among these and write on the answer sheet.

☆ ہر فقرہ کے نیچے چار ممکنہ جوابات دیئے گئے ہیں۔ ان میں سے صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کیجئے اور جوابی کاپی پر لکھیں۔

1. $(7 - \sqrt{2})(7 + \sqrt{2}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

A. 47

B. 51

C. 9

D. 5

2. For any set A, $A \cap A' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

A. A

B. \emptyset

C. A'

D. $A' - A$

3. If $x = \sqrt{2} - 1$, then $x^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$

B. $\sqrt{2} + 1$

C. 1

D. $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$

4. A set containing finite number of elements is called _____.

ایک ایسا سیٹ جس میں ارکان کی تعداد محدود ہو _____ کہلاتا ہے۔

A. Null set

B. Super set

C. Finite set

D. Infinite set

5. If $x=t$ and $y=m$, then $(y-x)^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$

اگر $x=t$ اور $y=m$ ہو تو $(y-x)^n$

A. $t-m^n$

B. $n(t-m)$

C. $(m-h)^n$

D. $(m-t)^n$

6. $x^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

A. 0

B. x

C. a

D. 1

7. Factors of $x^2 - 5x + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

A. $(x+1), (x-6)$

$x^2 - 5x + 6$ کے اجزائے ضربی ہیں۔

B. $(x-2), (x-3)$

C. $(x+6), (x-1)$

D. $(x+2), (x+3)$

8. $x^2 + 64$ can made a perfect square by adding _____.

$x^4 + 64$ میں کیا جمع کیا جائے کہ یہ ایک مکمل مربع ہو جائے؟

- A. $16x^2$
- B. $4x^2$
- C. $-8x^2$
- D. $8x^2$

9. If $AB=BA = I$ then _____.

اگر $AB=BI = I$

- A. A and B are equal to each other
- B. A and B are multiplicative inverse of each other
- C. A and B are both singular
- D. A and B are additive inverse of each other

10. If $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then

- A. $a=1$ $b=2$ $c=3$ $d=4$
- B. $a=1/2$ $b=1$ $c=3$ $d=4$
- C. $a=1/2$ $b=1$ $c=3/2$ $d=2$
- D. $a=1$ $b=2$ $c=3/2$ $d=2$

11. Eliminate t from $x=t, y=t^2$, we get.

$x=t$ اور $y=t^2$ میں سے اساتق کرنے سے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

- A. $x^2=y$
- B. $x=y^2$
- C. $xy=1$
- D. $x^2y=1$

12. An equation is true sentence which is _____.

کئی تغیرات میں مساوات ایک _____ فقرہ ہوتا ہے۔

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Open
- D. None of these

13. If $\log x=5$, then $x=$ _____.

اگر $\log x=5$ تو $x=$ _____

- A. 5^{10}
- B. 10^5
- C. 10×5
- D. 5

$$\log_a m^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}:$$

- A. $\log_a m + \log_a n$ B. $\log m + \log n$
C. $\log_a m - \log_a n$ D. $(\log m + \log n)a$

$$\log_a m^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}:$$

- A. $\log m n$ B. $n \log m$
C. $\log m n$ D. $a \log m n$

A series contains values 4,4,4,4,4,4 its standard deviation is _____.

- ایک سلسلے کی قدریں اس طرح ہیں 4,4,4,4,4,4 اس کا معیاری انحراف ہے۔
A. 4 B. 1
C. zero ✓ D. 2.10

A series contains values 5,9,3,1,4,6 its median is _____.

- ایک سلسلے کی قدریں اس طرح ہیں 5,9,3,1,4,6 اس کا وسطانیہ ہے۔
A. 2 B. 3
C. 4 D. 4.5

$$1 + \tan^2 m \angle A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}:$$

- A. $\sec^2 m \angle A$ B. $\sec m \angle A$
C. $\cot^2 m \angle A$ D. $\cot m \angle A$

$$(\sin 60^\circ)^2 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1$$

- A. $(\sin 60^\circ)^2$ B. $\left(\frac{1}{\sec 60^\circ}\right)^2$
C. $(\cot 60^\circ)^2$ D. None of these

Median term relate with _____.

- _____ وسطانیہ
A. Triangle B. Rectangle
C. Circle D. Line segment

If radius of a circle bisect a chord Re it will be _____ to chord.

- اگر دائرے کا رداس کسی وتر کی نصف کرے تو وتر پر _____ ہوگا۔
A. Base B. Perpendicular

- C. Diameter D. None of these
22. Inscribed angle of major arc is _____:
- توس کبیرہ کا محور زاویہ _____ ہوتا ہے۔
- A. Right angle B. Concurrent angle
 C. Acute angle D. Obtuse angle
23. If $\theta = 45^\circ$ then $\tan \theta =$ _____.
- A. α B. 0
 C. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ D. 1
24. $\cos(90 - \theta) = \sin$ _____.
- A. 90° B. 0°
 C. θ D. α
25. $\cos 60^\circ = \sin$ _____:
- A. 30° B. 60°
 C. 45° D. 90°

Answers

1.	A	2.	B	3.	D	4.	C	5.	D
6.	D	7.	B	8.	A	9.	B	10.	C
11.	A	12.	C	13.	B	14.	A	15.	B
16.	C	17.	D	18.	A	19.	B	20.	A
21.	B	22.	C	23.	D	24.	C	25.	A

TEST NO. 3

- Choose the correct answer.

☆ درست جواب منتخب کریں۔

1. What property of real numbers have been used?

حقیقی اعداد کی کس خصوصیت کو استعمال کیا گیا ہے؟

- A. Additive property B. Multiplicative property
 C. Division property D. Negative property
2. $\sqrt[n]{x} / \sqrt[m]{x} =$ _____:



A. $x^{1/m}$

B. x^{m-n}

C. x^{n-m}

~~D. x^{m+n}~~

If $A \subseteq B$ Then $A \cup B =$ _____

_____ = $A \cup B$ تو $A \subseteq B$ اگر

A. A

~~B. B~~

C. A'

D. B'

The intersection of two overlapping sets is _____

دو متراکب سیٹوں کا تقاطع _____ ہوتا ہے۔

A. Empty

B. Power

C. Universal

~~D. Non-empty~~

$\frac{x^m}{x^n} =$ _____

A. x^{m-n}

B. $[x^{m-n}]^2$

~~C. $x^{\frac{m-n}{2}}$~~

D. $\frac{x^{m-n}}{2}$

$5^{12} \div 5^{12}$

A. 1

B. 5

C. 5^9

~~D. $\frac{1}{5}$~~

LCM of $(a-b)^3$ and $(a-b)^2$ is.

_____ اور $(a-b)^2$ کا ذواضعاف اقل _____ ہے۔

A. $(a-b)$

B. $(a-b)^2$

~~C. $(a-b)^3$~~

D. $(a-b)^3$

$8x^2 + 27y^2 =$ () ()

A. $(2x+3y)(4x^2+9y^2)$

B. $(2x-3y)(4x^2-9y^2)$

~~C. $(2x+3y)(4x^2-6xy+9y^2)$~~

D. $(2x-3y)(4x^2+6xy+9y^2)$

The sum of two consecutive even natural number is 202

دو مسلسل جفت قدرتی اعداد کا مجموعہ 202 ہے۔

- A. Not possible
B. out of range
C. Infinite Numbers
D. None of these

10. The product of $[a \ b]$ and $\begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$ is _____:

_____ = کا حاصل ضرب $\begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$ اور $[a \ b]$

- A. $[ac + bd]$
B. $\begin{bmatrix} ac & bc \\ ad & bd \end{bmatrix}$
C. $\begin{bmatrix} a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix}$
D. $\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$

11. The order of matrix $[3 \ -2]$ is _____:

_____ = $[3 \ -2]$ کا مرتبہ

- A. 1×2
B. 2×1
C. 1×1
D. 2×2

12. $\frac{AdjA}{|A|} =$ _____

- A. A
B. $|A|$
C. I
D. A^{-1}

13. An equation remain unchanged if any number is added to its both sides. This property is called:

کسی مساوات میں اگر دونوں طرف ایک ہی عدد جمع کیا جائے تو وہ تبدیل نہیں ہوتی۔

- A. Addition property of equation
B. Property of additive inverse
C. Commutative property of addition
D. Associative property of addition

14. Eliminating t from $x - t^2 = 0, y = t^3$, we get

_____ حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ $x - t^2 = 0$ اور $y = t^3$ میں سے t ساقط کرنے سے

- A. $x^2 = y$
B. $x^3 = y^3$
C. $x^3 = y^2$
D. $x = y^2$

15. A result of elimination the new equation or relation obtained is called _____.

- A. Variable
B. Base
C. Eliminant
D. Anti-logarithm

16. The mean of 20 observations is 100, its sum is _____.

20 مدات کا حسابی اوسط 100 ہے انکا مجموعہ = _____ ہے۔

- A. 500
B. 2000
C. 1000
D. 900

17. The sum of 5 observation is 125, its mean = _____.

5 مدات کا حال جمع 125 ہے اسکا حسابی اوسط _____ ہے۔

- A. 25
B. 50
C. 75
D. -15

18. The bisector of _____ interior and _____ angles of a triangle are concurrent.

کسی مثلث کے _____ اندرونی اور _____ بیرونی زاویوں کا ناصف ہم نقطہ ہوتے ہیں۔

- A. 2,1
B. 3,1
C. 1,2
D. 1,1

19. In a semi-circle the angle is _____.

نصف دائرے میں محصور زاویہ _____

- A. 0°
B. 180°
C. 90°
D. None of these

20. There can be only one right angle in _____.

کسی _____ میں صرف ایک زاویہ قائمہ ہو سکتا ہے۔

- A. Polygon
B. Rhombus
C. Triangle
D. Square

21. $\sin 60^\circ = \cos(90 - \theta)$

- A. 90°
B. 0°
C. 60°
D. θ

22. $\cot 67^\circ = \tan$ _____.

23. $\cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:
- A. 23° B. 67°
 C. 60° D. 45°
24. $\sin 50^\circ = \cos \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:
- A. 1 B. 0
 C. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ D. $\sqrt{3}$
25. $\sec^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:
- A. $\tan \theta$ B. $\tan^2 \theta$
 C. $2 \tan^2 \theta$ D. $\sqrt{\tan \theta}$

In a semicircle *Answers* ان آسیمی سرکل

1.	B	2.	D	3.	B	4.	D	5.	C
6.	D	7.	C	8.	C	9.	D	10.	A
11.	A	12.	D	13.	A	14.	C	15.	C
16.	B	17.	A	18.	C	19.	C	20.	C
21.	C	22.	A	23.	B	24.	D	25.	B

TEST NO. 4

- Select the correct answer and write in your answer sheet.

☆ صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کریں اور اپنی جوابی کاپی پر لکھیں۔

1. $\frac{c}{\sqrt{c}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

- A. $\frac{1}{c\sqrt{c}}$ B. $c\sqrt{c}$
 C. \sqrt{c} D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$

2. If the number of elements in a set x is n , the number of elements in $P(x)$ is _____ :

اگر سیٹ x کے ممبران کی تعداد n ہو تو $P(x)$ کے ممبران کی تعداد _____ ہوگی۔

- A. $2n$ B. 2^{2n}
 C. 2^n D. n^2



3. $A-B = \{x/ \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\}$
~~A.~~ $\{x/x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$ B. $\{x/x \in B \wedge x \notin A'\}$

4. $a^m \times a^n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 C. $\{x/x \in A\}$ D. $\{x/x \in A'\}$

A. a^{mn} ~~B.~~ a^{m+n}
 C. a^{m-n} D. $a(m+n)$

5. $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

~~A.~~ 1 B. $\frac{1}{2}$
 C. $\frac{-1}{24}$ D. $\frac{-1}{8}$

6. $4\sqrt{x} - 5\sqrt{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

A. x B. $9\sqrt{x}$
~~C.~~ $-\sqrt{x}$ D. \sqrt{x}

7. H.C.F of a^3+b^3 and a^2-ab+b^2 is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\leftarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ^{عظم} a^2-ab+b^2 اور a^3+b^3 کا

A. (a+b) ~~B.~~ a^2-ab+b^2
 C. $(a-b)^2$ D. (a^2+b^2)

8. $ax+by-bx-ay = (a-b)(x-y)$

A. False B. Un equal
~~C.~~ True D. None of them

9. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$, then $AX = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = AX$ اور $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ اور $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

~~A.~~ $\begin{bmatrix} 2x-3y \\ -4x+5y \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 2x-4y \\ -35+5y \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\begin{bmatrix} -3x+5y \\ 2x-4y \end{bmatrix}$

D. $\begin{bmatrix} 2x+5y \\ -4x-3y \end{bmatrix}$

10. If A is a singular matrix, the A^{-1} is _____.

اگر A ایک نار قابل ہے تو A^{-1} ہے۔

- A. Possible
- C. Zero

- ~~B. Not possible~~
- D. None of these

11. If $\log_a^n = \log_a^3 + \log_a^6$, then $n =$ _____:

اگر $\log_a^n = \log_a^3 + \log_a^6$ ہے تو $n =$ _____

- ~~A. 9~~
- C. 3^6

- B. 18
- D. 216

12. If $\log_{10} x = 3$, then $x =$ _____.

اگر $\log_{10} x = 3$ ہے تو $x =$ _____

- A. 500
- C. 700

- B. $10/3$
- ~~D. 1000~~

13. Eliminating x from $x \frac{1}{x} = a$ and $x - \frac{1}{x} = b$ then _____

_____ سے x سا قاط کرنے سے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ $x - \frac{1}{x} = b$ اور $x \frac{1}{x} = a$

- A. $a=b$
- C. a^2-b^2

- B. $a^2=b^2$
- ~~D. $a^2-b^2=4$~~

14. A quadratic equation in one variable has:

- A. One root
- ~~C. No root~~

- B. Infinite number of roots
- ~~D. Two roots~~

15. If $\log 2 = 0.3010$ and $\log 3 = 0.4771$, then $\log 60000 =$ _____:

اگر $\log 2 = 0.3010$ اور $\log 3 = 0.4771$ ہے تو $\log 60000 =$ _____

- A. 15.05
- ~~C. 1.505~~

- B. 301
- D. 3.01

16. In 25,30,10,48,100 the Range R is _____
 25,30,10,48,100 میں وسعت (R) ہے۔

- A. 25
 B. 10
 C. 90
 D. 100

17. In 2,3,4,4,5,7,9 the mode is _____
 2,3,4,4,5,7,9 کا عادی ہے۔

- A. 3
 B. 5.5
 C. 4
 D. 9

18. The line segment join the _____ of a side to the opposite vertex is called _____.

ایک قطعہ خط کو مثلث کے کسی ضلع کے _____ کو متقابلہ راس سے ملائے وسطانیہ کہلاتا ہے۔

- A. Mid point
 B. Mid angle
 C. Center point of angle
 D. All points

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اگر کسی مثلث کے صرف زاویوں کی مقداریں دی ہوں تو ان سے بنائی جانے والی مثلثوں کی تعداد _____ ہوگی۔

- A. One
 B. Three
 C. Two
 D. Infinite

20. Two circles are congruent if their _____ are congruent.

دو دائرے متماثل ہوں گے اگر ان کے _____ متماثل ہوں۔

- A. Centers
 B. Raddii
 C. Tangents
 D. None of these

21. $\sin^2 \theta + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1$

- A. $\tan^2 \theta$
 B. $\cos^2 \theta$
 C. $\sec^2 \theta$
 D. $\tan \theta$

22. $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. $\sin \theta \cos \theta$
 B. $2 + \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 C. $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 D. $\frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{2}$

23. $\tan^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. 0
 B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

24. _____ = $1 + \cot^2 \theta$
- A. $\tan^2 \theta$ B. $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$
 C. $-\cot^2 \theta$ D. $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$
25. $\cos \theta \tan \theta =$ _____
- A. $\cot \theta$ B. $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$
 C. $-\sin \theta$ D. $\sin \theta$

Answers

1.	C	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
6.	C	7.	B	8.	C	9.	A	10.	B
11.	A	12.	D	13.	D	14.	D	15.	C
16.	C	17.	C	18.	A	19.	D	20.	B
21.	B	22.	C	23.	C	24.	D	25.	D

TEST NO. 5

- Select the correct answer out of the four given below each question and write the letters a,b,c,d corresponding to each answer.

☆ ہر سوال کے نیچے دیئے گئے چار جوابات میں سے درست جواب منتخب کریں اور ہر جواب کے مطابق a,b,c,d کی صورت میں تحریر کیجئے۔

1. $x+3=12$ is the example of _____.
- A. Open sentence B. False equation
 C. True equation D. Equation
2. $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ is the set of _____.
- A. Prime numbers B. Irrational numbers
 C. Whole numbers D. Rational numbers
3. If every element of set A is also an element of the set B, then set A is called a _____ of set B.
- A. Subset B. Super set



C. Null set

D. Power set

4. $\sqrt{\frac{x^r}{x^m}} \times \sqrt{\frac{x^m}{x^n}} \times \sqrt{\frac{x^n}{x^r}}$

A. 0

B. 1

C. $x^{-(r+m+n)}$

D. x^{r+m+n}

5. $9^{1/2} \times 27^{-1/3}$

A. 1

B. $1/3$

C. $-1/3$

D. 9

6. $2^{2^2} =$ _____

A. 16

B. 8

C. 4

D. 32

7. Sum of three continuous even numbers is 216, the average of these three digits is _____

تین متواتر جفت اعداد کا مجموعہ 216 ہے۔ تین اعداد کا اوسط _____ ہوگا۔

A. 74

B. 72

C. 70

D. 76

8. Solution set of $|x| =$ _____

A. x

$|x|$ کا حل سیٹ _____ ہوگا۔

C. $\pm x$

B. -x

D. 0

9. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____ matrix.

تالیب ہے۔ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

A. Singular

B. Unit.

C. Zero

D. Diagonal

10. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ then we can find _____.

معلوم کر سکتے ہیں۔ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ اور $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

11. $\text{If } x + \frac{1}{x} = a + b, x - \frac{1}{x} = a - b, \text{ Then.}$
- A. AB
B. BA
C. A+B
D. None of them

11. $\text{If } x + \frac{1}{x} = a + b, x - \frac{1}{x} = a - b, \text{ Then.}$
- A. $ab=1$
B. $a^2+b^2=4$
C. $ab=0$
D. $a^2-b^2=4$

12. The solution set of $3x^2-10x=0$ is:

- A. {10}
B. $\left\{0, \frac{10}{3}\right\}$
C. $\left\{\frac{10}{3}\right\}$
D. {0}

13. $\text{If } x + \frac{1}{x} = a, x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = b^2, \text{ then.}$

- A. $a^2 = b^2$
B. $a^2 = b^2 + 2$
C. $a^2 + 2 = b^2$
D. $a^2 + b^2 = 2$

14. The solution set of $x^2-x-2=0$ is:

- A. {1}
B. {2}
C. {2, -1}
D. {-1}
- $x^2-x-2=0$ کا حل سیٹ = _____

15. In the class interval (121-130) the upper class limit is _____.

- ایک جماعتی وقفہ (121-130) میں بالائی جماعتی حد _____ ہے۔
- A. 130
B. 121
C. 125.5
D. 125,126

16. Variance is _____ of standard deviation.

- تفصیر معیاری انحراف کا _____ ہوتا ہے۔
- A. Cube
B. Square root
C. Square
D. Upper limit



17. $m\angle A + m\angle B - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = -m\angle C$

- A. 0° B. 90°
~~C. 180°~~ D. 270°

18. The circle its interior and its exterior are _____ disjoint sets of points.

دائرہ اس کے اندر و نہ اور بیرونہ نقاط کے _____ غیر مشترک سیٹ ہیں۔

- A. One B. Two
~~C. Three~~ D. Four

19. If a transversal intersects two _____ lines, the alternate angles so formed are congruent.

اگر ایک خط قاطع دو _____ خطوط کو قطع کرے تو ان سے بننے والے متبادل زاویے متماثل ہوتے ہیں۔

- A. Parallel B. Non parallel
 C. Perpendicular D. Non perpendicular

20. In a quadrilateral ABCD perpendicular AC and BD are perpendicular then $AB^2 + CD^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

ایک چوکور ABCD کے وتر AC اور BD باہم عمود ہوں تو $AB^2 + CD^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. AD^2 B. $AB^2 - CD^2$
~~C. $AD^2 + BC^2$~~ D. $AC^2 \cdot BC^2$

21. If 0.00054 Coulombs charge in the circuit, find its scientific notation.

اگر کسی سرکٹ میں چارج 0.00054 کولمب ہو تو اسکو سائنسی ترقیم میں لکھیں۔

- A. 5.4×10^4 B. 5.4×10^5
 C. 54×10^{-4} ~~D. 5.4×10^{-4}~~

22. The sum of sides angles of a rectangle is _____.

مستطیل کے زاویوں کا مجموعہ _____ ہوتا ہے۔

- ~~A. 360~~ B. 90
 C. 180 D. 60

23. $4x^2 - 3x + 4$ is polynomial of degree _____:

$4x^2 - 3x + 4$ کونے درجے کی کثیررتی ہے؟

- A. 4th
B. 3rd
C. 2nd
D. 1st

24. If the area of circle is 154 cm then its radius will be _____:

اگر دائرے کا رقبہ 154cm ہو تو اس کا رداس = _____

- A. 14
B. 7
C. 44
D. 49

25. If the radius of a circle is 7cm then its circumference will be _____:

اگر دائرے کا رداس 7 سم ہو تو اس کا محیط = _____

- A. 7
B. 44
C. 14
D. 49

Answers to the 1st da

1.	D	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
6.	A	7.	B	8.	C	9.	D	10.	A
11.	A	12.	B	13.	B	14.	C	15.	A
16.	C	17.	C	18.	C	19.	A	20.	C
21.	D	22.	A	23.	C	24.	B	25.	B

TEST NO. 6

- Four answers are given below each item. Select the correct answer and write on the answer sheet the letters a or b or c or d.

☆ ذیل میں ہر ایک بیان کے نیچے چار جوابات دیئے گئے ہیں درست جواب a یا b یا c یا d کی صورت میں لکھیں۔

1. If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3)\}$, then R is _____.

اگر $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ اور $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3)\}$ تو R _____

- A. A function from A on to A
B. Not a function
C. A function from A into A
D. Not a binary relation

{0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 100} is written in set builder form:

- A. $\{x/x \in N \wedge x \leq 100\}$
- B. $\{x/x \in W \wedge x < 101\}$
- C. $\{x/x \in Z \wedge x < 101\}$
- D. $\{x/x \in W \wedge 0 < x < 100\}$

$a^0 =$ _____

- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. a
- D. None of these

$(9)^2$ _____ $(-9)^2$

- A. =
- B. \neq
- C. <
- D. >

If $a = \sqrt{10} + 3$, Then $a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} =$ _____ :

- A. $2\sqrt{10}$
- B. $12\sqrt{10}$
- C. $2(\sqrt{10} + 3)$
- D. 6

$(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 =$ _____ :

- A. $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$
- B. $a^2 + b^2$
- C. $4ab$
- D. $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$

Product of two polynomials = _____ :

- A. G.C.D x L.C.M
- B. G.C.D / L.C.M
- C. G.C.D + L.C.M
- D. G.C.D - L.C.M

دو کثیر رقمیوں کا حاصل ضرب = _____

The solution set of $|12x| < 8$ is _____

- A. {4}
- B. {-4}
- C. $\{-4 < x < 4\}$
- D. {4, -4}

$|2x| < 8$ کا حل سیٹ _____ ہے۔

If A, B, C are three matrices such that $AB = C$, then

- A. $B = \frac{C}{A}$
- B. CA^{-1}
- C. $B = A^{-1}C$
- D. $B^{-1}A$

اگر A, B, C تین مربعیوں ہوں جبکہ $AB = C$ تو

10. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$, Then A will be singular if ___:

اگر $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ تو A نادر قابل ہوگا اگر _____

- A. $ab - cd = 0$ B. $ac - bd = 0$
C. $ad - bc \neq 0$ D. $ad - bc = 0$

11. If $\log_7 x = 2$, Then $x =$ _____:

اگر $\log_7 x = 2$ ہو تو $x =$ _____

chalcocite

- A. 14 B. 49
C. 128 D. 64

12. The characteristic of $\log 19$ is _____:

چالکو سائٹ

$\log 19$ کا خاصہ = _____

- A. 0 B. 10
C. 2 D. 1

13. The equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is called the _____ form of a quadrant Equation.

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ کو متغیر میں دو درجی مساوات کی صورت کہتے ہیں۔

- A. Non-standard B. Standarad
C. Quadratic D. Linear

14. A variable eliminated by _____.

_____ کے طریقہ سے متغیر کو ماساق کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

- A. Only comparison B. Only substitution
C. Both ways D. None of these

15. In a class interval (25-29), 25 is _____.

ایک جماعتی وقفہ (25-29) میں 25 _____ ہے۔

- A. Upper class limit B. Range of class
C. Lower class limit D. None of these

16. Standard deviation is represented by _____.

معیاری انحراف کو _____ سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

A. x

B. A.M

C. s^2

D. s'

17. $\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 m\angle A} =$ _____ :

A. $\sin^2 m\angle A$

B. $\cos m\angle A$

C. $\sqrt{\cot^2 m\angle A}$

D. $\operatorname{cosec} m\angle A$

18. \cong is the notation of _____ :

A. Congruence

\cong علامت _____ کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

C. Similarity

B. Un-equality

D. corresponding

19. Opposite rays are _____.

A. Congruent

مخالف شعاعیں _____ ہوتی ہیں۔

C. parallel

B. Perpendicular to each other

D. None of these

20. Sum of complimentary angles is _____.

A. 180°

_____ کمپلیمنٹری زاویوں کا مجموعہ =

C. 360°

B. 90°

D. 450°

21. Sum of angles of as triangle is _____:

A. 360°

_____ مثلث کے اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ =

C. 180°

B. 90°

D. 45°

22. In right angled triangle $\cos \square =$ _____:

A. $\frac{\text{perp}}{r}$

B. $\frac{\text{perp}}{\text{hyp}}$

C. $\frac{\text{Hyp}}{\text{perp}}$

D. $\frac{\text{Base}}{\text{hyp}}$

23. Set $\{0,1,2,\dots,100\}$ can be written as _____:

$\{0,1,2,\dots,100\}$ کو _____ لکھا جاسکتا ہے۔

A. $\{x/x \in W \wedge x \leq 100\}$

B. $\{x/x \in P \wedge x \geq 1000\}$

C. $\{x/x \in W \wedge x \leq 1000\}$ D. $\{x/x \in W/x \leq 99\}$

24. $\sqrt{48} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

A. $2\sqrt{3}$

B. $3\sqrt{4}$

C. 11

~~D. 2~~

Answers

1.	C	2.	B	3.	A	4.	A	5.	A
6.	C	7.	A	8.	C	9.	C	10.	D
11.	B	12.	D	14.	B	15.	C	16.	C
17.	D	18.	B	19.	A	20.	C	21.	B
22.	C	23.	D	24.	D	25.	A		

TEST NO. 7

- Select the correct answer out of the four given below each question and write the letters a,b,c,d corresponding to each answer.

☆ ہر جملے کے نیچے چار ممکنہ جوابات دیئے گئے ہیں۔ ان میں سے صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کیجئے اور سامنے دی ہوئی جگہ پر (a,b,c,d) وغیرہ کی صورت میں جواب تحریر کیجئے۔

1. If set X has n_1 elements and another set Y has n_2 elements, then $X \times Y$ have relation.

اگر سیٹ X کے n_1 ارکان ہوں اور دوسرے سیٹ Y کے n_2 ارکان ہوں تو $X \times Y$ میں _____ روابط ہوں گے۔

A. $n_1 \times n_2$

B. $2(n_1 \times n_2)$

~~C. $2^{n_1 \cdot n_2}$~~

D. $(n_1 \cdot n_2)^2$

2. Associative property of intersection _____:

A. $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$

B. $A \cap B = B \cap A$

C. $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

D. $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

3. \bar{A} is an _____ number.

_____ تقاطع کی خاصیت تلازم

ایک _____ عدد ہے۔



- A. Rational number B. Irrational number
 C. Perfect number D. None of them

4. $Q \cap Q' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

- A. R B. U
 C. Q D. ϕ

5. If $a+b=3$ and $a-b=4$, then $8ab(a^2+b^2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$8ab(a^2+b^2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ اگر $a+b=3$ اور $a-b=4$ ہو تو

- A. 49 B. 175
 C. 12 D. 165

6. Factorization of $x^4+x^2+1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

x^4+x^2+1 کی تجزی = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. $(x^2+x+1)^2$ B. $(x^2-x+1)^2$
 C. $(x^2+1)(x^2-1)$ D. $(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)$

7. The solution set of $5-4x = -7, x \in N$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$5-4x = -7$ جبکہ $x \in n$ کا حل سیٹ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ہے۔

- A. {12} B. {3}
 C. {1,2,3} D. {1,2}

8. $\sqrt{x+2} = 9$ is a $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

$\sqrt{x+2} = 9$ ایک $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ہے۔

- A. Linear Equation B. Quadratic Equation
 C. Radical Equation D. Cubic Equation

9. The Additive inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ کا جمعی معکوس = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

D. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

10. Corresponding elements of two equal matrices are _____:

ساوی قابوں میں متناظرہ عناصر باہم _____ ہوتے ہیں۔

- A. same
C. equal

- B. different
D. on equal

11. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is called _____:

_____ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

- A. Multiplicative inverse
C. Additive inverse

- B. Multiplicative identity
D. Additive identity

12. Standard form of 9.87×10^3 is _____.

9.87×10^3 کو عام ترقیم میں لکھنے سے _____ رقم حاصل ہوتی ہے۔

- A. 9.87
C. 0.0987

- B. 98700
D. 987

13. $(a^5 - b^5) \div (a - b) =$ _____.

~~A.~~ $a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4$

B. $a^4 - b^4$

C. $a^4 - a^3b + a^2b^2 - ab^3 + b^4$

D. $(a - b)^4$

14. In series 0, 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12 the median is _____:

ایک سیٹ میں کچھ مقداریں 0, 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12 ہیں۔ انکا وسطانیہ _____ ہوگا۔

A. $\frac{4+6}{2}$

B. $\frac{6-4}{2}$

~~C.~~ 6

D. 0-12

15. In a series 44, 55, 88, 99, 111, 121, 222, 333 The mode is _____.

ایک سلسلے میں چند قیمتیں 44, 55, 88, 99, 111, 121, 222, 333 ہیں اسکا عادیہ _____ ہوگا۔

A. 11

B. 111

22. $(7-2)(7+2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- A. 54
B. 47
C. 37
D. None of these

23. If $x=y^2$ and $y=t^2$ then eliminate t .

اگر $x=y^2$, $y=t^2$ تب t کو ساقط کریں۔

- A. $x^2=y^2$
B. $x^2=y$
C. $x=y^2$
D. x^2y^2
24. If $\bar{U}=(3,7)$ and $\bar{V}=(8,3)$ then find the value of $\bar{U}+\bar{V}$.
- اگر $\bar{U}=(3,7)$, $\bar{V}=(8,3)$ تب $\bar{U}+\bar{V}$ کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔
- A. (11,10)
B. (11,12)
C. (12,11)
D. (16,12)

25. If $Y \propto X$ and $X=9$, $Y=6$ then find the value of K .

اگر $Y \propto X$ اور $X=9$ اور $Y=6$ تب K کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$
B. $\frac{3}{4}$
C. $\frac{2}{3}$
D. $\frac{5}{6}$

Answers

1.	C	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	B
6.	D	7.	B	8.	C	9.	A	10.	C
11.	B	12.	D	13.	A	14.	C	15.	D
16.	A	17.	A	18.	A	19.	B	20.	A
21.	A	22.	A	23.	B	24.	A	25.	C

TEST NO. 8

- Write correct answer from the four given below each question.

☆ ہر سوال کے نیچے دیئے گئے چار جواب میں سے درست جواب تحریر کریں۔

1. $Q \cup Q' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- A. I
B. Q
C. R
D. N

2. The Additive inverse of $-x$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.



$-x$ کا جمعی معکوس = _____

- A. $-(-x)$ B. $-x$
 C. x D. $\pm x$

3. $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ is called set of _____.

$\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ کو _____ کا سیٹ کہا جاتا ہے۔

- A. Set of prime numbers B. Set of whole numbers
 C. Set of integers D. Set of natural numbers

4. The notation of empty set is _____:

خالی سیٹ کو _____ سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

- A. $\{0\}$ B. ϕ
 C. 0 D. $P(x)$

5. If $x = \sqrt{2} - 1$, Then $x^2 =$ _____:

اگر $x = \sqrt{2} - 1$ تو $x^2 =$ _____

- A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$ B. $\sqrt{2}+1$
 C. 1 D. $3-2\sqrt{2}$

6. $2x^2 + 5y + \frac{1}{3}$ is _____:

- A. Binomial B. Monomial
 C. Trinomial D. Not polynomial

7. The ordered pair satisfying $x-y=7$ is _____:

مترتب جوڑا _____ مساوات $x-y=7$ کو درست ثابت کرتا ہے۔

- A. $(7, 7)$ B. $(0, 7)$
 C. $(7, 0)$ D. $(-1, -6)$

8. The solution set of $\sqrt{x} = -6$ is _____:

- A. $\{6\}$ B. $\{36\}$
 C. $\{\}$ D. -6

9. In a diagonal matrix, all elements except those of the diagonal are _____.

دتری قالب میں دتری عناصر کے علاوہ تمام عناصر _____ ہوتے ہیں۔

10. Additive inverse of matrix A is written as _____:
 قاب A کے جمعی معکوس کو _____ لکھا جاتا ہے۔
- A. Zero B. Same
 C. Unequal D. Different
11. The _____ of singular matrix does not exist.
 مربع قاب کا _____ نہیں ہوتا۔
- A. Additive inverse B. Additive identity
 C. Multiplicative identity D. Multiplicative inverse
12. In the series 5,5,5,5,5 the dispersion is _____:
 ایک سیریز میں کچھ مقداریں اس طرح ہیں 5,5,5,5,5 تو اس کا انتشار _____ ہوگا۔
- A. Zero B. 5
 C. 3120 D. 25
13. Arithmetic mean is represented by the symbol _____:
 حسابی اوسط کو _____ کے نشان سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔
- A. A.M B. $\frac{x}{n}$
 C. $\frac{\sum x}{n}$ D. $\frac{n}{x}$
14. In the right angled $\triangle ABC$ in which $m \angle B = 90^\circ$ and the measures of its sides a, b, c are 6, 10 and 8 respectively then $\tan m \angle A =$ _____:
 ایک قائمہ الزاویہ مثلث $\triangle ABC$ جس کا زاویہ B قائمہ ہے اور اسکے اضلاع a, b, c کی مقداریں 6, 10, 8 اور $A =$ _____
- A. $\frac{3}{5}$ B. $\frac{4}{5}$
 C. $\frac{3}{4}$ D. $\frac{4}{3}$
15. The circle passing through the three vertices of a triangle is called _____:
 ایک دائرہ جو مثلث کے تینوں راسوں میں سے گزرے _____ کہلاتا ہے۔
- A. Inscribed circle B. Outer circle

C. Circumscribed circle

16. In a $\triangle ABC$, $m\angle A + m\angle B$ will be: D. None of these

A. $= m\angle C$
 B. $< m\angle C$
 C. $> m\angle C$
 D. None of these

17. The base angle of parallelogram are _____:
 کسی متوازی الاضلاع کے قاعدے پر اندرونی یا بیرونی زاویے _____ ہوتے ہیں۔

A. Complementary
 B. Supplementary
 C. Congruent
 D. Both acute

18. The common end points of the rays whose union is an angle is called the _____ of the angle.
 جن شعاعوں کا یونین زاویہ ہوتا ہے، انکا مشترک سر ازادیے کا _____ کہلاتا ہے۔

A. Edge
 B. External point
 C. Vertex
 D. Internal point

19. Line segment = _____:
 قطعہ خط = _____

A. \leftarrow
 B. \rightarrow
 C. \longleftrightarrow
 D. _____

20. Opposite rays _____:
 مخالف شعاعیں _____

A. $\leftarrow \quad \rightarrow$
 B. \longleftrightarrow
 C. $\nwarrow \quad \rightarrow$
 D. None of these

21. 57 is a sum of _____ odd consecutive numbers.
 57 کن تین مسلسل طاق اعداد کا مجموعہ ہے۔

A. 15, 17, 19
 B. 19, 20, 21
 C. 17, 19, 21
 D. 18, 19, 20

22. 72 is a sum of _____ even consecutive numbers.
 72 کن مسلسل جفت اعداد کا مجموعہ ہے۔

A. 26, 28, 30
 B. 22, 24, 26
 C. 18, 20, 22
 D. 14, 16, 18

23. If $P = \{a, b, c\}$ then its power sets will become _____:

اگر $P = \{a, b, c\}$ ہو تو اسکے قوت سیٹ _____ نہیں گے۔

- A. 4
B. 3
C. 12
D. 8

24. What would be added or subtracted in $9x^2 + 16y^2$ to form its perfect square?

$9x^2 + 16y^2$ میں کیا جمع کیا جائے کہ یہ ایک مکمل مربع بن جائے؟

- A. ~~24xy~~
B. 12xy
C. 25xy
D. 8xy

25. $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ is called _____ set.

$\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ کو _____ سیٹ کہا جاتا ہے۔

- A. Even number
B. Whole number
C. Irrational number
D. Rational number

Answers

1.	C	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	D
6.	C	7.	C	8.	C	9.	A	10.	D
11.	D	12.	A	13.	D	14.	C	15.	C
16.	C	17.	B	18.	C	19.	D	20.	A
21.	C	22.	B	23.	D	24.	A	25.	B

TEST NO. 9

● Four answers are given below each statement. Select the correct answer and write in the letter a or b, or c or d in the answer sheet.

☆ ہر بیان کے نیچے چار جوابات تحریر کئے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب کا انتخاب کر کے اسے a یا b یا c یا d کی صورت میں امتحانی کا پیپر پر تحریر کریں۔

1. If $A=R$ and $B=N$, then $A \cup B =$ _____

- ✓ _____ = $A \cup B$ تو $B=N$ اور سیٹ $A=R$
- A. R
B. N
C. Q
D. W

2. $A \cup A =$ _____

- A. $\neq A$
B. $= \phi$
C. $= A$
D. 0

3. Set of rational number shown by _____

_____ سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

- A. I
C. E

- B. R
D. Q

If $xz < yz$, then _____.

- A. $x > y$
C. $x = y$

- _____ اگر $xz < yz$ ہو تو
B. $x < y$
D. $x = 0 = y$

$(a-b-c)(a^2+b^2+c^2+ab-bc+ca) =$ _____.

- A. $a^3+b^3+c^3+3ab^3$
C. $a^3-b^3+c^3-3abc$

- B. $a^3-b^3+c^3+3abc$
D. $a^3-b^3-c^3-3abc$

$3x^2y+5$ is polynomial of degree _____.

- A. Degree one
C. Degree Three

- _____ کی کثیررتبی ہے۔
B. Degree two
D. Degree zero

An inequation is a sentence which is _____.

_____ غیر مساوات ایک ایسا _____ فقرہ ہوتا ہے جس میں غیر مساوی ہونے کی شرط پائی جاتی ہے۔

- A. True
C. False

- B. Open
D. None of these

$x <$ means _____.

- A. $x < 4$
C. $x < 4$ or $x = 4$

$x \leq 4$ کا مطلب _____ ہے۔

- B. $x = 4$
D. $x = 4$ or $x > 4$

All elements of the identity matrix of addition are _____.

جمع ذاتی قالب کے تمام عناصر _____ ہوتے ہیں۔

- A. Zero
C. One

- B. None zero
D. Equal

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ are not conformable for _____.

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ اور $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ میں _____ کرنا ممکن نہیں۔

- A. Addition
 B. Multiply
 C. Divide
 D. None of these

11. $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{4}{8} \right] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

- A. $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{4}{8} \quad \frac{-6}{10} \right]$
 B. $\left[\frac{1+1}{2} \quad \frac{3+1}{2} \right]$
 C. $\left[\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4} \right]$
 D. $\left[\frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{2}{4} \right]$

12. The characteristic of $\log 3.216$ is _____:

3.216 کا خاصہ ہے۔

- A. 0
 B. 4
 C. 3
 D. 10

13. The sum of deviation taken from mean (\bar{x}) is equal to _____.

انحراف کا مجموعہ جو کہ حسابی اوسط (\bar{x}) سے لیا جاتا ہے _____ ہوتا ہے۔

- A. Sum
 B. One
 C. Two
 D. Zero

14. When the data are arranged in ascending or descending order, the middle item in odd observation is _____:

مواد کی بڑھتی یا گھٹتی ترتیب سے لکھنے کے بعد طاق مد میں درمیانی قیمت _____ ہے۔

- A. Mode
 B. Arithmetic mean
 C. Median
 D. Average

15. A quadrilateral whose all the four sides are congruent but none of its angles is right angle is called _____.

_____ ایک چوکور ہے جس کے چاروں اضلاع متماثل ہوں لیکن کوئی زاویہ قائمہ نہ ہو۔

- A. Rhombus
 B. Trapezoid
 C. Square
 D. Parallelogram

16. In the correspondence $\Delta ABC \longleftrightarrow \Delta FDE$, the pair of congruent sides is _____.

مطابقت $\Delta ABC \longleftrightarrow \Delta FDE$ میں مطابق اضلاع کا جوڑا _____ ہے۔

- A. AB, DE
 B. BC, FD

C. BC, FE

D. AB, FD

17. From a point at a distance of 5cm from the center of a circle of radius 3cm, tangents are drawn to the circle.

ایک دائرے کا رداس 3 سینٹی میٹر ہے اسکے مرکز سے 5 سینٹی میٹر کے فاصلے پر ایک نقطہ ہے جس سے دائرے کے دو مماس کھینچے گئے ہیں۔ ان میں سے ہر مماس کی لمبائی _____ ہوگی۔

A. 3cm

B. 5cm

C. 4cm

D. 6cm

18. The line which meets the circle in one point is _____:

وہ لائن جو دائرے کو صرف ایک نقطے پر مس کرے۔

A. Secant

B. Diameter

C. Chord

D. Tangent

19. From which of the following sets of measures can a triangle be constructed:

مندرجہ ذیل مقداروں میں سے کس سے مثلث بنائی جاسکتی ہے:

A. 5cm, 5cm, 10cm

B. 8cm, 5cm, 11cm

C. 3cm, 7cm, 2cm

D. 10cm, 4cm, 6cm

20. $\cos 80^\circ =$ _____:

A. $\sin 10^\circ$

B. $\sin 90^\circ$

C. $\frac{1}{\sec 10^\circ}$

D. $\cos 10^\circ$

21. $2(a^2+b^2) =$ _____.

A. $a^2 + b^2 + 4ab$

B. $a^2 + b^2 - 4ab$

C. $(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2$

D. $(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2$

22. $(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 =$ _____:

A. $2(a^2 + b^2)$

B. $2(a^2 - b^2)$

C. $(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2$

D. $4ab$

23. $A \cap (B \cap C) =$ _____:

A. $(A \cap B) \cap C$

B. $(A \cup B) \cup C$

C. $(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

D. $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

24. $2xyz + 2xy + 3$ is a polynomial of degree _____:

_____ $2xyz + 2xy + 3$ درجے کی کثیر رقمی ہے۔

A. 2
C. 1

B. 3
D. 4

25. The base angles of a parallelogram are _____:

کسی متوازی الاضلاع کے قاعدے پر زاویے _____ ہوتے ہیں۔

A. Supplimentary
C. Complimentary

B. Congruent
D. Both acute

Answers

1.	A	2.	C	3.	D	4.	B	5.	D
6.	C	7.	B	8.	C	9.	A	10.	A
11.	B	12.	A	13.	D	14.	C	15.	A
16.	D	17.	C	18.	D	19.	B	20.	A
21.	C	22.	D	23.	A	24.	C	25.	D

TEST NO. 10

● Select the correct answer from the given choices.

☆ دیئے گئے ممکنات میں سے صحیح جواب منتخب کریں۔

1. $\sqrt[n]{x^m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

A. $x^{m/n}$

B. x^{mn}

C. $\sqrt{x^{m/n}}$

D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{m/n}}}$

2. $x(y+z) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

A. $xy+z$

B. $xy-z(x)$

C. $xy-xz$

D. $xy+xz$

3. If A is the subset of set U, then $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

A. $A \cup U$

B. $U - A'$

C. $U - \phi$

D. $U - A$

اگر سیٹ A، U کا تحتی سیٹ ہو تو $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. If $A=N$ and $B=W$, then $A \cap B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

A. $\{ \}$

B. $\{0\}$

C. N

D. A-B

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = A \cap B$ اور $A=N$ اور $B=W$ تو

5. If $x-y=4$, find the correct sentence.

اگر $x-y=4$ تو مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے۔

- A. $x^3-y^3-12xy=64$ B. $x^3-y^3-3xy=64$
 C. $x^3-y^3-12xy=12$ D. $x^3-y^3-4xy=64$

6. $\frac{2}{5}x^2 - 5x + 7$ is a polynomial on _____:

پر کثیررتی ہے۔ _____ $\frac{2}{5}x^2 - 5x + 7$

- A. Natural number B. Integers
 C. Rational number D. Irrational number

7. $|a+b| =$ _____.

- A. $= |a|+|b|$ B. $\leq |a| + |b|$
 C. $> |b| + |b|$ D. $> |a| + |b|$

8. If both the sides of equation is multiplied by the same number, the equation does not change. This property is called:

اگر مساوات کے دونوں طرف کسی ایک عدد سے ضرب دی جائے تو اس میں کوئی تبدیلی واقع نہیں ہوتی ایسی خاصیت کو _____ کہتے ہیں۔

- A. Multiplicative property of equation B. Existence of multiplicative inverse
 C. Commutative property of multiplication D. Associative property of multiplication

9. Common logarithm has the base _____.

عام لوگر تھم کا اساس _____ ہے۔

- A. 2 B. e
 C. $\frac{1}{e}$ D. 10

10. In the scientific notation 0.00416 is written as _____.

سائنسی ترتیم میں 0.00416 کو _____ لکھا جاتا ہے۔

- A. 0.0416×10^{-1} B. 0.416×10^{-2}
 C. 4.16×10^{-3} D. 41.6×10^{-4}

11. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

- A. Rectangle matrix B. Equal matrix
 C. Null matrix D. Column matrix

12. In the (6-10) the size of class interval is _____.

جماعتی وقفہ (6-10) میں جماعتی مقدار ہے۔

- A. 6 B. 10
 C. None D. 5

13. Formula for Arithmetic mean is _____.

حسابی اوسط معلوم کرنے کا کلیہ

- A. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ B. $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$
 C. $\sum_{i=1}^n n$ D. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i n_i$

14. The number of occurrence of items corresponding to The class interval is known as _____:

مدات کی اس تعداد کو جو کسی جماعت کے باقابل آتی ہو اسے _____ کہتے ہیں۔

- A. Class boundary B. Class mark
 C. Class limit D. Class frequency

15. _____ is used for the comparison of values of different items by making the sectors of circle.

_____ کو مختلف مدات کی قیمتوں میں موازنہ کیلئے دائرے کے اندر مختلف قطعات کے ذریعے دکھایا جاتا ہے۔

- A. Frequency Polygon B. Histogram
 C. Pie Diagram D. Multiple bar diagram

16. $\sin m\angle A = + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:

- A. $\frac{1}{\cos m\angle A}$ B. $\frac{1}{\sin m\angle A}$
 C. $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} m\angle A}$ D. $\frac{1}{\tan m\angle A}$

17. An angle is called an exterior angle of a triangle if _____:

ایک زاویے کو کسی مثلث کا بیرونی زاویہ کہتے ہیں اگر _____



- A. It is supplementary to the interior angle
 B. It is adjacent to the interior angle
 C. Both as given in (a) and (b)
 D. None of these

18. The central angle of a minor arc of a circle is 40° the angle subtended by the corresponding major arc measures _____:

بہ کسی دائرے میں قوس متغیرہ کے مرکزی زاویے کی مقدار 40° ہے اسکی متعلقہ قوس کبیرہ کے محصور زاویے کی مقدار _____ کی۔

- A. 20°
 B. 80°
 C. 69°
 D. 120°

19. Notation of half line is _____:

نصف خط کی علامت _____ ہے۔

- A. \leftarrow
 B. ---
 C. \rightarrow
 D. \longleftrightarrow

20. A quadrilateral whose only two sides are parallel is known as _____:

ایک چوکور جس کے صرف دو اضلاع متوازی ہوں۔

- A. Trapezoid
 B. Rhombus
 C. Rectangle
 D. None of these

Answers

1.	A	2.	D	3.	B	4.	B	5.	A
6.	C	7.	B	8.	A	9.	D	10.	C
11.	C	12.	D	13.	A	14.	D	15.	C
16.	C	17.	C	18.	B	19.	C	20.	A

.....☆.....

ذہنی امتحانات

Intelligence Tests

- ☆ ذہنی امتحانات کا تعارف (Introduction to Intelligence Test)
- ☆ لفظی ذہنی امتحانات (Verbal Intelligence Test)
- ☆ غیر لفظی ذہنی امتحانات (Non-Verbal Intelligence Test)

ذہنی امتحانات (Intelligence Tests) کا تعارف

ذہانت کے معانی: مختلف نفسیات دانوں نے لفظ ”ذہانت“ کی تعریف مختلف طریقوں سے کی ہے۔ لیکن سب ایک سادہ تعریف پر متفق ہیں جس کے مطابق ذہانت کا مطلب ہے ”سوالات حل کرنے کی پیدائشی صلاحیت“۔ یہ فطری صلاحیت کلاس رومز سے یا کتب پڑھنے سے حاصل نہیں ہوتی بلکہ ایک شخص میں پیدائشی طور پر موجود ہوتی ہے۔ کچھ مصنف عمومی ذہانت پر یقین رکھتے ہیں۔ جبکہ کچھ مصنف عمومی ذہانت پر یقین نہیں رکھتے۔

ذہنی امتحانات کی قدر: عمومی ذہانت سے قطع نظر ایک شخص خاص رجحان رکھتا ہے۔ لہذا یہ ضروری ہے کہ مختلف امور کی انجام دہی اور مختلف عہدوں کو پُر کرنے کے لئے موزوں اشخاص کا انتخاب کیا جائے۔ اس سلسلے میں بہت سے تجربات اور تحقیقات کے بعد یہ نتیجہ اخذ کیا گیا کہ ذہنی امتحانات اس مقصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے بہترین ہیں۔ ایسے ذہنی امتحانات پاکستان میں سول و ملٹری ادارے اور فیڈرل پبلک سروس کمیشن مرتب کرتے ہیں تاکہ مختلف محکمہ جات میں مختلف عہدوں کو پُر کرنے کے لئے موزوں اشخاص کو منتخب کیا جائے۔ آرمی ایئر فورس اور نیوی میں شامل ہونے کے خواہش مند امیدواران کے لئے ایسے امتحانات کو ہاٹ اور گوجرانوالہ میں واقع انٹرسروسز سلیکشن بورڈ (ISSB) وضع کرتا ہے۔

ذہنی امتحانات کا آغاز: ذہنی امتحانات کا خیال 1896ء میں ایک فرانسیسی نفسیات دان ایم بائینٹ نے پیش کیا۔ جس نے اس سلسلے میں بہت زیادہ تحقیق کی اور آخر کار مختلف عہدوں کے لئے امیدواروں کے رجحان کو ناپنے کے لئے مختلف اقسام کے امتحانات تیار کئے۔

ذہانت کی نشوونما اور زوال: نفسیات دانوں کے مطابق ایک بچے میں ذہانت کی نشوونما کا عمل جاری رہتا ہے۔ ذہنی عمر 13 یا 15 سال کی عمر تک تیزی سے اور 15 یا 18 سال کی عمر تک آہستگی سے بڑھتی ہے۔ تحقیقات و تجربات کے مطابق ذہانت 26 سال کی عمر میں اپنے

عروج پر ہوتی ہے۔ پھر ایک خاص عمر تک ذہانت میں کمی واقع ہونا شروع ہوتی ہے۔

آئی ایس ایس بی کے ذہنی امتحانات کے فوائد: اس قسم کے امتحانات ایسے اشخاص کو منتخب کرنے کے لئے بنائے جاتے ہیں جو جسمانی اور ذہنی دونوں لحاظ سے مضبوط ہوں۔ اپنی ملازمت میں ان آفیسرز کو بہت سے پیچیدہ حالات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ جن میں نہ صرف ان کی بلکہ ان کے ماتحت لاتعداد سپاہیوں کی زندگیوں کو بھی خطرہ لاحق ہوتا ہے۔ اگر آفیسرز تیز ذہانت سے محروم ہوں تو وہ اکثر دیکھ بھری لائیوں کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتے۔

ذہنی امتحانات کو حل کرنے کے لئے ہدایات: امیدواران کو ایک ٹیسٹ دینے سے پہلے ٹیسٹنگ آفیسر امیدواران کو ہدایات دینا ہے کہ انہیں کس طرح سوالات کے جوابات دینے ہیں۔ جیسے ہی امیدواروں کو سوالات حل کرنے کا حکم دیا جائے انہیں کسی بھی شخص سے کچھ پوچھنے کی اجازت نہیں ہوتی۔ ایسے سوالات کے لئے وقت بہت مختصر ہوتا ہے۔ ایک امیدوار کو عموماً ایک سوال کے لئے 30 سیکنڈ ملتے ہیں۔ چند سوالات ایسے ہو سکتے ہیں جن کے جوابات امیدواروں کو فوری طور پر معلوم نہیں ہوتے۔ تب امیدواروں کو انہیں چھوڑ کر اگلے سوالات کے جوابات دینے چاہئیں۔ آخر میں اگر وقت بچے تو امیدوار چھوڑے ہوئے سوالات کے جواب دے سکتے ہیں۔

ذہنی امتحانات کی اقسام

(Kinds of Intelligence Tests)

ذہنی سوالات کی بہت سی اقسام ہوتی ہیں۔ یہ امتحانات روزمرہ مشاہدے لازمی حسابی مساوات، فوجی معلومات، آسان سائنسی اور تکنیکی معلومات پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔

ذہنی امتحانات دو طرح کے ہوتے ہیں: (i) لفظی (زبانی) اور (ii) غیر لفظی ذہنی امتحانات۔

(i) لفظی (زبانی) ذہنی امتحانات (Verbal Intelligence Tests):

ایسے امتحانات میں اشیاء لفظی شکل میں دی جاتی ہیں۔ تقریباً 80 سوالات تقریباً آدھ گھنٹے کے مختصر وقت میں حل کرنے ہوتے ہیں۔ امیدوار کو آسان سوالات کو پہلے حل کرنا چاہئے۔ زیادہ سے زیادہ نمبر حاصل کرنے کے لئے امیدوار کو کم سے کم وقت میں مختلف اشیاء اور طریقوں کے درمیان پیدا شدہ تعلق پر غور کرنا چاہئے۔ اسے نہایت باریک بینی سے الفاظ، اشکال، طریقوں وغیرہ کو سمجھنا چاہئے۔

ذہانت کے امتحان میں امیدوار کی ذہنی قابلیت کا پتہ چلایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ امتحانات اس طرح ترتیب دیئے جاتے ہیں کہ ان میں سوالات آسان سے مشکل کی طرف بڑھتے ہیں یعنی پرچے میں شروع کے سوالات آسان اور آخر کے سوالات مشکل ہوتے جاتے ہیں۔

لفظی ذہنی امتحانات کی اقسام: لفظی سوالات جو سوالات شامل ہوتے ہیں ان کی درج ذیل اقسام ہیں:

1- تکمیل سلسلہ کا ٹیسٹ (Completion Test): اس قسم کے سوالات میں ہندسوں، عددوں، حروف یا الفاظ کا ایک سلسلہ دیا جاتا ہے جس کے آخر میں یا درمیان میں کوئی ہندسہ، عدد، حرف یا لفظ نہیں دیا جاتا۔ سوال کے نیچے چار جوابات کا ایک سیٹ دیا جاتا ہے۔ جن میں سے صحیح جواب کے نمبر کو متعلقہ جگہ پر لکھنا ہوتا ہے۔

2- موازنہ کا ٹیسٹ (Analogy Test): اس ٹیسٹ میں سوال کے پہلے حصے میں دو چیزوں کے درمیان کسی خاص تعلق کی نشاندہی کی جاتی ہے اور پھر تیسری چیز کا ذکر کیا جاتا ہے اور امیدوار سے یہ توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اس سوال کے نیچے دیئے گئے جوابات کے گروپ میں سے کوئی ایسا جواب تلاش کرے گا جس کا تیسری چیز کے ساتھ ایسا ہی تعلق ہو جیسا پہلی چیز کا دوسری چیز کے ساتھ ہے۔

3- باہمی رشتے کا ٹیسٹ (Relationship Test): اس ٹیسٹ میں امیدوار کو ایسا سوال دیا جاتا ہے کہ جس میں کچھ اشیاء

کی فہرست دی گئی ہوتی ہے۔ امیدوار کو معلوم کرنا ہوتا ہے کہ ان اشیاء میں کس چیز کا کس چیز کے ساتھ قریبی رشتہ ہے۔

4۔ سچے درست کرنے کا ٹیسٹ (Formation of Correct Sentence Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں انگریزی کے کسی لفظ کے سچے بگاڑ دیئے جاتے ہیں اور امیدوار کو یہ سچے درست کر کے لکھنے ہوتے ہیں۔

5۔ کوڈنگ اور ڈیکوڈنگ کا ٹیسٹ (Coding and Decoding Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں پہلے ایک "کی" سسٹم دیا جاتا ہے۔ اور پھر اس "کی" سسٹم کے مطابق دیئے گئے لفظ کو لکھنا ہوتا ہے یا "کی" سسٹم کے تحت لکھے گئے لفظ کو اصل حالت میں لکھنا ہوتا ہے۔ عام طور پر دو طرح کے "کی" سسٹم دیئے جاتے ہیں یعنی یا تو حروف تہجی کے الفاظ کو حروف تہجی کے دیگر الفاظ کے برابر رکھ لیا جاتا ہے یا حروف تہجی کے حروف کو مختلف ہندسوں کے برابر فرض کر لیا جاتا ہے۔

6۔ بہترین وجہ بیان کرنے کا ٹیسٹ (Best Reasoning Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں ایک نامکمل بیان دیا جاتا ہے اور اس کو مکمل کرنے کے لئے نیچے چار یا پانچ مختلف جوابات دیئے ہوتے ہیں۔ ان جوابات میں سے امیدوار کو کسی ایک جواب کا اس طرح انتخاب کرنا ہوتا ہے کہ اس جواب کی مدد سے اوپر کا بیان اس طرح مکمل ہو کہ وہ بہترین وجہ رکھتا ہو۔

7۔ ایک ہی قسم کے الفاظ کا ٹیسٹ (Relationship Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں ایسی اشیاء کے نام دیئے جاتے ہیں جو ایک ہی قسم کی ہوتی ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک یا دو نام ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو متعلقہ گروپ سے غیر متعلق ہوتے ہیں۔ امیدوار کو انہی الفاظ کو الگ کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

8۔ ہم معنی الفاظ (Synonym Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں دو دو الفاظ کے ایسے جوڑے دیئے جاتے ہیں جو آپس میں ہم معنی ہوتے ہیں۔ لیکن ایک جوڑے میں دونوں الفاظ آپس میں ہم معنی نہیں ہوتے۔ امیدوار کو اس جوڑے کو الگ کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

9۔ متضاد الفاظ کا ٹیسٹ (Antonym Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں الفاظ کے چند ایسے جوڑے دیئے ہوتے ہیں جن کے معنی ایک دوسرے کے متضاد ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں ایک جوڑا ہم معنی الفاظ کا ہوتا ہے۔ امیدوار کو یہی جوڑا الگ کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

10۔ صحیح سمت معلوم کرنے کا ٹیسٹ (Direction Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں ایسا سوال پوچھا جاتا ہے جس میں کسی آئیٹم کے طے کردہ فاصلے اور سمتوں کا تعین ہوتا ہے اور آخر میں یہ پوچھا جاتا ہے کہ اس وقت آئیٹم کی سمت کیا ہے۔

11۔ کامن سینس ٹیسٹ (Common Sense Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ سے امیدوار کی ذہانت اور فہم و فراست کا اندازہ لگایا جاتا ہے۔ نہایت سادہ اور عام فہم سوال پوچھے جاتے ہیں جن میں تھوڑا سا الجھاؤ ہوتا ہے۔ امیدوار کو اپنی ذہانت اور کامن سینس سے کام لیکر درست جواب دینا ہوتا ہے۔

12۔ صحیح ترتیب کا ٹیسٹ (Sequence Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں حروف تہجی کی ترتیب ہندسوں کی ترتیب ہفتے میں دنوں کی ترتیب اور سال میں مہینوں کی ترتیب کے بارے میں سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔

13۔ خونی رشتہ داری کا ٹیسٹ (Blood Relationship Test) :
یہ ٹیسٹ نہایت دلچسپ ہوتا ہے۔ اس ٹیسٹ کے جملات دینے کے لئے امیدوار کی خونی رشتوں سے واقفیت ضروری ہے۔

14۔ منتشر فقرات کا ٹیسٹ (Jumbled Words Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں انگریزی کے مشہور محاوروں اور فقرات کو کھنڈ کر دیا جاتا ہے اور امیدوار کو انہیں صحیح کر کے لکھنا ہوتا ہے۔

15۔ واقفیت عامہ کا ٹیسٹ (General Knowledge Test) :
اس ٹیسٹ میں امیدوار کی عام معلومات کا امتحان لیا

جاتا ہے۔

لفظی ذہنی امتحانات

Verbal Intelligence Tests

ذیل میں لفظی ذہنی امتحانات کی اقسام کی وضاحت مثالوں سے کی گئی ہے۔

1- موازنہ یا تشبیہ (Analogy Test)

تعارف: اس قسم کے سوالات میں پہلے دو چیزوں کا ذکر کر کے بتایا جاتا ہے کہ ان کا آپس میں کیا تعلق ہے۔ پھر تیسری چیز کا ذکر کیا جاتا ہے اور معلوم کرنا ہوتا ہے کہ چوتھی چیز کون سی ہے۔ یہ ترتیب تبدیل ہو سکتی ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: جو تعلق انگوٹھی کا انگلی سے ہے وہی تعلق گھڑی کا سے ہے۔
جواب: کلائی

وضاحت: چونکہ انگوٹھی انگلی میں پہنی جاتی ہے بالکل اسی طرح گھڑی کلائی پر پہنی جاتی ہے۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: جو تعلق انسان کا دوڑنے کے ساتھ ہے وہی تعلق پرندے کا کے ساتھ ہے۔
جواب: اڑنے

وضاحت: انسان اپنی ٹانگوں کی مدد سے بھاگتا ہے بالکل اسی طرح پرندے اپنے پروں کی مدد سے اڑتے ہیں۔

2- تعلق تلاش کرنا (Relationship)

تعارف: اس قسم کے سوالات میں پہلے دو چیزوں کا جوڑا (Pair) دیا جاتا ہے جس کا آپس میں کچھ خاص تعلق ہوتا ہے۔ نیچے دیے گئے Choices میں سے ایک جوڑا چننا ہوتا ہے جس کا پہلے جوڑے کی طرح آپس میں قریب ترین تعلق ہوتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: دیئے گئے Choices میں سے دو ایسے الفاظ کا انتخاب کریں جن کا آپس میں وہی تعلق ہو جو قلم کا روشنائی کے ساتھ ہے:
انتخاب: (i) کھلاڑی (ii) موچی (iii) ڈاکٹر (iv) پگھلا (v) جوتے (vi) وکیل (vii) کاپی

جواب: (ii) اور (v)

وضاحت: جو تعلق قلم کا روشنائی کے ساتھ ہے وہی تعلق موچی کا جوتوں کے ساتھ ہے۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: دیئے گئے چاروں میں سے دو ایسے جوابات کا انتخاب کریں جن کا آپس میں وہی تعلق ہو جو سخت محنت کا کامیابی کے ساتھ ہے:
انتخاب: (i) ناکامی (ii) کتاب (iii) امتحانات (iv) سستی (v) مدد (vi) پڑھائی (vii) سکول

جواب: (i) اور (iv)

وضاحت: جو تعلق سخت محنت کا کامیابی کے ساتھ ہے۔ وہی تعلق سستی کا ناکامی کے ساتھ ہے۔

3- بے ترتیب الفاظ کی درستگی (Jumbled Words / Jumbled Spellings)

تعارف: اس طرح کے سوالات میں کسی لفظ کے سبب بے ترتیب یعنی آگے پیچھے کر دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ لفظ کے سامنے دیئے گئے اشارے کی مدد سے درست لفظ چنا جاتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے حروف سے بامعنی (Meaningful) لفظ بنائیں۔ سامنے دیئے گئے اشارے سے مدد لی جاسکتی ہے:
Eors (ایک پھول)

جواب: Rose (گلاب)

وضاحت: سوال میں Rose کے سچے بے ترتیب لکھے گئے ہیں۔ انہیں ترتیب سے لکھنے سے بامعنی لفظ سامنے آتا ہے۔
مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: برائے مہربانی نیچے دیئے گئے اشارے کی مدد سے بامعنی لفظ بنائیں۔
جواب: Ayudsn (بغض کا دن)

سوال: برائے مہربانی نیچے دیئے گئے اشارے کی مدد سے بامعنی لفظ بنائیں۔
جواب: Sunday (اتوار)

وضاحت: اوپر دیئے گئے سوال میں Sunday کے نیچے گڈڈ کر کے لکھے گئے ہیں۔ جنہیں ترتیب سے لکھنے سے ایک بامعنی لفظ سامنے آتا ہے۔

4- بے ترتیب جملے کی درستگی (Jumbled Sentences)

تعارف: اس قسم کے سوالات میں ایک جملے کے الفاظ بے ترتیب کر دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ امیدوار کو کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ کامن سنس استعمال کرتے ہوئے بے ترتیب الفاظ کو یوں ترتیب دے کہ ایک بامعنی جملہ سامنے آئے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: مندرجہ ذیل بے ترتیب الفاظ کو اس طرح ترتیب سے لکھئے کہ ایک بامعنی جملہ بنے: The must evil be in nipped
bud the.

جواب: The evil must be nipped in the bud.

وضاحت: سوال میں دیا گیا جملہ بے ترتیبی سے لکھا گیا ہے جسے اگر ترتیب سے لکھا جائے تو ایک سمجھا جانے والا اور بامعنی جملہ سامنے آتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کو یوں ترتیب دیجئے کہ ایک بامعنی جملہ بنے: Language is Urdu national our.

جواب: Urdu is our national language.

وضاحت: اوپر سوال میں جملہ ترتیب سے نہیں لکھا گیا۔ اسے ترتیب سے لکھنے سے مطلب سمجھ میں آتا ہے۔

5- خفیہ زبان سمجھنا (Coding and Decoding)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں کوئی پیغام چھپانے کے لئے خفیہ زبان (کوڈ) استعمال کی جاتی ہے۔ ہر کوڈ کی اپنی کنجی (Key) ہوتی ہے۔ جس کی مدد سے مطلوبہ الفاظ تلاش کئے جاسکتے ہیں۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: اگر YCVGT کا مطلب Water لکھا ہے تو HKTG کا مطلب کیا ہوگا؟

مطلب کیوں نہیں

ہر کوڈ کی اپنی کنجی (Key) ہوتی ہے۔ جس کی مدد سے مطلوبہ الفاظ تلاش کئے جاسکتے ہیں۔

جواب: FIRE

وضاحت: اس Key میں

W	کا مطلب	Y
A	کا مطلب	C
T	کا مطلب	V
E	کا مطلب	G
R	کا مطلب	T

کھتا ہے۔
کھتا ہے۔
کھتا ہے۔
کھتا ہے۔
کھتا ہے۔

نقلیاتی ہیر پروف م

وضاحت: غور سے دیکھنے پر معلوم ہو جاتا ہے کہ مثال میں دیئے گئے ہر حرف کے پیچھے ایک حرف چھوڑ کر دوسرا حرف لیا گیا ہے۔ مثلاً Y: پیچھے حرف X کو چھوڑ کر W کو لیا گیا ہے۔ اسی طرح دوسرے حروف کے ساتھ کیا گیا ہے۔ بالکل اسی طرح:

F	کا مطلب	H
I	کا مطلب	K
R	کا مطلب	T
E	کا مطلب	G

کھتا ہے۔
کھتا ہے۔
کھتا ہے۔
کھتا ہے۔

TIRK
B
R
E

لہذا مطلوبہ لفظ Fire ہے۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: اگر Wealth کو Htlaew لکھا جائے تو EGDUIJ سے کیا بنے گا؟

جواب: Judge

وضاحت: مثال میں Wealth کے حروف کو الٹا Htlaew لکھا گیا ہے۔ بالکل اسی طرح EGDUIJ کو الٹا لکھنے سے Judge سامنے آئے۔

6- ہندسوں کی خفیہ زبان سمجھنا (Digits Coding)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں الفاظ کی بجائے ہندسے دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ جنہیں فرضی قیمتوں کے ساتھ یا ہیر پھیر کر کے لکھا جاتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال:

- اگر 2 برابر ہے 0 کے
- اور 3 برابر ہے 3 کے
- اور 4 برابر ہے 8 کے
- تو 7 برابر ہے؟

جواب: 35

وضاحت: اس سوال میں

پہلے ہندسے 2 کو 0 سے ضرب دی گئی تو جواب آیا صفر (0)۔

- دوسرے ہند سے 3 کو 1 سے ضرب دی گئی تو جواب آیا تین (3)۔
تیسرے ہند سے 4 کو 2 سے ضرب دی گئی تو جواب آیا آٹھ (8)۔
اس طرح جب اگلے ہند سے 5 کو 3 سے ضرب دی گئی تو جواب آیا پندرہ (15)۔
اسی اصول کو اپناتے ہوئے جب 7 کو 5 سے ضرب دی گئی تو جواب آیا پینتیس (35)۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: اگر 4554 کا مطلب Deed ہو تو 6554 کا مطلب کیا ہوگا؟

جواب: Feed

وضاحت: مثال میں 4554 کا مطلب Deed ہے۔ انگلش حروف تہجی میں D کا نمبر 4 اور E کا نمبر 5 ہے۔ اسی طرح 6554 کا مطلب Feed ہوگا۔ کیونکہ انگلش حروف تہجی میں F کا نمبر 6، E کا نمبر 5 اور D کا نمبر 4 ہے۔

7- بہترین وجہ معلوم کرنا (Multiple Choice/Best Reason)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں ایک نامکمل بیان (Statement) دیا جاتا ہے جسے مکمل کرنے کے لئے نیچے 3 یا 4 مختلف جوابات دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ ان جوابات میں سے بہترین وجہ کا انتخاب کر کے جواب لکھنا پڑتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے جوابات میں سے ایک بہترین جواب کا نمبر لکھیں۔

اسلام آباد اس لئے مشہور ہے کہ:

- یہ پاکستان کا دارالحکومت ہے۔
- یہ صاف ستھرا شہر ہے۔
- یہاں غیر ملکی سفارت خانے موجود ہیں۔
- یہاں بہت سارے وزیر رہتے ہیں۔

جواب: (i)

وضاحت: اسلام آباد کی شہرت کی وجوہات گو کہ یہ تمام ہیں لیکن پہلی وجہ بہترین ہے۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے انتخابات (Choices) میں سے بہترین جواب کا نمبر لکھیں۔

جون میں گرمی اس لئے زیادہ ہوتی ہے کہ:

- گاڑیاں دھواں زیادہ چھوڑتی ہیں۔
- سورج عموداً چمکتا ہے۔
- لوگ زیادہ سگریٹ پیتے ہیں۔
- سردی کا موسم دور ہوتا ہے۔

جواب: (ii)

وضاحت: جون میں گرمی زیادہ ہونے کی وجہ سورج کا عموداً چمکنا ہے۔

جواب لکھنا دارالحکومت کا دارالحکومت ہے۔

اسلام آباد پاکستان کا دارالحکومت ہے۔

لوگ زیادہ سگریٹ پیتے ہیں۔

جواب لکھنا سورج عموداً چمکتا ہے۔

8- ایک ہی قسم کے الفاظ (Same Class)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں کچھ الفاظ کا مجموعہ دیا جاتا ہے جن میں اکثر الفاظ ایک ہی قسم کے ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک یا دو الفاظ ایسے ہوتے ہیں اس گروپ سے تعلق نہیں رکھتے۔ ایسے انجینی لفظ / الفاظ کو الگ کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے الفاظ میں سے دو لفظ طبعاً و کلاماً جو کہ باقی الفاظ سے مختلف ہے:

(Principal)	پرنسپل	(i)
(Teacher)	استاد	(ii)
(Headmaster)	ہیڈ ماسٹر	(iii)
(Professor)	پروفیسر	(iv)
(Student)	طالب علم	(v)

جواب: (v)

وضاحت: دیئے گئے گروپ میں سوائے (v) یعنی طالب علم کے تمام الفاظ کا تعلق شعبہ تدریس سے ہے۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کے جوڑوں میں سے دو جوڑا الگ کریں جو باقی جوڑوں سے مختلف ہے:

- (i) Wrong and Right
- (ii) Carved and Straight
- (iii) Long and Short
- (iv) Please and Happy ✓

جواب: (iv)

وضاحت: سوائے (iv) کے تمام جوڑوں کے معانی ایک دوسرے سے مختلف / الٹ ہیں۔ جبکہ (iv) کے دونوں الفاظ کا مطلب ایک ہی ہے۔

9- ایک جیسے معنی والے الفاظ (Synonyms)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں ہم معنی الفاظ کے چند جوڑے دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ جبکہ ایک جوڑے کے الفاظ ہم معنی نہیں ہوتے۔ ایسے الفاظ جوڑے کی نشاندہی کرنا ہوتی ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے جوڑوں میں سے مختلف جوڑا الگ کیجئے:

- (i) دہلا اور پتلا
- (ii) سیدھا اور اُلٹا
- (iii) روشن اور چمکدار
- (iv) لمبا اور طویل

(v) ذہن اور چالاک

جواب: (ii)

وضاحت: (ii) کے علاوہ باقی سب جوڑے آپس میں ہم معنی ہیں۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: الفاظ کے اس جوڑے کا نمبر لکھئے جو دوسرے جوڑوں کی طرح ایک جیسا مطلب نہیں رکھتا:

(i) دیانت داری اور راست بازی (ii) خطرہ اور حادثہ

(iii) قید اور آزادی (iv) درد اور اذیت

جواب: (iii)

وضاحت: سوائے (iii) کے سبھی جوڑوں کے الفاظ کے مطلب آپس میں ملتے ہیں۔ جبکہ (iii) کے الفاظ کے مطلب ایک دوسرے کی ضد ہیں۔

10- متضاد الفاظ (Antonyms)

تعارف: اس قسم کے سوالات میں آپس میں متضاد الفاظ کے جوڑے دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن ان جوڑوں میں ایک ہم معنی الفاظ کا جوڑا ہوتا ہے۔ ایسے جوڑے کو الگ کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے جوڑوں میں سے اس جوڑے کا نمبر لکھئے جو کہ دوسروں سے مختلف ہے:

(i) بہت زیادہ اور زیادتی (ii) خوراک اور قحط (iii) جبری اور رضا کارانہ

جواب: (i)

وضاحت: سوائے (i) کے باقی دونوں جوڑوں کے الفاظ ایک دوسرے کے الٹ ہیں۔ لیکن (i) کے الفاظ آپس میں ہم معنی ہیں۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: لفظ کے نیچے دیئے گئے چوٹس سے وہ نمبر لکھئے جو اس لفظ سے متضاد ہے۔ کامران:

(i) دولت مند (ii) کامیاب (iii) مشہور (iv) ناکام

جواب: (iv)

وضاحت: کامران کا متضاد چونکہ ناکام ہے لہذا اسے الگ کیا گیا ہے۔

11- سمت معلوم کرنا (Finding Direction)

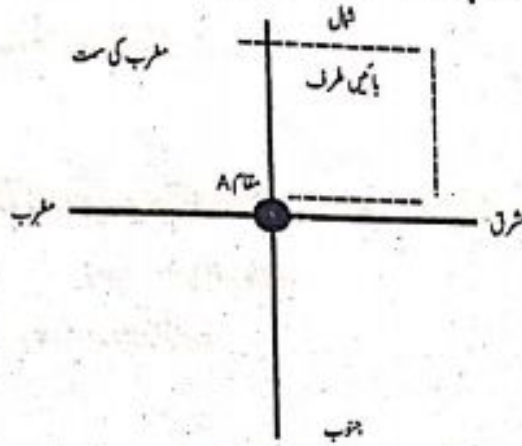
تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں مختلف سمتوں کو گھما پھرا کر پوچھا جاتا ہے۔ سوالات حل کرتے وقت سمتوں کی ترتیب یاد رکھنی چاہئے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: اگر ایک شخص A مقام سے مشرق (East) کی طرف 2 میل چلتا ہے۔ پھر بائیں (Left) طرف مڑ کر دو میل شمال کو جاتا ہے۔ پھر بائیں جانب مڑ کر 3 میل چلتا ہے۔ اب بتائیے کہ وہ کس سمت میں جا رہا ہوگا؟

جواب: مغرب کی سمت

وضاحت: وضاحت کے لئے برائے مہربانی نیچے دی گئی شکل ملاحظہ فرمائیں:



مشرق مغرب
شمال جنوب

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: ایک آدمی یوں کھڑا ہے کہ اس کا رخ مغرب (West) کی طرف ہے۔ پہلے وہ دائیں (Right) طرف مڑتا ہے اور پھر وہ بائیں طرف مڑتا ہے۔ آخر میں وہ بائیں (Left) طرف مڑتا ہے۔ اب اس کا رخ کس طرف ہوگا؟

جواب: شمال (North)

12- عمومی توجہ کے سوالات (Common Sense)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات بہت سادہ اور آسان ہوتے ہیں۔ ان کے طرز بیان اور الفاظ پر غور کرنے سے جواب دینے میں آسانی رہتی ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: پانچ سال قبل علی اکرم سے 10 سال بڑا تھا اب ان کی عمروں میں کتنا فرق ہے؟

جواب: دس سال کا

وضاحت: اب سے 5 سال پہلے علی اکرم سے 10 سال بڑا تھا تو وہ 10 یا 20 سال کے بعد بھی اکرم سے 10 سال بڑا ہی رہے گا۔ یہ فرق تو ہمیشہ رہے گا یہ فرق کم یا زیادہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: اگر ایک منٹ میں 100 سیکنڈ ہوں تو ایک گھنٹے میں کتنے منٹ ہوں گے؟

جواب: ساٹھ (60)

وضاحت: ایک گھنٹے میں 60 منٹ ہی ہوں گے کیونکہ ایک منٹ میں 100 سیکنڈوں کی بات فرض کی گئی ہے۔ ایک گھنٹے میں 100 منٹوں کی بات نہیں کی گئی۔ لہذا ایک گھنٹے میں ہمیشہ کی طرح 60 منٹ ہی ہوں گے۔

13- صحیح ترتیب کے سوالات (Sequence Test)

تعارف: اس قسم کے سوالات میں ہفتے کے دنوں سال کے مہینوں حروف تہجی وغیرہ کی ترتیب کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے جواب دینا ہوتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: وہ عدد بتائیں جو 9 سے ایک عدد پہلے کے تین عدد بعد میں آتا ہے۔

جواب: 12

وضاحت: سوال میں وہ عدد پوچھا گیا ہے جو 9 سے ایک عدد پہلے آئے (یعنی 8) اور پھر اس کے 3 عدد بعد میں آئے۔ اب 8 کے 3 عدد بعد میں 12 آتا ہے۔ کیونکہ 8 کے 3 عدد بعد والے 10 اور 11 ہیں۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: اگر مہینے کی 5 تاریخ پیر کے دو دن بعد آئے تو مہینے کی 19 تاریخ کو ہفتے کا کون سا دن ہوگا؟

جواب: بدھ

وضاحت: پیر کے دو دن بعد بدھ کا دن آتا ہے۔ اب بدھ کو 5 تاریخ بتائی گئی ہے۔ اس 5 تاریخ سے 7 دن بعد بدھ آئے گا اور پھر 7 دن بعد (یعنی 19 تاریخ کو) بدھ کا دن آئے گا۔ اسے یوں بھی سمجھا جاسکتا ہے۔

تاریخ	ہفتے کا دن	فرق دن
5	بدھ	-
12	//	7
19	//	7

14- خونی رشتہ دار (Blood Relationship)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات کا جواب دینے کے لئے خونی رشتہ داری سے واقفیت ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ سوالات انتہائی آسان اور دلچسپ ہوتے ہیں۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: ایک شخص علی کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے کہتا ہے: ”میرا کوئی بھائی یا بہن نہیں ہے۔ لیکن علی کا باپ میرے باپ کا بیٹا ہے۔ اس کا میرے ساتھ کیا رشتہ ہے؟“

جواب: بیٹا۔

وضاحت: ایسے سوالات کے لئے ذہانت درکار ہوتی ہے۔ تھوڑی سی توجہ دینے سے یہ سوالات حل کئے جاسکتے ہیں۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: B'A کا باپ ہے لیکن A'B کا بیٹا نہیں۔ بتائیں A اور B کے درمیان کیا رشتہ ہے؟

جواب: باپ بیٹی کا

وضاحت: ظاہری بات ہے کہ A اور B کے درمیان باپ اور بیٹی کا تعلق نہیں ہے تو باپ بیٹی کا تعلق ہوگا۔

15- منتشر ہدایات (Confusing Instructions)

تعارف: اس قسم کے سوالات میں منتشر ہدایت دی جاتی ہیں۔ سوالات پر غور کرنے سے جواب زیادہ مشکل نہیں آتے۔ ذرا سی احتیاط سے انہیں سمجھنے سے سوالات کے جواب حل کئے جاسکتے ہیں۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: اگر $3X$ کو $9X$ پر تقسیم کریں اور جواب 3 آئے تو Y لکھیں نہیں تو Z لکھیں۔

جواب: Z

وضاحت: جب $3X$ کو $9X$ پر تقسیم کریں تو جواب 3 نہیں بلکہ $3X$ آتا ہے۔ لہذا جواب میں Y کی جگہ Z لکھا جائے گا۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: کپے راستے پر گاڑی چلانا 'سڑک پر گاڑی چلانے سے زیادہ آسان ہے۔ یہ بات آپ کے نزدیک درست ہے تو لفظ "سڑک" لکھیں ورنہ "رات" لکھیں۔

جواب: رات

وضاحت: کپے راستے پر گاڑی چلانا 'سڑک پر گاڑی چلانے سے زیادہ مشکل ہوتا ہے۔ یہ آسان نہیں ہوتا اس لئے جواب میں 'سڑک' کی بجائے رات لکھیں گے۔

16- حرفی ٹیسٹ (Alphabetical Test)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات حروف یعنی Alphabets کے متعلق ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر کسی شخص کو مختلف حروف کے مقام اور تعداد کے بارے میں علم ہو تو ان کے جوابات نہایت آسانی سے دے سکتا ہے۔ ایسے سوالات میں عموماً کسی حرف کا نمبر یا کسی دوسرے حرف سے فاصلہ پوچھا جاتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: Z سے 3 حروف پہلے آنے والے حروف کا نام بتائیے۔

جواب: V

وضاحت: Z چونکہ آخری حرف تھی ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے 3 حروف پہلے کا حرف V ہوتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: انگریزی زبان کے چوتھے واول (Vowel) کا نام تحریر کیجئے۔

جواب: O

وضاحت: انگریزی زبان کے 5 واول (Vowel) ہوتے ہیں۔ $A'E'I'O'U$ ان میں سے چوتھا واول 'O' ہے۔

17- تکمیل حروف (Letter Completion)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں الفاظ کے چند حروف درج نہیں ہوتے۔ جبکہ الفاظ کے آگے ان کا مطلب لکھا ہوتا ہے۔ مطلب کو سمجھتے ہوئے الفاظ میں مناسب حروف لگا کر انہیں مکمل کیا جاتا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے لفظ میں موزوں حروف لگائیں:

__LL__H (Creator)

جواب: A' A

وضاحت: سوال میں دیئے گئے لفظ میں 2 حروف کم ہیں۔ جو کہ A اور A ہیں۔ یہ حروف لگانے سے لفظ مکمل ALLAH بن جاتا ہے۔
مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: درج ذیل لفظ میں مناسب حروف لگائیے تاکہ مطلب واضح ہو جائے:
L _ N _ H (Meals)

جواب: U, C
وضاحت: دیئے گئے لفظ میں 2 حروف U اور C نہیں ہیں۔ جنہیں لگانے سے مطلب واضح ہو جاتا ہے یعنی LUNCH۔

18- جنرل ناچ ٹیسٹ (General Knowledge Test)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات واقفیت عامہ سے متعلق ہوتے ہیں۔ ایسے سوالات کو حل کرنے کے لئے جنرل ناچ سے واقفیت ضروری ہے۔
مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے سوال کا "ہاں" یا "ناں" میں جواب دیجئے:
صوبہ سرحد کا صدر مقام مردان ہے۔

جواب: نہیں
وضاحت: صوبہ سرحد کا صدر مقام پشاور ہے، مردان نہیں۔ اس لئے جواب میں "نہیں" لکھا گیا ہے۔
مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: دیئے گئے سوال کا "ہاں" یا "ناں" میں جواب دیں:
امریکہ براعظم یورپ میں واقع ہے۔

جواب: نہیں۔
وضاحت: امریکہ براعظم یورپ کے بجائے براعظم شمالی امریکہ میں واقع ہے۔ اس لئے جواب میں "نہیں" لکھا گیا ہے۔

19- زیادہ الفاظ کی بجائے ایک لفظ (One Word Substitution)

تعارف: بن سوالات میں ایک جملہ دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس سارے جملے کا مطلب ایک ایسے لفظ میں بدلنا ہوتا ہے جو پورے جملے کا مطلب واضح کر دے۔
مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: بنی نوع انسانیت کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ کا آخری پیغام
عجاب: قرآن پاک

وضاحت: سوال میں ایک جملہ دیا گیا ہے۔ جس کی جگہ صرف ایک لفظ استعمال کرنا ہے۔ چونکہ اللہ تعالیٰ کا آخری پیغام قرآن پاک کی صورت میں بنی نوع انسان کے لئے موجود ہے، لہذا جواب میں "قرآن پاک" لکھا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: ایک خاتون جس کا خاندان وفات پا جائے
جواب: یر

وضاحت: سوال میں یہ پوچھا گیا ہے کہ ایسی خاتون جس کا خاندان فوت ہو جائے وہ کیا کہلاتی ہے۔ ایسی عورت "یر" کہلاتی ہے۔ اس لئے
جواب یہی ہے۔

20- فضولیت (Absurdity)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں ایک ایسا بیان دیا جاتا ہے جو فضول ہوتا ہے۔ امیدوار کو معلوم کرنا ہوتا ہے کہ اس بیان میں کیا فضول پن ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: ایک 100 سینٹی میٹر لمبی راڈ کو ایک سینٹی میٹر کے برابر ٹکڑوں میں کتنی بار کاٹا جائے کہ اس کے 100 ٹکڑے ہو جائیں۔

جواب: 99

وضاحت: ایک میٹر طویل راڈ کو 100 برابر ٹکڑوں میں کاٹنے کے لئے 100 بار نہیں بلکہ 99 بار کاٹنا پڑے گا۔ 100 واں ٹکڑا خود بخود بن جائے گا۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: ایک بجلی کی ٹرین 60 میل فی گھنٹہ کی رفتار سے جارہی ہے۔ اس کا دھواں کیا مخالف سمت میں جائے گا؟

جواب: بجلی کی ٹرین سے دھواں نہیں نکلتا۔

وضاحت: الیکٹرک ٹرین چونکہ بجلی سے چلتی ہے، کوئلہ سے نہیں۔ لہذا اس میں سے دھواں نہیں نکلتا۔

21- لفظ بنانا (Word Making)

تعارف: ایسے سوالات میں ایک بڑا لفظ (Word) دیا جاتا ہے۔ جس کے حروف استعمال کرتے ہوئے زیادہ سے زیادہ الفاظ بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن ایک حرف کو دو بار استعمال نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔

مثال نمبر 1:

سوال: نیچے دیئے گئے لفظ سے زیادہ سے زیادہ با معنی الفاظ بنائیں:

DICTIONARY

جواب:

Road (v)	Ton (iv)	Ran (iii)	Airy (ii)	Air (i)
City (x)	Try (ix)	Radio (viii)	Torn (vii)	Tin (vi)
In (xv)	At (xiv)	Not (xiii)	Nod (xii)	Can (xi)
				It (xvi)

وضاحت: اوپر دیئے گئے لفظ سے ہم اس طرح حروف آگے پیچھے کر کے کسی بھی انداز میں بے شمار الفاظ بنا سکتے ہیں۔

مثال نمبر 2:

سوال: درج ذیل لفظ سے زیادہ سے زیادہ الفاظ بنائیے:

PERSONALITY

جواب:

On (v)	As (iv)	Pity (iii)	Son (ii)	Person (i)
	Roast (ix)	Lion (viii)	Line (vii)	Are (vi)

وضاحت: اوپر دیئے گئے لفظ سے ہم اس طرح حروف آگے پیچھے کر کے کسی بھی انداز میں بے شمار الفاظ بنا سکتے ہیں۔

غیر لفظی ذہنی امتحانات یا اشکال پر مبنی ٹیسٹ

Non-Verbal Intelligence or Matrix Tests

امیدواروں سے لیا جانے والا یہ ایک ایسا امتحان ہوتا ہے جسے "غیر لفظی ذہنی آزمائش" یا "اشکال کا ٹیسٹ" کہتے ہیں۔

اشکال کا امتحان (Matrix Test):

لفظ "Matrix" یا "Matrice" کے اردو معانی "سانچہ" قالب" مقام" نشوونما" چٹان" جس میں جواہرات ہوں، بچہ دانی، رحم مادر اور دھات کا ککڑا" وغیرہ ہیں۔ Matrix کا مطلب ایسے خلاء، بچہ دانی یا رحم مادر کے ہیں جس میں جانور اپنی پیدائش سے قبل تشکیل پاتا ہے۔ ایسا خلاء یا خالی جگہ جہاں کوئی چیز تشکیل پائے، زمینی یا پتھریلی جواہرات والی جگہ جہاں معدنیات کا ذخیرہ ہو (علم ریاضی کی رو سے) مسطحیوں کی قطار یا ترتیب جو بالعموم مربع شکل کی ہوں، خلاء رکھنے والی مختلف مقداروں اور مختلف سمتوں (رخوں) والی مسطحیوں یا دائرے۔

اشکال پر مبنی امتحان (Matrix Test):

اشکال پر مبنی آزمائش میں لکیریں اور سایہ دار اشکال (ایک جیسی اشکال) استعمال ہوتی ہیں۔ یہ امتحان بھی الفاظ اور اعداد والے دوسرے امتحانوں جیسا ہوتا ہے۔ اس امتحان میں اشکال کی ایک ترتیب (سیریز) (Series of Designs) دی ہوتی ہے۔ امیدوار کو یہ سیریز (ترتیب) مکمل کرنا ہوتی ہے۔ یا ترتیب سے غیر متعلقہ شکل کو ختم کرنا (نکالنا) ہوتا ہے۔ اس ٹیسٹ کے ذریعے امیدوار کی مسائل پر جلد قابو پانے کی صلاحیت، نظر کی تیزی، مشاہدے اور شوق کی گہرائی وغیرہ کا پتہ چلا یا جاتا ہے۔ دوسرے ٹیسٹوں کی طرح اس ٹیسٹ میں بھی امیدوار کو ایک علیحدہ جوابی کاپی (Answer Sheet) دی جاتی ہے جس پر اسے سوال کا نمبر، عدد یا سوال کی مثال دینا ہوتی ہے۔ اس ٹیسٹ کا وقت بھی محدود ہوتا ہے۔ امیدوار کو چاہئے کہ وقت کا بہترین استعمال کرے۔ اسے پہلے آسان سوالات حل کرنے چاہئیں۔ اگر اسے کچھ سوالات مشکل لگیں تو انہیں چھوڑ کر اگلے سوالات حل کرنے چاہئیں۔ امیدوار کو سوالات حل کرتے وقت تیزی سے ضرور کام لینا چاہئے۔ مگر یہ بھی خیال رہے کہ سوالات صحیح حل کرے۔ اسے آخر میں کچھ وقت ضرور بچا لینا چاہئے۔ اس طرح وہ ان مشکل سوالات کو حل کرنے کے قابل ہو سکے گا، جنہیں وہ پہلے چھوڑ چکا ہے۔ یہ اقدام امیدوار کو اس امتحان میں اپنی پوزیشن مضبوط بنانے میں مدد دے گا۔ اس طرح وہ ایک محفوظ اور اچھی ساکھ بنانے کے قابل ہو سکتا ہے۔

اشکال پر مبنی ٹیسٹ کے سوالات حل کرنے کے لئے مددگار اشارے یا نقاط

(Helpful Hints for Solving Matrix Test Questions)

ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ غیر لفظی یا اشکال پر مبنی امتحان والے اس باب اور لفظی ذہنی آزمائش جو (لفظی ذہنی آزمائش کی اقسام) پر مشتمل ہے ان دونوں کے درمیان بہت مماثلت اور یکسانیت پائی جاتی ہے۔ لفظی ذہنی آزمائش امتحانات کے باب میں ہم نے جن موضوعات پر بحث کی ہے ان میں حروف اور اعداد (Letters and Numbers) کے موزانہ یا تشبیہ Analogies، ترکیب الفاظ Synthesis (دو حصوں کو جوڑ دینا) ترتیب درست کرنے کی حرکت (Sequence Movement)، تکمیل کی مثالیں (Pattern Completion) وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ جب کہ موجودہ باب میں ہم (اشکال اور خاکوں Figures) کا

(Analogies)

(Synthesis)

(Movement Sequence)

(Pattern Completion)

موزانہ یا تشبیہ

ترکیب الفاظ یا دو حصوں کو جوڑنا

ترتیب درست کرنے کے لئے حرکت

اور تکمیل کی مثالیں

وغیرہ کے موضوعات شامل ہیں۔

اشکال پر مبنی امتحان کے سوالات حل کرنا (In Solving Questions of Matrix Test)

اشکال پر مبنی امتحان کے سوالات حل کرنے میں ہم خاکوں یا اشکال کی چند ترتیب کو بنیاد بناتے ہیں، بعض اوقات ہم تشبیہات (Analogy) دو حصوں کو جوڑنے (Synthesis) ترتیب درست کرنے کے لئے جانے والی حرکت (Movement Sequence) تکمیل کی اشکال (Pattern Completion) وغیرہ کے درمیان رشتے یا تعلق ڈھونڈتے ہیں۔ ان امتحانات میں ہم خاکوں کا بغور مشاہدہ کرتے ہیں اور ان خاکوں کے درمیان رشتہ یا تعلق تلاش کرتے ہیں۔ اور اس کے بنیادی اصول کو پالینے کے بعد ہم اس "خاکے" تک پہنچ جاتے ہیں جو ہمارے سوال کا جواب ہوتا ہے۔

Model Test	=	امتحان کا نمونہ
Problems : 60	=	ابھینیں (سوالات): 60
Time : 25 Minutes	=	وقت: 25 منٹ

سوال نمبر 1 سے 10 تک کے حل کا طریقہ کار:

(Method of Solving of Question No. 1-10)

سوال: سیریز (ترتیب) مکمل کرنا یا آگے کیا آئے گا؟

Q. Completion of Series or What will come next?

غیر لفظی یعنی آزمائش یا اشکال کے ٹیسٹ کی اس قسم میں تصاویر کی ایک ترتیب (Series of Drawings) یا مثالیں یا ڈیزائن ترتیب وار دیئے ہوتے ہیں۔ امیدوار سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ علامت کے طور پر نیچے دیئے گئے خاکوں میں سے مطلوبہ خاکہ یا تصویر تلاش کر کے اس کی نشاندہی کریں یا منتخب کریں۔

[سیریز (ترتیب) میں آگے کیا آئے گا؟ Which will come next in the series?]

خاکوں کا بغور جائزہ لینے کے بعد امیدوار یہ پتہ چلا سکتا ہے کہ پہلے دوسرے تیسرے اور اس کے بعد آنے والے خاکوں (اشکال) میں ایک تعلق اور رشتہ ہے۔ اس رشتے یا تعلق کا کھوج لگانے کے بعد امیدوار یہ جان لیتا ہے کہ سیریز (ترتیب) میں آگے کون سا خاکہ آ سکتا ہے۔ امیدوار ایک اصول وضع کر سکتا ہے کہ شکل یا خاکہ ایک مخصوص طرز پر حرکت کر رہا ہے یا بعض الجھنوں میں ایک خاکہ گھڑی کی سوئیوں کی سمت میں یا گھڑی کی سوئیوں کی مخالف سمت میں Clockwise or Anti-Clockwise حرکت کر رہا ہے۔

مثال نمبر 1:

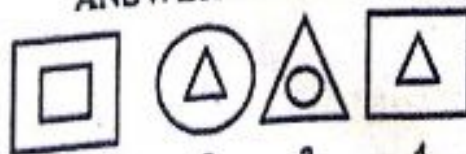
Example : 1

Which figure out of the choices given occurs next in the series of drawings given below:

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS



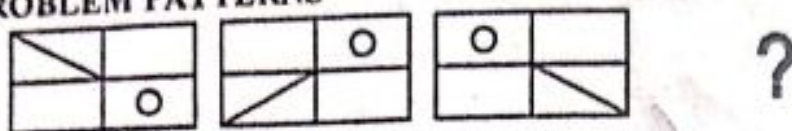
نیچے دیئے ہوئے خاکوں (اشکال) میں سے سیریز (ترتیب) کے مطابق آگے آنے والے موزوں خاکے (شکل) کو منتخب



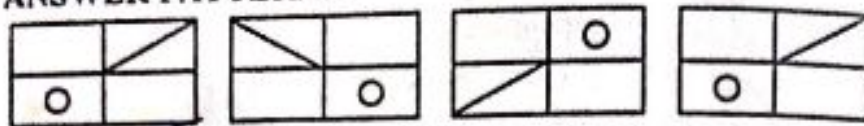
کریں۔

1-

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS



1. 2. 3. 4.

2-

PROBLEM PATTERNS



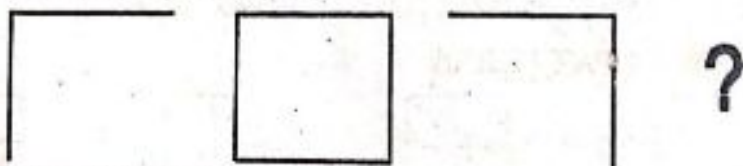
ANSWER PATTERNS



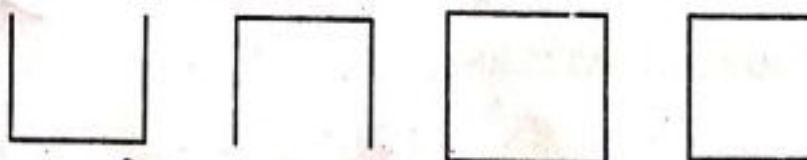
1. 2. 3. 4.

3-

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS



1. 2. 3. 4.

4-

PROBLEM PATTERNS



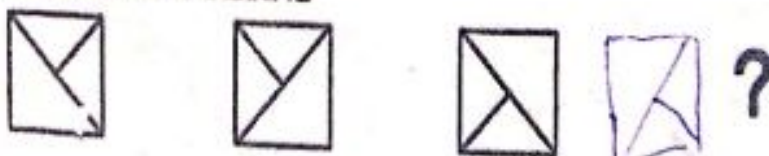
ANSWER PATTERNS



1. 2. 3. 4.

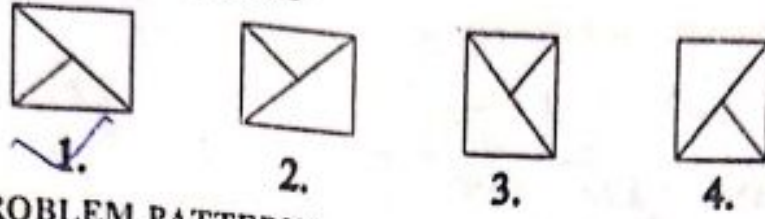
5-

PROBLEM PATTERNS



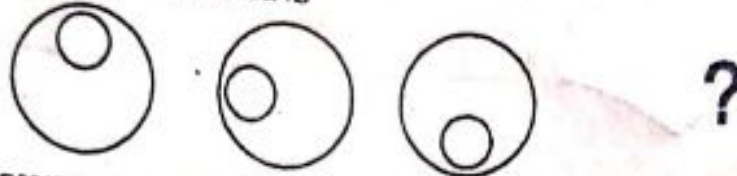


ANSWER PATTERNS

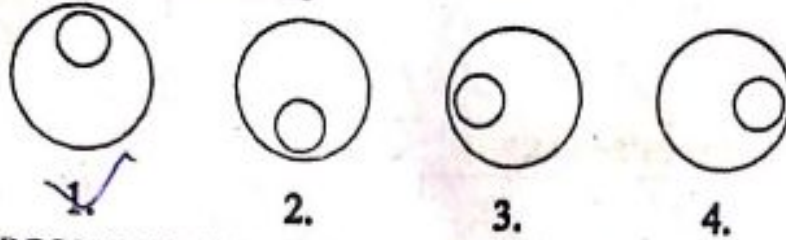


6-

PROBLEM PATTERNS

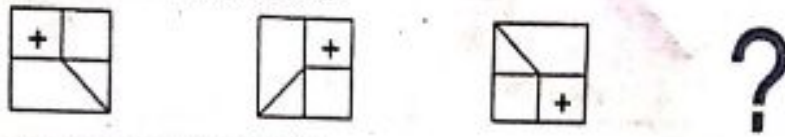


ANSWER PATTERNS

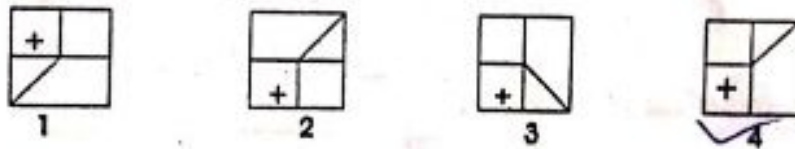


7-

PROBLEM PATTERNS

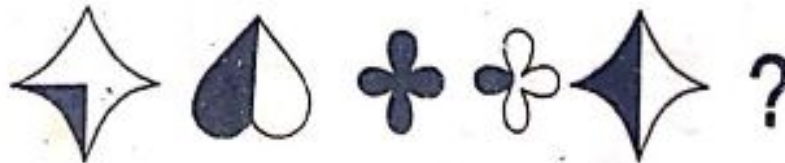


ANSWER PATTERNS



8-

PROBLEM PATTERNS

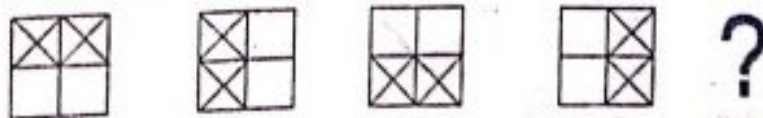


ANSWER PATTERNS

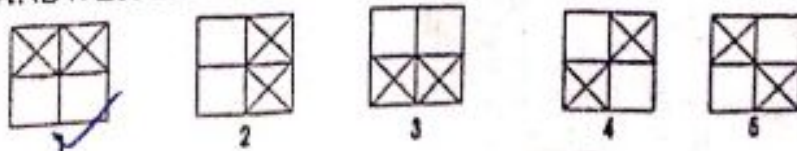


9-

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS

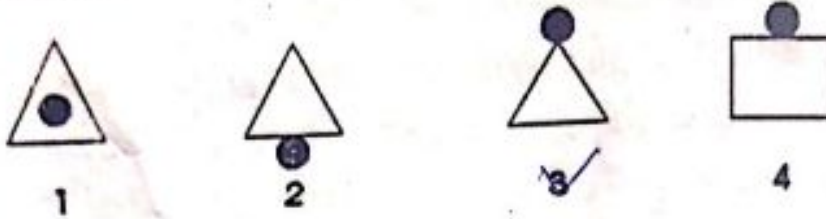


10-

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS



Solution No. 1.

حل نمبر 1:

معنی کی اشکال (خاکوں) کی ترتیب پر نظر ڈالنے سے ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ پہلی تصویر ایک دائرے (Circle) پر مشتمل ہے دوسری تصویر میں ایک چھوٹا دائرہ ایک بڑے دائرے کے اندر بند ہے۔ تیسری تصویر ایک ٹکون (Triangle) کی ہے چوتھی تصویر میں ایک چھوٹی ٹکون ایک بڑی ٹکون میں بند ہے۔ پانچواں خاکہ ایک مربع (Square) شکل کا ہے۔ سابقہ ترتیب پر نظر دوڑانے سے ہم نے سیکھا ہے کہ اس کے آگے ایک چھوٹا مربع ایک بڑے مربع کے اندر آئے گا اور یہ خاکہ ہی اشکال کی اس سیریز (ترتیب) کو آگے بڑھاتا ہے۔ اس لئے جواب کے لئے دی گئی نتیجہ تصاویر میں نمبر (1) ہی صحیح جواب ہے۔

Question No 11 to 15.

سوال نمبر 11-15

Tracing out Odd, Stranger, Different or Dissimilar figures from a group of Similar figures.

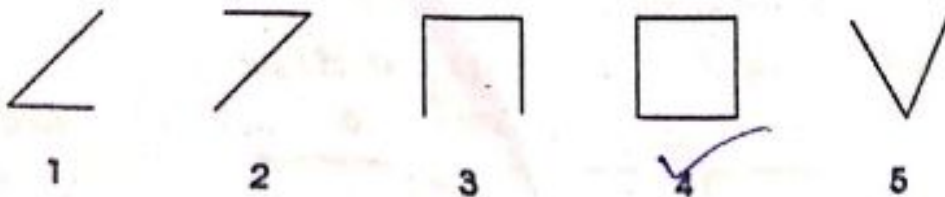
11.



12.



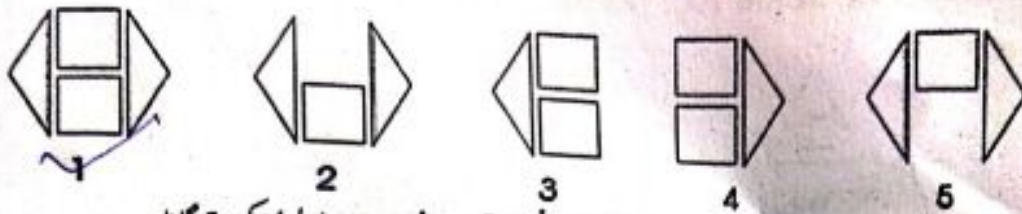
13.



14.



15.



ایک جیسی اشکال والے گروپ میں سے طاق بے میل، اجنبی، مختلف یا غیر مشابہ اشکال کا کھوج لگانا۔

غیر لفظی ذہنی آزمائش کی اس قسم میں جو مجموعہ (Group) یا اشکال دی جاتی ہیں ان میں کچھ مشابہت و مطابقت ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن ان میں سے کوئی ایک شکل اس مشابہت کی مالک نہیں ہوتی۔ بلکہ بعض جگہوں سے یہ دوسری اشکال سے بے میل، اجنبی، مختلف یا غیر مشابہ ہوتی ہے۔ امیدوار کو اس مختلف شکل کو ڈھونڈ کر صرف اس کا سیریل نمبر لکھنا ہوتا ہے۔ کسی ایک شکل میں یہ انوکھا پن، اختلاف، غیر مشابہ پن یا تبدیلی مختلف شکلوں میں موجود ہوتی ہے۔ ان میں سے کچھ شکلوں میں پائی جانے والی تبدیلیاں یا اختلاف کچھ اس طرح سے ہوتا ہے:

(1) ہو سکتا ہے اس کی بناوٹ، ساخت (شخصیات)، حالت، صورت، جماعت، عدد وغیرہ مختلف یا تبدیل ہو۔ بعض اوقات یہ اشکال آپس

میں جوڑوں کی طرح ہوتی ہیں تاہم ان میں مختلف یا اجنبی شکل کا خاکہ اکیلا ہوتا ہے۔

(2) ایک گروپ میں شامل تمام اشکال برابر حصوں اور ایک جیسی تعداد میں تقسیم ہوتی ہیں تاہم ان میں سے ایک شکل کے حصے دوسری

اشکال سے کم یا زیادہ ہوتے ہیں۔

(3) بعض اوقات تمام اشکال یا ان کے حصے مخصوص سمت میں حرکت کرتے دکھائے گئے ہیں، حرکت کی یہ سمت گھڑی کی سوئیوں کے

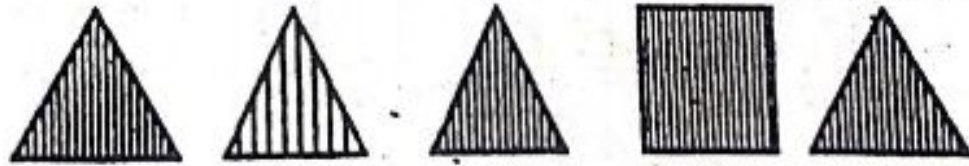
مطابق یا گھڑی کی سوئیوں کے الٹ (Clockwise or Anti-Clockwise) ہو سکتے ہیں۔ تاہم ان میں سے ایک شکل کی حرکت دوسری اشکال کی حرکت سے مختلف ہوتی ہے۔

Example No. 1.

مثال نمبر 1:

Find out odd in the figures given below:

نیچے دی گئی اشکال میں اجنبی شکل کا کھوج لگائیں۔



Solution No. 1.

حل:

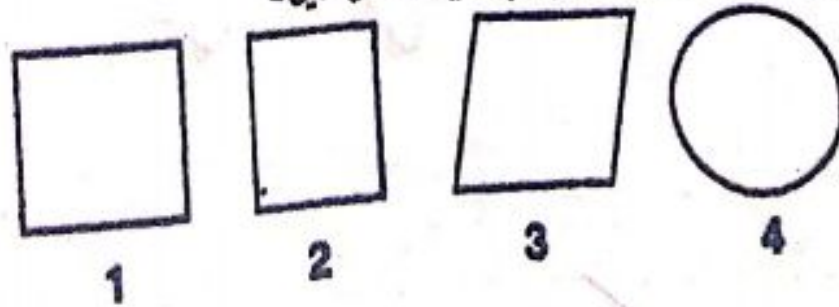
ایک پانچ عکس والی اشکال میں (4) خاکے تکون شکل کے ہیں جب کہ پانچواں خاکہ جو کہ مربع شکل کا ہے دوسروں سے مختلف ہے اس لیے ان تصاویر کا صحیح جواب ہے تصویر نمبر چار۔

Example No. 2.

مثال نمبر 2:

Trace out the dissimilar figure in the following group of figures :

نیچے دی گئی تصاویر کے اس مجموعہ میں سے غیر مشابہ تصویر کی نشاندہی کریں۔



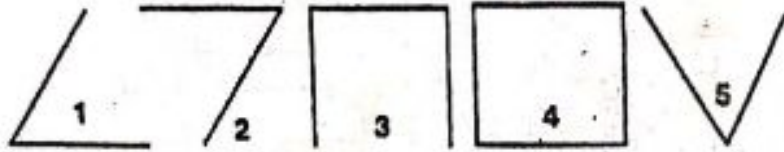
Solution No. 2.

ان چار تصاویر میں پہلی تین تصاویر چار رخ یا چار طرفی ہیں جب کہ چوتھی تصویر ایک دائرے کی ہے جو کہ باقی تینوں تصویروں سے مختلف ہے اس لئے اس کا جواب تصویر نمبر (چار) ہے۔

Example No. 3.

Give the Serial number of the figure which is strange in the following group :

درج ذیل اشکال کے گروپ میں سے اجنبی شکل کا سیریل نمبر تحریر کریں۔



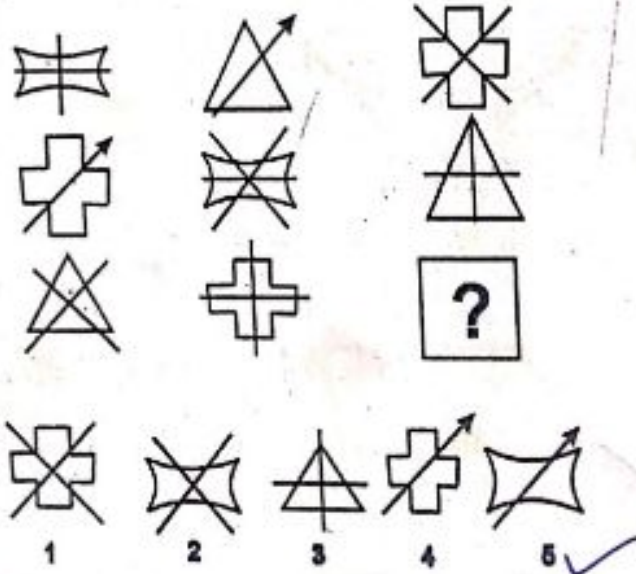
Solution No. 3.

اس گروپ میں (5) اشکال دی گئی ہیں (4) شکلیں سیریل نمبر 1، 2، 3 اور 5 اپنے کونوں یا کناروں پر ختم ہو رہی ہیں جب کہ شکل نمبر 4 کا کوئی سرایا کنارہ نہیں ہے اس لئے وہ دوسروں سے مختلف ہے اور اس سوال کا جواب بھی سیریل نمبر (4) یعنی تصویر نمبر (4) ہے۔

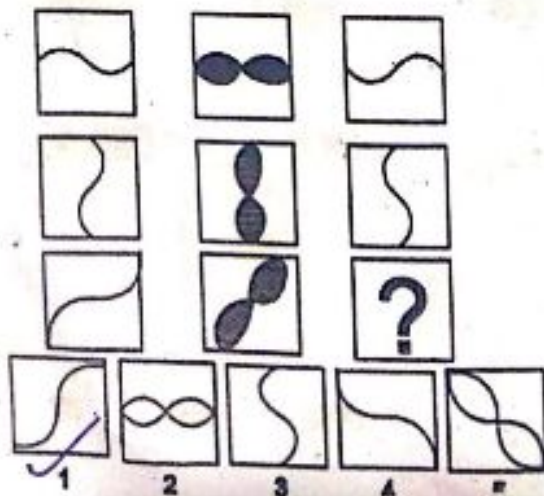
Question No. 16 — 20.

سوال نمبر 16 — 20.

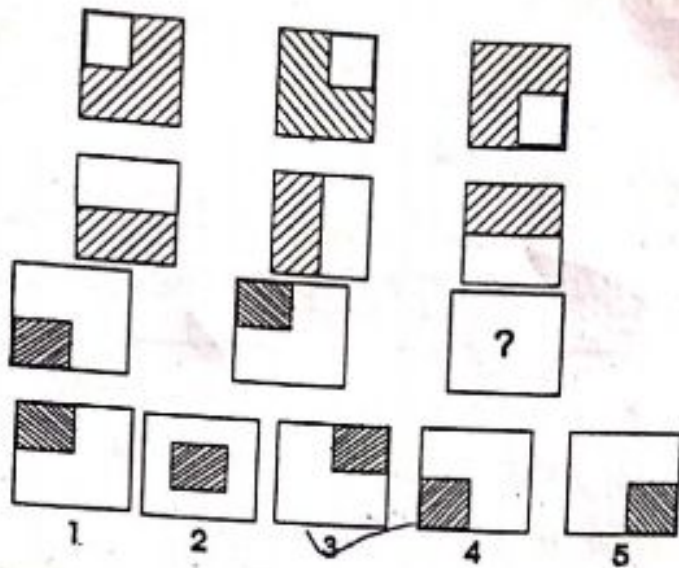
16.



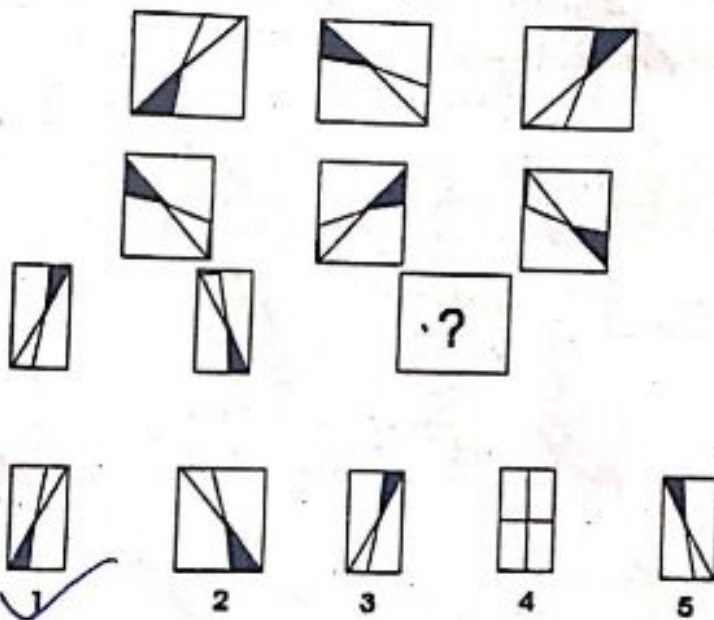
17.



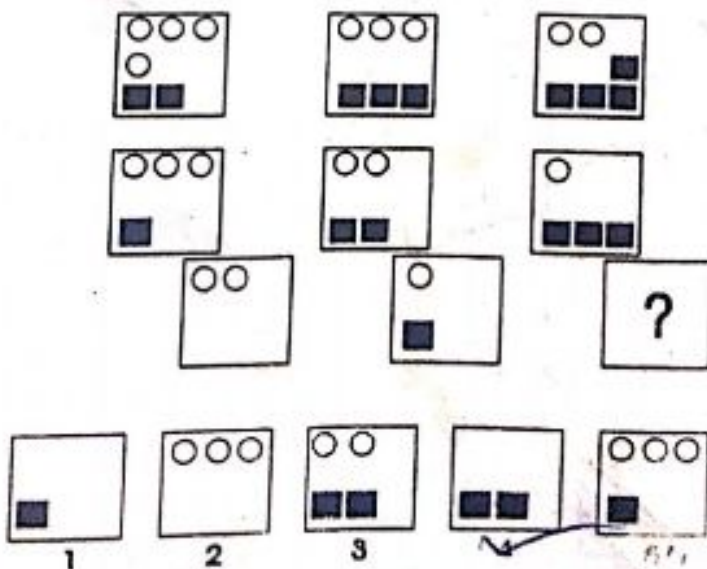
18.



19.



20.



اس ٹیٹ میں آتسا ہر تہ تہ قطاروں (Rows) پر محیط ہوتا ہے پہلی دو قطاروں میں تین تین اشکال ہوتی ہیں جسے

تیسری قطار میں صرف دو تصاویر ہوتی ہیں تیسری مطلوبہ تصویر نیچے دیئے گئے چوائس نمبرز (Choice Numbers) 1' 2' 3' 4' نمبروں میں سے جن کو لگانا ہوتی ہے۔ چوتھی قطار میں سے جب ایک موزوں تصویر اٹھا کر تیسری روکی خالی جگہ پر لگا دی جاتی ہے تو اس طرح یہ سیریز مکمل ہو جاتی ہے۔ پہلی رو میں موجود تینوں اشکال کا بغور جائزہ لینے سے یہ پتہ چل جائے گا کہ ان کے درمیان ایک مخصوص تعلق پایا جاتا ہے۔ یہی تعلق دوسری قطار اور تیسری قطار میں موجود تصاویر کے درمیان بھی پایا جاتا ہے، لیکن تیسری قطار کی تیسری تصویر والی جگہ خالی ہوتی ہے یا وہاں خالی ڈبہ بنا ہوتا ہے۔ جسے چوتھی قطار میں دی گئی تصاویر میں سے کوئی ایک تصویر لگا کر پر کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ امیدوار کو چوتھی رو میں سے ایک ایسی تصویر کا انتخاب کرنا چاہئے جسے جب تیسری رو کی خالی جگہ پر لگایا جائے تو اس کا پہلے سے موجود دونوں تصاویر سے وہی تعلق بن جائے جو پہلی اور دوسری رو میں قائم ہے۔

(رشتے داری یا تعلق داری) (تعلق معلوم کرنا) (The Relationship Test)

ایک نہایت محتاط مشاہدے یا بغور جائزے سے ہر رو (قطار) میں موجود اشکال کے درمیان پائے جانے والے تعلق کا پتہ چل جاتا ہے۔ نیچے بعض ایسے ہی رشتوں یا تعلق کے متعلق بتایا جا رہا ہے۔

(A) یکسانیت یا اتحاد کسی چیز پر قائم رہنا کسی چیز کے اوپر رکھنا

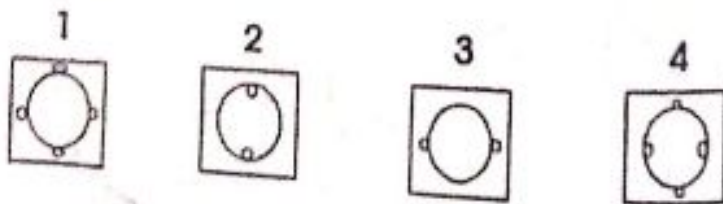
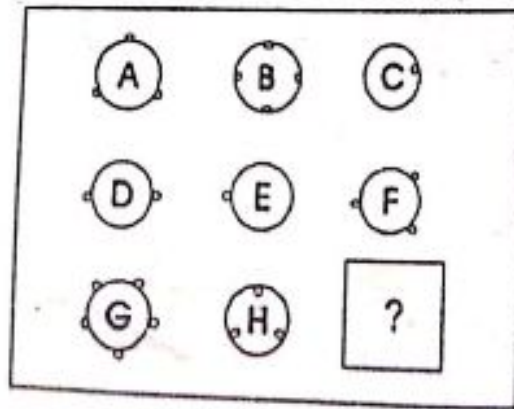
(a) Combination or Superimposition

بعض اوقات تیسری تصویر یا تیسری شکل پہلے اور دوسرے نمبر پر موجود اشکال کے اتحاد سے حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ یا پھر وہ دوسرے نمبر پر موجود تصویر کو پہلے نمبر پر موجود تصویر کے اوپر رکھنے سے حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ اور بعض جگہوں پر تیسری تصویر دوسرے نمبر پر موجود تصویر کو پہلے نمبر پر موجود تصویر کے اوپر رکھ کر ان دونوں تصاویر کے مشترک حصے لینے سے حاصل ہوتی ہے یا دونوں کے مشترک حصے چھوڑ دینے سے اور جو باقی بچے اسے لینے سے تیسری تصویر حاصل ہوتی ہے۔

(B) اشکال کے حصوں کی حرکت (b) Movement of Portion of Figures

ہو سکتا ہے بعض آزمائشوں میں اشکال کے حصے کسی مخصوص ترتیب میں کلاک وائر (گھڑی کی سوئیوں کے رخ پر Clockwise) یا اگلی کلاک وائر (گھڑی کی سوئیوں کے رخ کے الٹ (Anti-Clockwise) حرکت کریں یا پھر یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ وہ کسی اور سمت ہی حرکت کریں جن کو غور و خوض اور زیادہ سے زیادہ پریکٹس سے ہی حل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

Example :



Answer : 3

(Hints)

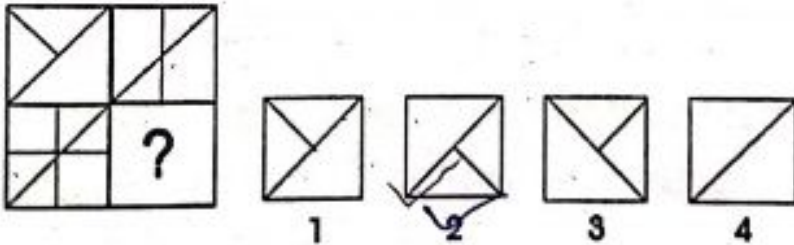
اشارے (Hints) اور دی گئی اشکال کی شکل نمبر A کو شکل نمبر D میں جمع کرنے سے جو شکل حاصل ہوتی ہے وہ شکل نمبر G سے ملتی ہے۔ کیونکہ A کی بیرونی سطح پر تین چھوٹے دائرے موجود ہیں جب کہ D کی بیرونی سطح پر دو چھوٹے دائرے ہیں۔ جب ان دونوں اشکال کے چھوٹے دائرے جمع کریں تو وہ 5 چھوٹے دائروں والی شکل نمبر G کے برابر ہوجاتے ہیں۔

اسی طرح شکل نمبر A سے شکل نمبر B تفریق کر دینے سے شکل نمبر C حاصل ہوتی ہے کیونکہ A کی بیرونی سطح پر (3) چھوٹے دائرے لگے ہوئے ہیں۔ انہیں B کی اندرونی سطح پر لگے ہوئے (4) چھوٹے دائروں میں سے منہا کر دیا جائے تو شکل نمبر C کی اندرونی سطح پر لگا ہوا ایک چھوٹا دائرہ باقی رہ جاتا ہے۔ بالکل اسی طرح شکل نمبر C کو شکل نمبر F سے منہا کر دیا جائے تو ہمیں خالی جگہ یا سوالیہ ڈبے کے لیے شکل ڈھونڈنے میں آسانی رہے گی۔ شکل نمبر C کی اندرونی سطح پر ایک چھوٹا دائرہ ہے جب کہ شکل نمبر F کی بیرونی سطح پر تین چھوٹے دائرے ہیں۔ جب انہیں تفریق کیا جائے تو ایک ایسی شکل سامنے آتی ہے جس کی بیرونی سطح پر دو چھوٹے دائرے ہوں۔ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ G تفریق H کرنے سے بھی تصویر بنتی ہے اس کی بیرونی سطح پر دو چھوٹے دائرے ہوتے ہیں کیونکہ G کی بیرونی سطح پر (5) چھوٹے دائرے ہیں ان میں سے H کی اندرونی سطح پر موجود تین چھوٹے دائرے منہا کر دیں تو خالی جگہ کے لیے جو تصویر بنتی ہے اس کی بیرونی سطح پر دو چھوٹے دائرے ہونے چاہئیں۔ چوائس کے لئے دی گئی چوتھی رو پر نظر دوڑائیں تو شکل نمبر (3) ایسی ہے جس کی بیرونی سطح پر دو دائرے موجود ہیں لہذا اس معامہ کا حل چوائس میں دی گئی شکل نمبر (3) ہے۔

Question No. 21 — 30.

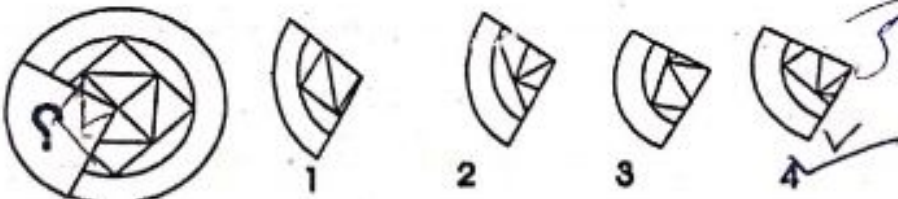
سوال نمبر 21 — 30

21. PROBLEM PATTERNS ANSWER PATTERNS

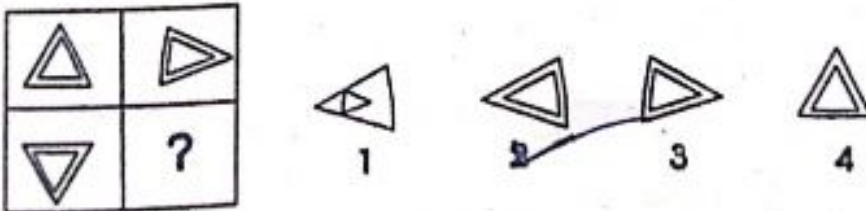


110
120
110
130
90

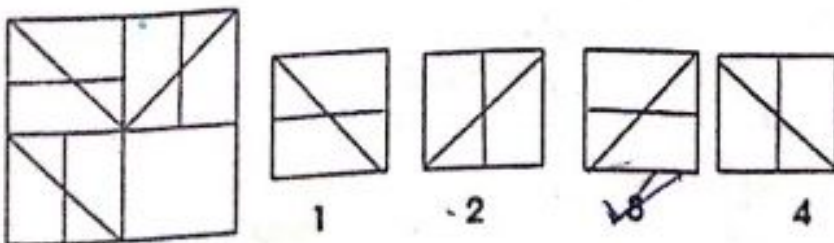
22.



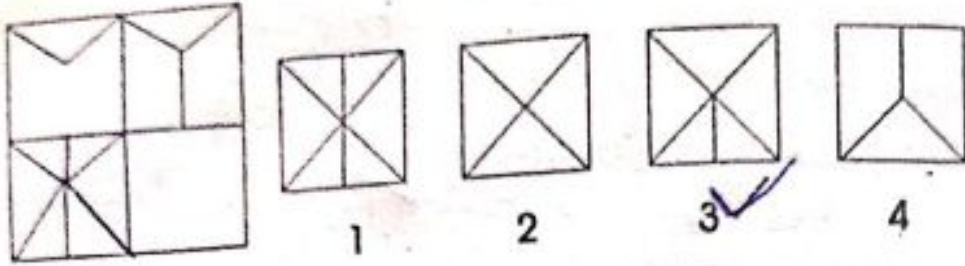
23.



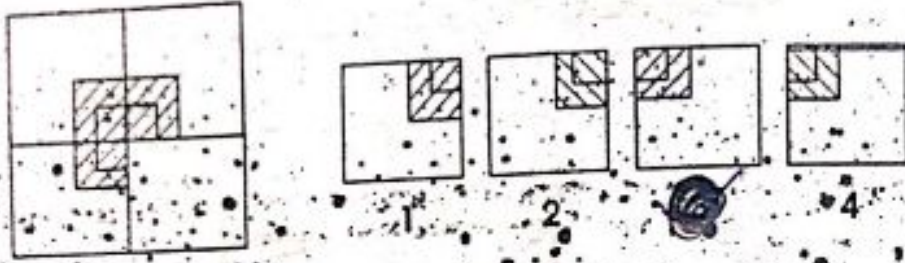
24.



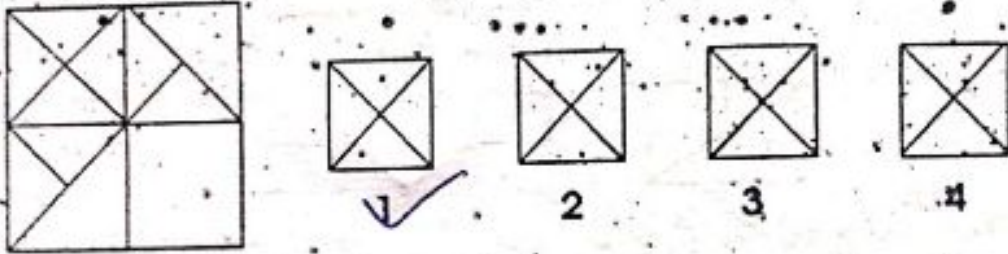
25.



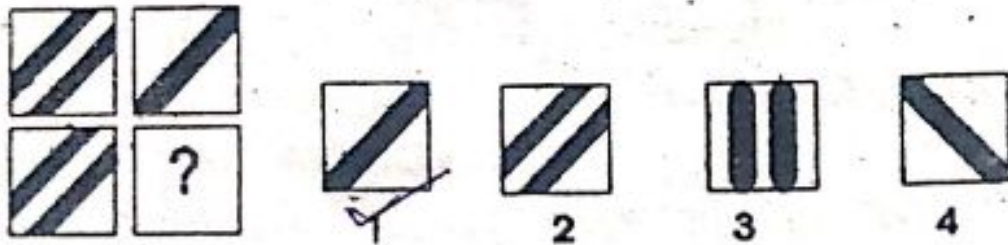
26.



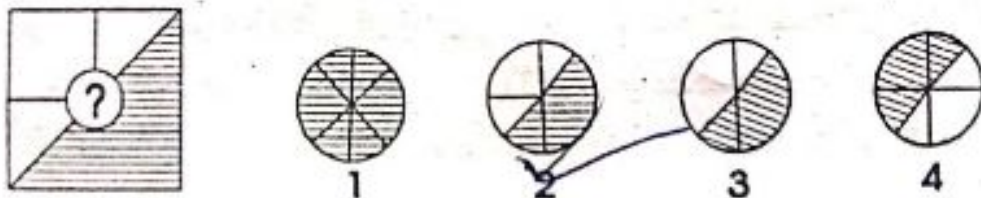
27.



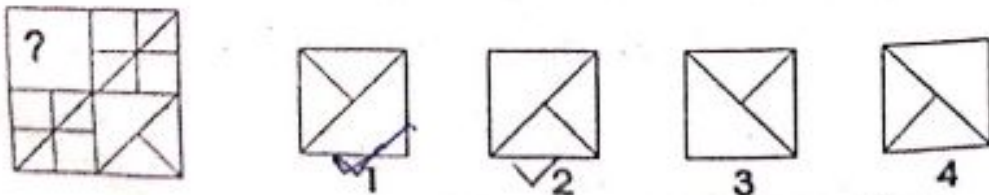
28.



29.



30.



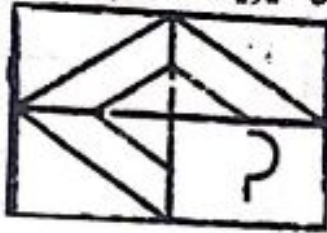
نامکمل ترتیب کی تکمیل (Completion of An Incomplete Pattern)

غیر لفظی یا زبانی ذہانت کے ٹیسٹوں کی ان اقسام میں متناسب نمونوں کے خاکے یا نمونے دیئے جاتے ہیں جن کا ایک حصہ خالی یا نامکمل ہوتا ہے۔ ان مرکزی خاکوں یا اشکال کے ساتھ ساتھ چھوٹے نمونوں کے متعدد ٹکڑے بھی دیئے جاتے ہیں جن میں سے کوئی ایک نمونہ یا خاکہ مرکزی خاکوں کی خالی جگہ یا نامکمل جگہ پر مکمل طور پر فٹ (موزوں) آتا ہے۔ اس طرح خاکوں کی ترتیب مکمل ہو جاتی ہے یا یوں کہیں کہ تمام نمونے

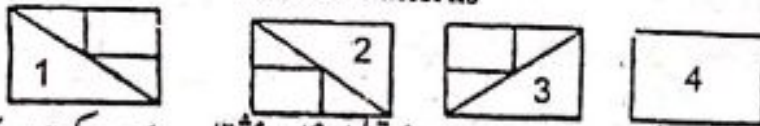
اپنی صحیح ترتیب پالیتے ہیں۔ نمونوں کے ایک طرف دیئے گئے چھوٹے نمکڑوں کو 1'2'3'4 وغیرہ کے نمبر دیئے ہوتے ہیں۔ امیدوار کو چاہئے کہ مرکزی خاکے مکمل کرنے کے لئے انتخاب (Choices) کے لئے دیئے گئے ان خاکوں میں سے ایک موزوں خاکے کا چناؤ کرے جو کہ نامکمل یا خالی جگہ پر مکمل فٹ آتا ہو اور (Choices) میں سے چنے جانے والے اس موزوں خاکے کا سیریل نمبر دی گئی جوابی سیٹ کے موزوں کالم میں تحریر کرے۔

Example.

مثال: نیچے دی گئی اشکال میں جو بڑا (مرکزی) خاکہ دیا گیا ہے اس کے دائیں جانب ایک خانے میں سوالیہ نشان دیا گیا ہے۔ جب کہ ساتھ ہی 4 تک سیریل نمبروں پر مشتمل نمونے دیئے گئے ہیں جن میں سے جواب ڈھونڈنا ہے اور موزوں نمونے کا انتخاب کر کے اسے مرکزی خاکے کی خالی یا نامکمل جگہ پر لگانا ہے اور جوابی کاپی پر اس کا سیریل نمبر لکھنا ہے۔



Answer Patterns



اوپر دیئے گئے مرکزی یا نامکمل خاکے میں جو کہ ایک مستطیل شکل پر مشتمل ہے، ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ اس مستطیل کا دائیں جانب بڑا چوتھائی (1/4) حصہ خالی یا نامکمل ہے۔ جب کہ اسی مرکزی خاکے باقی تین حصے مکمل ہیں۔ جنہیں غور سے دیکھنے سے ہمیں پتہ چلتا ہے کہ اس مستطیل کے خالی یا نامکمل حصے میں جو نمونہ یا خاکہ فٹ آئے گا اس کی لیکرس کچھ اس طرح کی ہوں گی:

(1) ایک وتری زاویہ (قطر کا خط - Diagonal) دائیں جانب میں واقع اوپر کے کونے (Top Corner) سے بائیں جانب نیچے واقع کونے (Bottom Corner) کو آپس میں ملائے گا۔

(2) ایک عمودی خط (Vertical Line) اور ایک افقی خط (Horizontal Line) اس وتری خط جس کا اوپر ذکر کیا گیا ہے کے درمیان سے ایسے کھینچے جائیں گے کہ ان میں سے ایک اس چھوٹی مستطیل کے اوپر کی طرف کنارے تک اور دوسرا بائیں جانب کے کنارے تک پہنچ جائے اب ہمیں جوابی نمونوں میں دی گئی Choices کو بغور دیکھنا ہے۔ ہم اس نتیجہ پر پہنچیں گے کہ جو خاکہ ہم نے اپنے ذہن میں بنایا ہے وہ جوابی نمونوں میں سیریل نمبر (3) پر دیا گیا ہے۔ ہم اسے مرکزی خاکے کے خالی حصے پر چڑھ دیتے ہیں اور دیکھتے ہیں کہ اس سے مرکزی خاکہ صحیح معنوں میں مکمل ہو گیا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ جوابی خاکوں میں چوٹا بڑا (3) ہی اس سوال کا صحیح جواب ہے۔

- (1) واضح رہے کہ عمودی یا عمودی خط (Vertical Line) اوپر سے نیچے گرتا ہے۔
- (2) افقی خط (Horizontal Line) دائیں سے بائیں یا بائیں سے دائیں کھینچا جاتا ہے۔
- (3) قطر یا وتری خط یا وتری زاویہ (Diagonal) ترچھا زمین پر گرتا ہے وغیرہ۔

Question No. 31 — 40.

سوال نمبر 31 — 40.

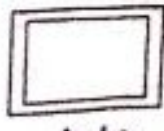
PROBLEM PATTERNS



Is to



as



Is to

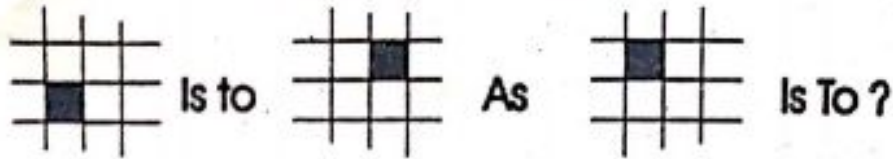


ANSWER PATERNS

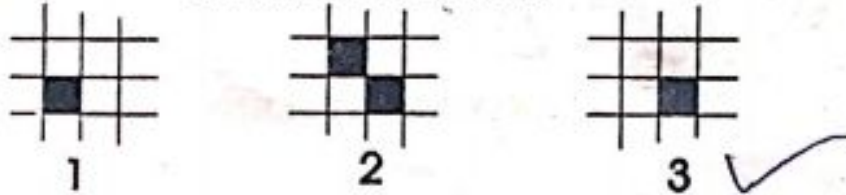


32.

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS

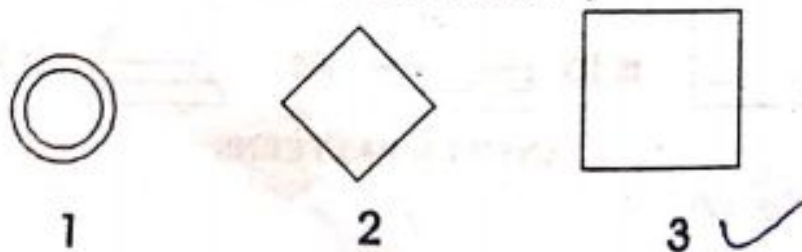


33.

PROBLEM PATTERNS

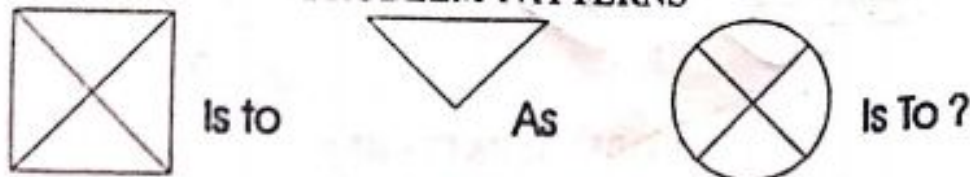


ANSWER PATTERNS

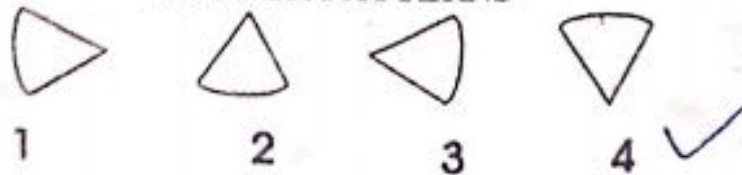


34.

PROBLEM PATTERNS

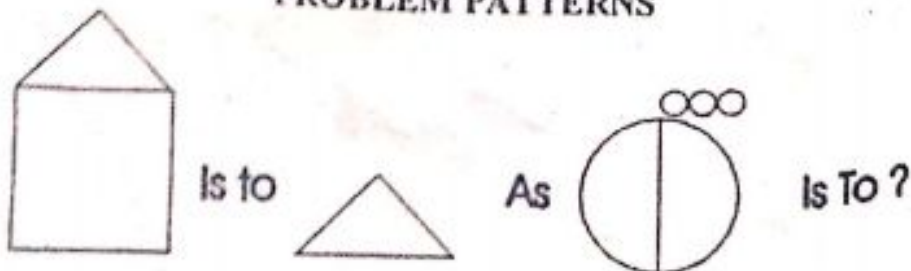


ANSWER PATTERNS



35.

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS



36.

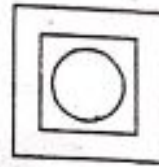
PROBLEM PATTERNS



Is to

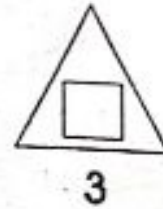
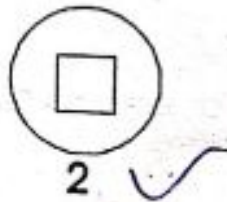


As



Is To ?

ANSWER PATTERNS



37.

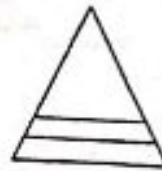
PROBLEM PATTERNS



Is to

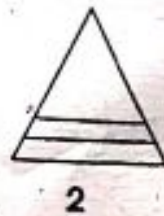


As



Is To ?

ANSWER PATTERNS

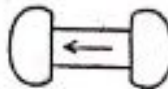


38.

PROBLEM PATTERNS



Is to

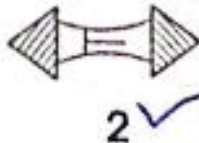
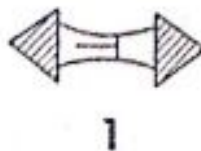


As



Is To ?

ANSWER PATTERNS

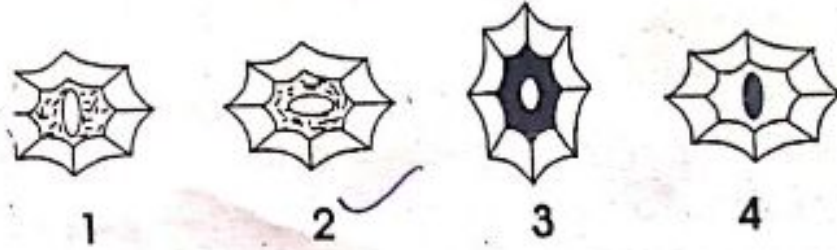


39.

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS

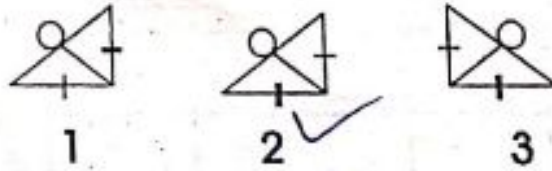


40.

PROBLEM PATTERNS



ANSWER PATTERNS



تعلقات یا تعلق کی تکمیل

(Completion of Relationship)

غیر لفظی (زبانی) ذہنی ٹیسٹوں میں (تکمیل تعلق) Completion of Relationship کے متعلق سوالات تین اشکال یا خاکوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے اور ہمیں دیئے گئے چوائسز (Choices) میں سے چوتھی شکل یا خاکہ جو موزوں حیثیت کا حامل ہو چننا ہوتا ہے۔ اس قسم کے ٹیسٹ میں 'گروپ' میں دی گئی پہلی دونوں تصاویر یا خاکوں میں ایک یقینی تعلق پایا جاتا ہے اور یہی تعلق باقی بچنے والے تیسرے خاکے اور خالی جگہ پر آنے والے چوتھے خاکے میں بھی جاری رہنا چاہئے۔ اس رشتے یا تعلق کو مکمل کرنے کے لئے ہمیں چاہئے کہ دیئے گئے متعدد چوائسز (Choices) میں سے موزوں ترین خاکہ منتخب کریں۔ یہ رشتہ یا تعلق آگے دی گئی دو اقسام پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے:

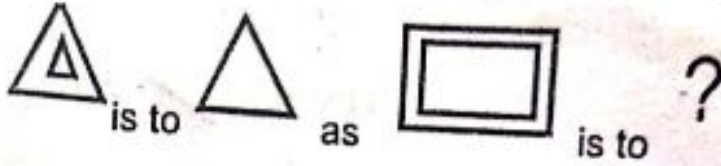
(1) اشکال یا خاکوں کے پہلے جوڑے میں ہو سکتا ہے کہ بیرونی خاکہ تو ایک جیسا یا وہی رہے تاہم اندر والا یا اندر موجود خاکہ مختلف ہو۔

(2) یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ پہلا مرکزی خاکہ تیسرے مرکزی خاکے جیسا ہو یا ان کی آپس میں مشابہت ہو۔ اسی طرح یہی رشتہ یا تعلق دوسرے مرکزی خاکے اور چوائسز (Choices) میں سے منتخب کردہ چوتھے خاکے کے درمیان بھی قائم رہنا چاہئے۔

Example.

نیچے دیئے گئے معماتی خاکوں (مرکزی اشکال) (Problem Pattern) میں تین خاکے دیئے گئے ہیں جب کہ خالی جگہ یا سوالیہ نشان کے لئے (جوابی خاکوں) (Answer Pattern) میں سے موزوں خاکہ منتخب کرنا ہے۔

Problem Patterns



Answer Patterns



Solution.

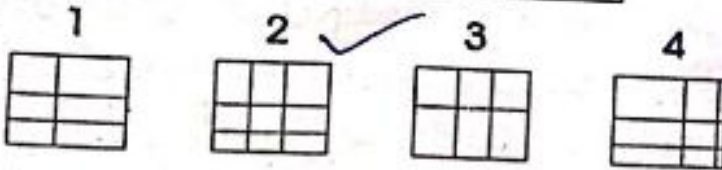
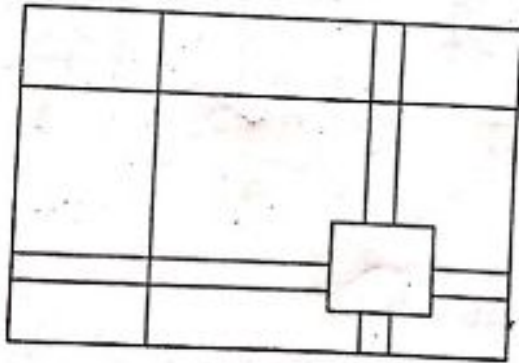
عل: ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ مرکزی خاکوں میں دی گئی پہلی ٹکون کے اندر موجود چھوٹی ٹکون کو اگر ختم کر دیا جائے تو ہمیں دوسرا خاکہ حاصل ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسی ترتیب پر عمل پیرا ہو کر ہم خاکہ نمبر (3) جو کہ اندر چھوٹی اور باہر بڑی مستطیلوں پر مشتمل ہے کی اندر والی چھوٹی مستطیل ختم کر دیں تو باقی بڑی مستطیل بچ جائے گی۔ اب ہم جوابی مثالوں (Answer Patterns) پر نظر دوڑائیں تو سیریل نمبر 2 پر موجود مستطیل ہمارے جواب سے متفق اور مرکزی چوتھے خاکے کی خالی جگہ کے لئے موزوں ترین ہے۔ پس سیریل نمبر 2 ہی ہمارا جواب ہوگا۔

Question 41 — 57.

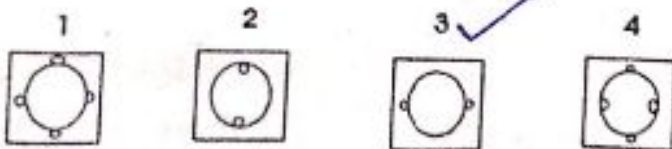
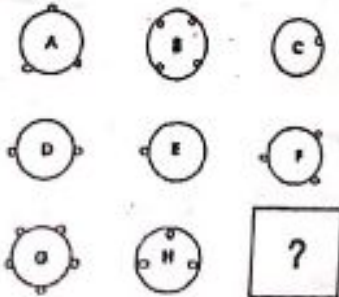
سوال 41 — 57.

یہ ایک سادہ اور آسان امتحان ہے۔ آپ کو ایک ڈیزائن دیا جائے گا جس کا ایک حصہ چھوڑا ہوگا یا خالی ہوگا۔ آپ کو یہ ڈیزائن (نمونہ) مکمل کرنا ہوگا۔ اس کے لئے آپ کو نیچے (4) چوائسز (Choices) دیئے جائیں گے جن میں سے مناسب ڈیزائن کا سیریل نمبر جوابی کاپی پر تحریر کرنا ہوگا۔

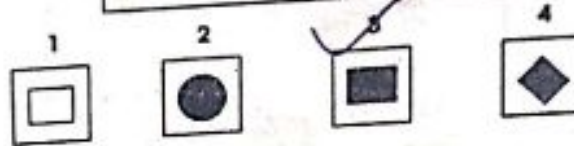
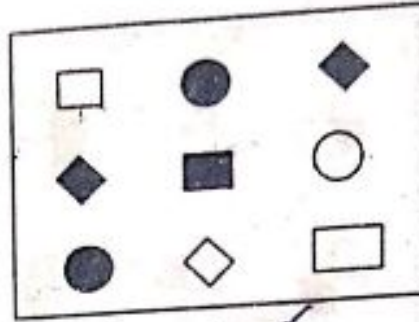
41.



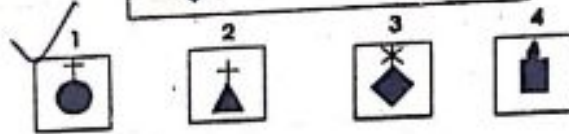
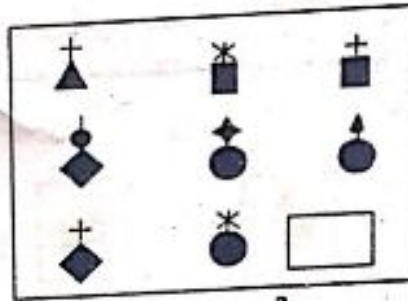
42.



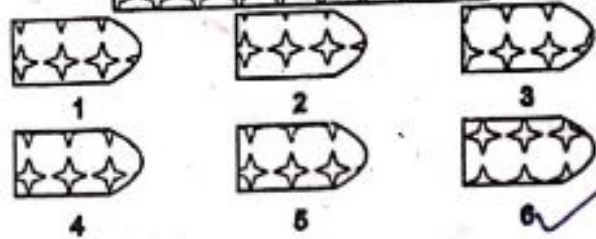
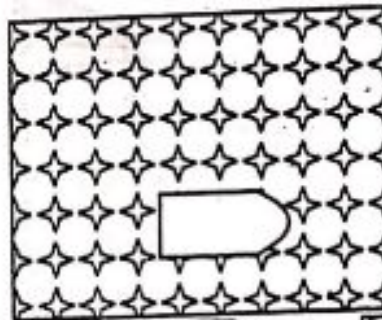
43.



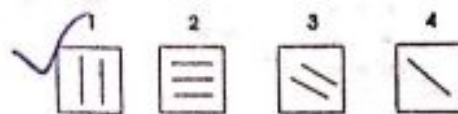
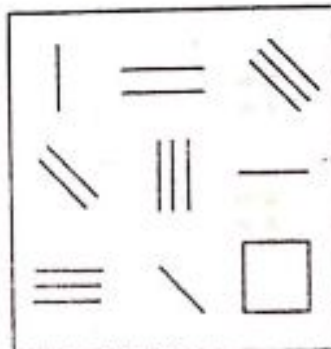
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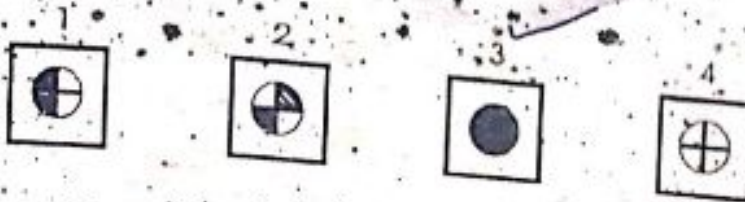
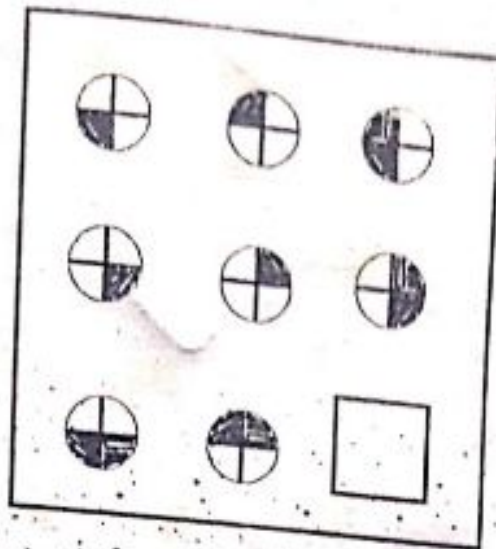
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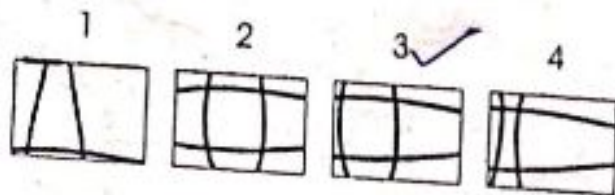
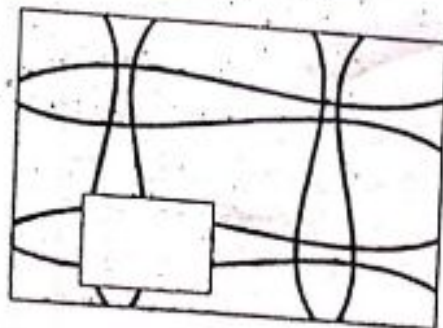
46.



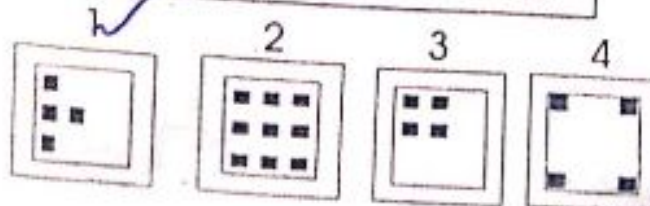
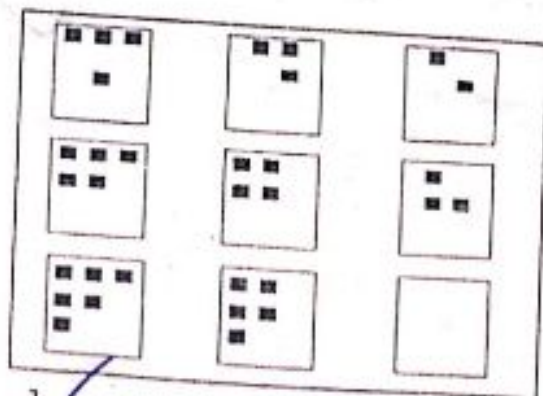
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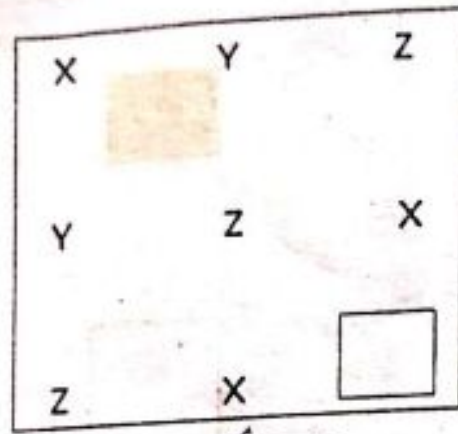
48.



9.

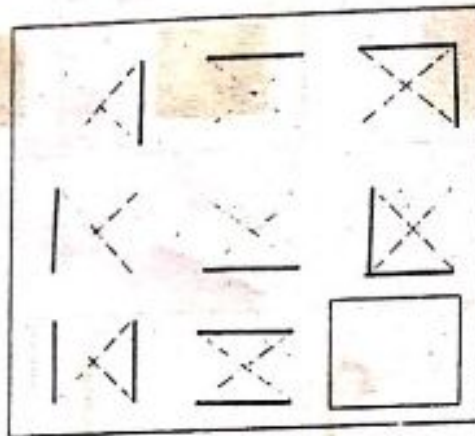


50.



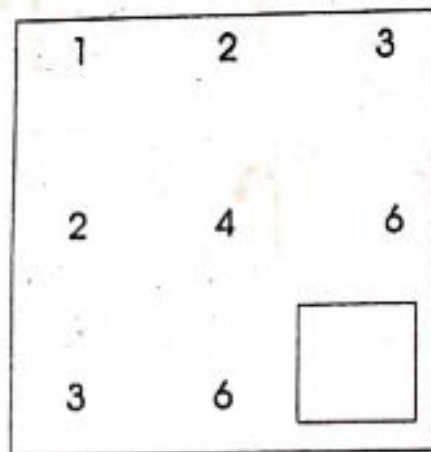
- 1 2 ✓ 3 4
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| X | Y | Z | XZ |
|---|---|---|----|

51.



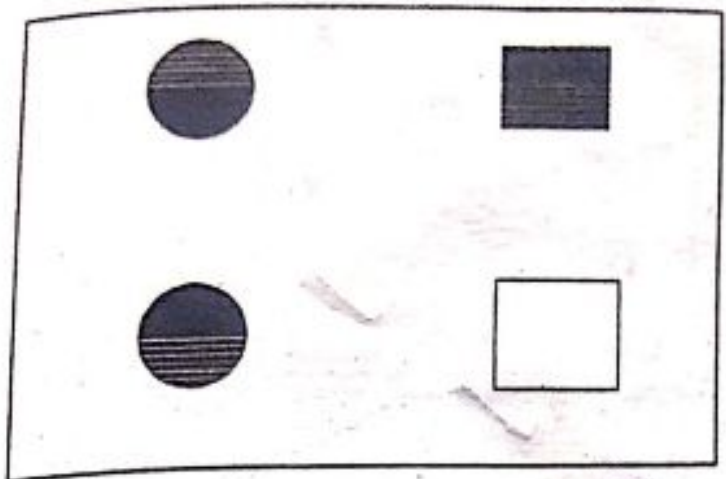
- 1 2 3 4 ✓
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

52.



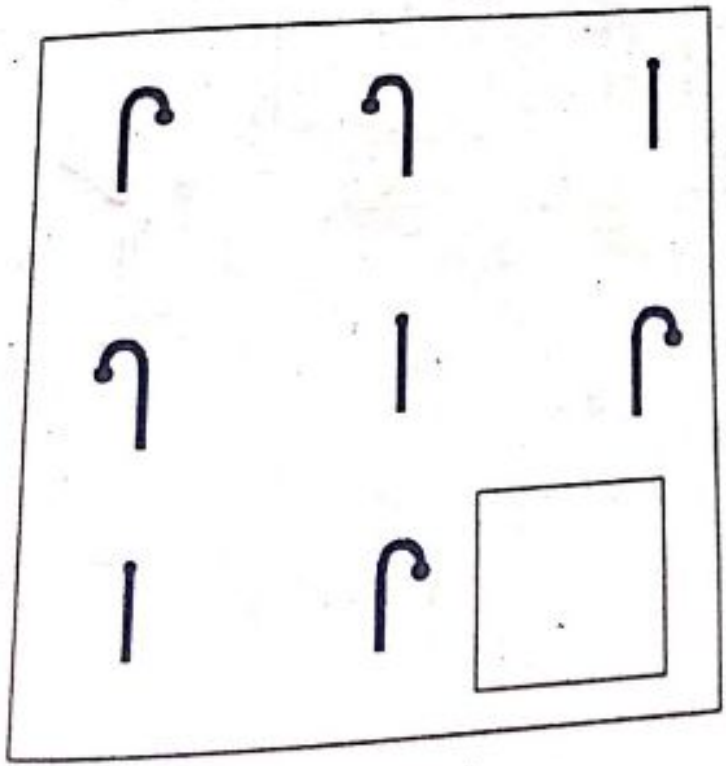
- 1 2 ✓ 3 4
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| 7 | 9 | 8 | 12 |
|---|---|---|----|

33



- 1
- 2
- 3 ✓
- 4

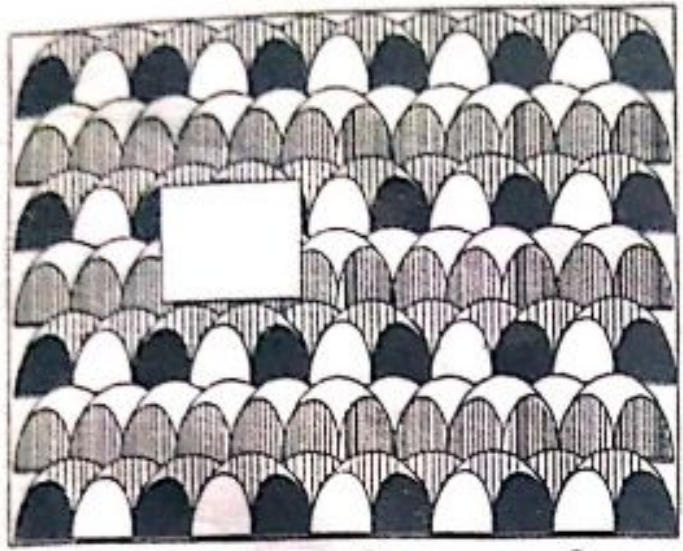
4



- 1
- 2 ✓
- 3
- 4

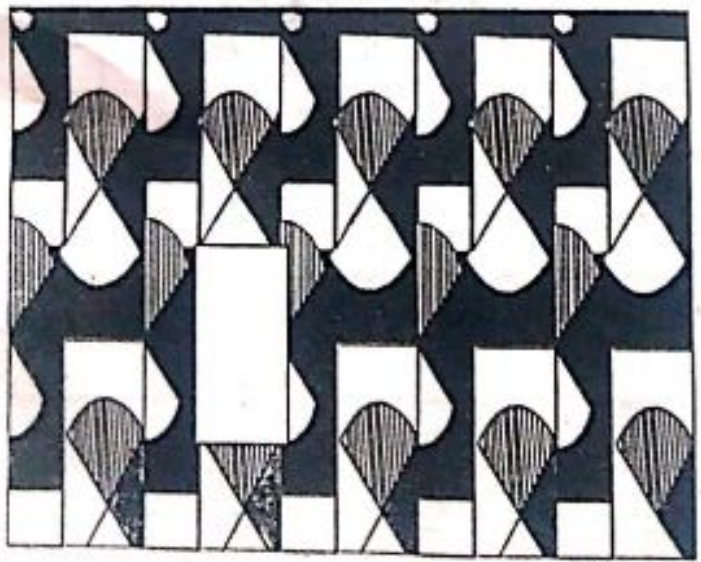
P=1 0 E

55.



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 ✓
- 6

56.



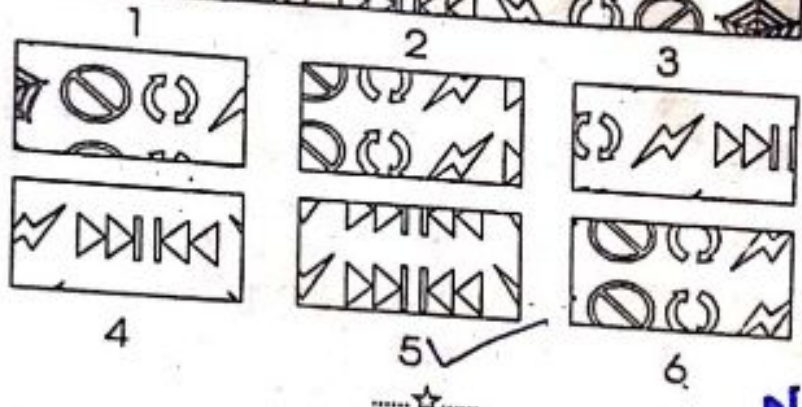
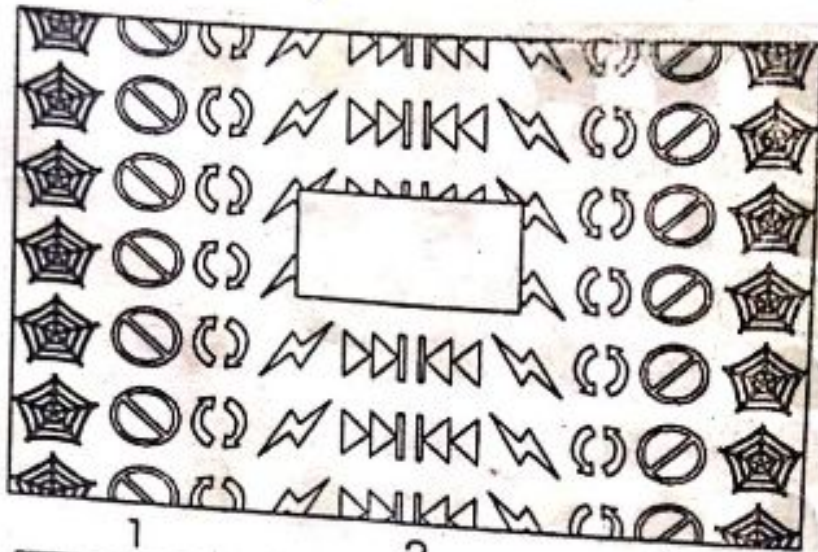
- 1
- 2
- 3 ✓
- 4
- 5
- 6

11-7-103 M=6

A=9

57.

16
29
6+5



A
N
4,2r1

E
N
S
W

E

NON VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST ANSWERS

1.	1	2.	1	3.	1	4.	2
5.	1	6.	1	7.	4	8.	1
9.	1	10.	3	11.	4	12.	4
13.	4	14.	2	15.	1	16.	5
17.	1	18.	3	19.	1	20.	4
21.	2	22.	4	23.	2	24.	3
25.	3	26.	3	27.	1	28.	1
29.	2	30.	1	31.	2	32.	3
33.	3	34.	4	35.	2	36.	2
37.	1	38.	2	39.	2	40.	2
41.	2	42.	3	43.	3	44.	1
45.	6	46.	1	47.	3	48.	3
49.	1	50.	2	51.	4	52.	2
53.	3	54.	2	55.	5	56.	3
57.	5						

مثال
5
7

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